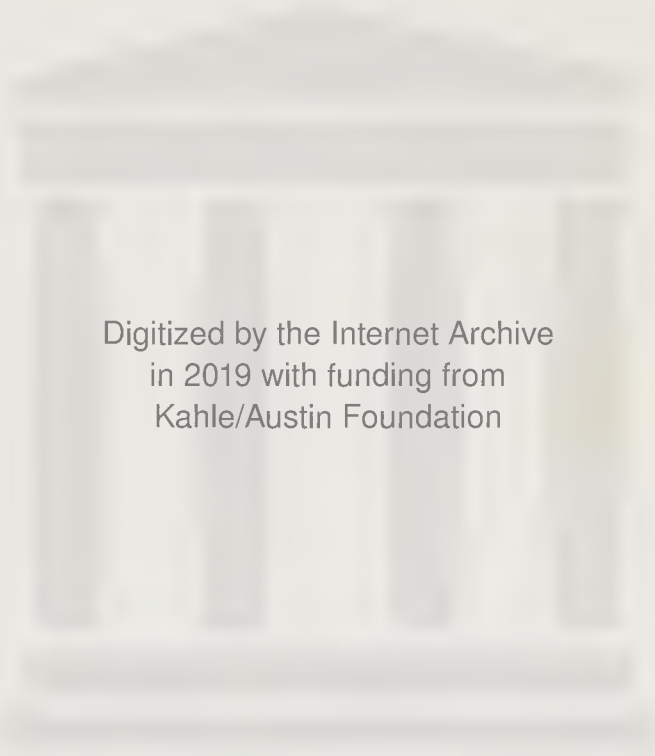


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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES OF AYR AND WIGTON.

VOL. II.—CARRICK.

BY JAMES PATERSON,

AUTHOR OF "KAY'S EDINBURGH PORTRAITS," ETC. ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE historical, as well as genealogical interest of this volume rests chiefly with the KENNEDIES—their ancient lineage, feuds, and wide-spread family connections. In the “History of the County of Ayr,” of which the present issue is an amended reprint, we disposed, satisfactorily we think, of the statement first made by Nisbet in his *Heraldry*, and re-echoed in the “Historical Account of the Noble Family of Kennedy,” printed for private circulation in 1849, that the Kennedies were descended from the De Carricks, changing their name to Kennedy, from *Kean-na-ty*, head of the clan. This unworthy, and as it appears to us unaccountable fancy, may now be considered as wholly set aside.

There was another question we did not so fully grapple with. We mean the question of primogeniture, which, according to various old writers, was at the bottom of the long-continued feuds between the houses of Bargany and Cassilis. The reason of this was the lack of documentary evidence. We had, to be sure, a list of certain charters and papers, furnished from the Ailsa charter chest; and, judging from these, we were inclined to think that the claim of primogeniture, on the part of Bargany, might possibly be a popular error. A careful comparison of these, however, with the crown charters in the Register House here, has produced, we may say, an entire change in our opinion.

The author of the “Historical Account” would have us

believe that the three first sons of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure*—*Gilbert, John, and Roland*—were illegitimate, and he refers to the charter of 27th April, 1466, in proof of this. The first family of Sir Gilbert illegitimate, it follows, as a matter of course, that the second were alone legally entitled to the Chiefship. But the charter referred to proves quite the contrary. *Gilbert* is therein described as “*filio primogenito*” of Sir Gilbert, and *John* and *Roland* as his brothers. The deed contains not one word which could, in any way, be twisted to imply illegitimacy. Such an attempt upon the part of the author therefore renders his other statements liable to suspicion. It is plain, at the same time, that the three first sons were, in so far, set aside for the aggrandisement of the second family.

None of the charters or papers quoted furnish any idea of the dates of Sir Gilbert's respective marriages. All that is known from the charter chest, as searched by the author of the “*Historical Account*,” is, that Agnes Maxwell was the name of the second wife, and crown charters show that she had six sons, *James, Alexander, Hugh, John, Thomas, and David*. When James was slain by his half-brother Gilbert, in or before 1408, he left three sons by his wife, the Princess Mary—*John, Gilbert, and James*. Supposing there were one or two daughters, intermediately (and it is known that there was at least one), and that he was married when of age (twenty-one), he could not be less than thirty at his death. Gilbert, the eldest of his father's family, must have been forty-two or forty-four when he fled abroad. He had thus ample time to have been married, and to have had a family. The author of the “*Historical Account*” states that he died in exile, without issue. In proof of this, he adduces an infeftment, dated 17th April, 1466, in favour of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy (son of James), in the forty merk land of Kirkintilloch on a decree and brieve of recognition, 15th April, 1466, against Robert, Lord Fleming. We have

* By *Marion Sandilands*, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, the Progenitor of the Lords Torphichen, according to Nisbet.

not seen this document,* but it seems strange that such a brieve should have been necessary, because, by the crown charter, dated 27th April, 1466, confirming a charter by Malcolm Fleming of the lands of Kirkintilloch to Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure and his wife, Agnes Maxwell, and their heirs, dated 26th Jan., 1384, these lands were only destined to *Gilbert, John, and Roland* (sons of the first marriage), failing the heirs of Sir Gilbert's second marriage. Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, was therefore the legal heir to Kirkintilloch, and did not require any such brieve of recognition. Besides, *John Kennedy of the Coiff* and *Roland of Leffnol* (whom the author of "The Historical Account" himself admits were the two younger brothers,), and their heirs, stood equally in the way with Gilbert, had he died without issue.

It thus seems only fair to suppose that Gilbert did leave children, and that, if *John* and *Roland*, his younger brothers, possessed respectively the *Coiff* and *Leffnol*, he himself would not be landless. The probability is that he had the Barony of Ardstincher—whether through the generosity of *Laird Maktaise* (as the old historian has it), or Sir Gilbert of Dunure, is of little consequence. There is no charter amongst the Ailsa papers, we are assured by the author of the "Historical Account," older than 1357–8, and it would appear there are no documents—though there might have been in point of time—to show which of the Dunure family first possessed Ardstincher. The author finds "Alexander of Ardstyncher" witness to a charter dated 18th March, 1415, and he immediately sets him down as the second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, by his second wife. He might have been, for anything that appears to the contrary, a son of the disinherited Gilbert, and upwards of forty years of age at the time. We know that Alexander, on his death, was succeeded by *Hew*, his brother (no doubt, the party who fought at the battle of Bauge, in Anjou, in 1421), and this Hew resigned the lands of Ardstincher to his

* It is to be found only in the Ailsa charter chest.

brother, Thomas, in 1429.* Now, if Alexander and Hew had been sons of Sir Gilbert's second marriage, it seems quite unaccountable that the latter should have passed over *John*, his next brother, and preferred Thomas. John, in the "Historical Account," is said to have been of Blairquhan; but the first charter to John of Blairquhan does not occur till 6th Dec., 1456, when, if he had been John of the second marriage, he would have been upwards of sixty years of age. He must, we should think, have been some other John.

The destination of Ardstincher, in the charter of 1429, is also worthy of remark. It is to Thomas and his heirs; whom failing, to David and his heirs; whom failing, to *John Kennedy of Castell*; whom failing, to *Gilbert Kennedy*, his brother; whom failing, to *James Kennedy*; whom failing, to *Hugh*, brother of the said Thomas. *John*, *Gilbert*, and *James*, answer to the three sons of James by the Princess Mary; but John could not well be styled of Castell—presuming that to mean Cassilis—because Cassilis had not then been assumed as a designation by the Dunure family, and because John died, in 1434, before his grandfather: besides, he is elsewhere styled "Joannes Kennedy de Carryk." Gilbert is called brother-german to John, but *James* is not so designed, leaving it to be inferred that he stood in a different degree of relationship. All of whom failing, Ardstincher was to revert to the heirs of *Hugh*, brother of Thomas, the same party who resigned the lands to the latter. Under such circumstances, it may fairly be presumed, that John, Gilbert, and James were not the sons of James and the Princess Mary, but some other relatives of the disinherited race.

A similar remark may be made as to the charter of Kirk-michael, in the same year. The grant of these lands is to *David*, upon the resignation of *Thomas*. Failing David, they were to revert to the heirs of Thomas; then to John Kennedy "de Dunobin" (or Dunovin); next to Gilbert, his brother; then to James, who, as before, is not designed; failing all, to

* This is the first crown charter of the lands on record, and it states that they were so resigned.

the heirs of David. It is to be remarked that Kirkmichael was the original holding of the Kennedies—the clan Muntercasduff, of whom John M'Kennedy* was captain in the reign of David II. The lands are sometimes called, in charters, *Kirkmichael-Muntercasduff*. It is probable that, when Gilbert, of the first marriage, was set aside for the promotion of James, of the second, he was allowed to retain the old clan lands, for he would still be considered Chief *de jure* by the Kennedies. When, after the slaughter of his half-brother, James, in 1408, he sought safety in flight, his family would nevertheless retain their position. Alexander may have been the son adopted by *Laird Maktaise*, and Hew having gone to France, Kirkmichael would devolve upon *Thomas*, who, upon succeeding to Ardstincher and Kirkoswald, resigned the lands to David. In this way, there is a rational theory consistent with facts, and in accordance, in its main points, with the traditional statement of the old historian, as to the rise of the house of Bargany, “quha had na benefitt of the hous of Donour.” The author of the “Historical Account” admits that he takes the names of Sir Gilbert's second family as he finds them in the charter of 1404, and, dead or alive, gives them a position in the family genealogy.

It may be regarded as corollary to what we have stated, that while *Leffnol*, *Blairquhan*, and others, came under obligations of manrent to Cassilis, *Bargany* stood aloof in this respect, not that such engagements, or mutual bands, did not exist among parties who had no family or feudal claims over each other, but because *Bargany* considered himself as occupying a position which prevented anything like compromise or admission of supremacy. It was different with *John of the Coiff*, or *Roland of Leffnol*, or their descendants; for they were still members of the clan Kennedy, and no engagement of theirs to the *charter-chiefs* could in any way interfere with the patriarchal, or clan-rights, of *Bargany*, the son of their elder brother, or his descendants—rights, be it observed, which no charter ought to affect.

* Afterwards designed John Kennedy of Dunure.

Under the proper heads, in the parishes of *Dailly*, *Kirkmichael*, *Kirkoswald*, and *Straiton*, the reader will find farther details in reference to the question of primogeniture, and having mastered the various charters and facts adduced, will no doubt form an opinion for himself. We have only farther to say that the traditional claim of Bargany to the Chiefship, apart from royal gifts, conferring it upon the descendants of James, the younger branch, is confirmed by the fact that Bargany and his descendants always carried for arms the *plain coat armoiral of the Kennedies*. It is so depicted in Sir David Lindsay's Blazons, in 1542 ; and that they alone were entitled to carry it, is corroborated by the fact that the Kennedies of the Coiff, descended of *John*, of whom the late Primrose William Kennedy of Drummellane was the representative, or of *Leffnol*, the descendants of *Roland*, never made pretention to it. Had Bargany not been descended from Gilbert, the elder brother, they certainly would not have foregone this privilege. Thomas Kennedy of Ardstyncher and Kirkoswald, afterwards of Bargany, is no doubt called after Gilbert of Dunure and his heirs, in the charter of that property, 1450 ; but little is to be inferred from this, for, notwithstanding that the elder branch had been unjustly deprived of their rights of primogeniture, he and Kirkmichael, if not Blairquhan, were the nearest, after Gilbert's own family, to the House of Dunure, and there does not seem to have been any disposition on the part of the descendants of the second family to ignore their claims of relationship. In fact, from the several intermarriages which took place between the Houses, it would appear as if the former were anxious to obliterate all memory of the wrong which had been committed.

Had the old Bargany charter chest been in existence, this lengthened argument, in all probability, would not have been necessary. Documentary evidence would at once have set the question of precedency at rest.

It is generally believed that, after the feud-fight at Pennyglen, in 1601, where Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany was slain, sad spoliation was made under the tutory of Josias Stewart

of Bonnytoun with the family property and papers. Thomas the young heir, was then only four years of age, and the Lady herself, his mother, having died in 1605, there was no one particularly interested in the preservation of the house to look after his affairs. The estate, therefore, which had been heavily mortgaged and wasted, had to be wholly disposed of about 1630 or 1640.

As the matter now stands—and the question of primogeniture is solely one of antiquarian interest—we have no hesitation whatever, after a careful examination of charters and other sources throwing light upon the family of Kennedy, in declaring that it is our opinion and belief that Bargany was descended of the *first* family of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, and not of the *second*, and that therefore he was entitled “*de jure*” to the Chiefship of his Race.

Thomas having died without issue, the representation and honours of Bargany and Ardstincher devolve upon *Captain Kennedy of Bennane*, descended from *Hew*, second son of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Hew Campbell of Loudoun.

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CARRICK.

Historical Sketch.

IN the volume, or parts, for *Kyle*, we have treated of the early judicial divisions of Ayrshire, and shewn that, under the sheriff, each district had its bailie, or judge, and bailie clerk. Kennedy, in his "Flyting" with Dunbar, shows that he held the latter situation :—

"I am the kingis blude, his trew *speciall clerk*."

This would be about the close of the fifteenth century. Carrick is understood to have been permanently disjoined from Galloway in 1185 or '86, when Duncan, the son of Gilbert of Galloway, obtained Carrick as his portion ; Galloway proper being secured to his cousin Roland. Captain Kennedy, of Bennane, who has paid very considerable attention to subjects of antiquarian and genealogical lore, states that he lately saw, in the possession of Colonel M'Douall, of Logan, a charter by Uchtred, the son of Fergus of Galloway, granting a portion of land to the church of St. Bride. The date may have been about 1130, for it states that the gift was made during "the life of King David, and his son Prince Henry." From this document, Captain Kennedy draws the inference that *Uchtred*, not *Gilbert*, was the *elder* son of Fergus of Galloway. This, probably, was the case ; and the fact that Car-

rick was given to Duncan, in satisfaction of his claim, while Galloway was retained by Roland, son of Uchtred, seems confirmatory of the inference. Yet, in the charter by Duncan, of the lands of Maybole and others, to the monks of Melrose, in the reign of William the Lyon, he is styled the son of Gilbert, the son of Fergus. Nothing can, therefore, be drawn from either of the charters as to the priority of birth of the brothers.

According to Bellenden, *Carrick* is derived from *Caratac*, or *Caratacus*, king of Scots, who built a town in the district, which he called after his own name. Of this "goodly merchant town," as the author describes it, no record or trace remains, and it is doubtful if ever it existed. In a charter granted during the reign of William the Lion, Duncan, who styles himself the son of Gilbert, the son of Fergus, gifts to the church of the Holy Mary of Melrose, and the monks there serving God, the whole lands of Moybothelbeg and Bethoc.* The former is evidently the modern Maybole. The origin of the name of Carrick, like most other local designations in Ayrshire, must be traced to the Celtic, the language of the first occupiers. *Curraig* signifies a rock. The coast, as well as the inland, presents a rocky mountainous appearance, contrasted with the other two divisions of the county, fully supporting the propriety of the name. There are several other localities, both in Scotland and Ireland, which bear the same designation—all evidently derived from similar natural features. Carrick-Fergus, for instance, is popularly understood to mean the rock of Fergus, first king of Scots. In the charter of David I., already alluded to, Carrick is spelled *Karric*, thus differing only slightly from the present orthography.

Connected with the three divisions of Ayrshire, there is the old rhyme of

" Kyle for a man,
Carrick for a cow,

* Munimenta de Melrose. Tom. I., fol. 20.

Cuninghame for butter and cheese,
And Galloway for woo."

These, and similar popular and traditionary lines, are worthy of preservation; constituting, as they do, popular landmarks in statistics, which supply a ready test of the changes that come over a district. Some contend for a different reading, making

"Carrick for a man,
Kyle for a cow,'

but the first would seem to be the proper one. It is the most general, and old, at least, as the days of Bellenden, who, in his description of Scotland, though he does not quote the rhyme, evidently corroborates or proceeds upon the sense of it. Speaking of Kyle, he says:—"This country abounds in strong and valiant men, where was born* the most renowned and valiant champion *William Wallace*, in the barony called Riccarton, then his father's stile, thereafter of Craigie and Riccarton." With regard to "Carrick for a cow," he mentions a very curious fact in natural history, which, however incredible, sufficiently attests the estimation in which Carrick was held for the superiority of its cattle. "In Carrick," he says, "are kine and oxen, delicious to eat, but their fatness is of a wonderful temperature: all other comestable beasts' fatness with the cold air doth congeal: by the contrary, the fatness of these is perpetually liquid like oil." Carrick is bounded by the Doon, throughout its whole extent, on the north; and the boundaries of Galloway on the south.

The inhabitants are more purely, perhaps, of Celtic descent than those of either Kyle or Cuninghame. This is owing, no doubt, to the settlement of the Cruithne in Galloway, during the ninth century. The Cruithne, or Picts of Albyn, came direct from the north of Ireland, whither they had emigrated some

* Wallace was not born in Ayrshire, but it has always been regarded as his native county.

ages before—thus intensifying the Celtic lineage of the original, or British race. The Gaelic language, differing in some respects from that of the Highlands, continued to be spoken amongst them so late as the Persecution ;* and *calpa*, and other clan usages of ancient Albyn, prevailed until suppressed by parliament in the reign of James VI.

One of the oldest and most influential clans in Carrick, under the superiority of Duncan, Lord of Carrick, and his descendants, was that of Muntercasduff, the black footed race.† A charter, in the reign of David II., “anent the clan of Muntercasduff,” shows that “John M’Kennedy” was “Captain thereof” at that time ; and there can be no doubt that they were the early tribe afterwards known by the patronymic of Kennedy. A renunciation of the lands of Carclui and Binberry-years, in the charter-chest of Ayr, from “Johnes. Kenedy, dns. de *Conholker*,” dated at Casselys, 15th October, 1385, may excite speculation as to whether “Adam de Kilconchar,” husband of the Countess of Carrick, whose widow married Bruce, was not of the Muntercasduff race. John Kennedy we see, first condescended upon in the Cassilis and Ailsa tree, was *Lord of Kilconchar* in 1385. It is, therefore, probable that they were of the same clan ; although it is equally possible that he may have enjoyed the lordship in right of his wife, who was heiress of the De Carricks. The John M’ Kennedy, captain of the Muntercasduff clan, was, in all likelihood, the same person.

One of the most notable events in the history of Carrick, was the marriage of Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland, son of the competitor, with Marjory, Countess of Carrick, and widow of Adam de Kilconchar. This event,

* In 1678, when a number of the Highland Clans were billeted on the western counties, they could easily converse in Gaelic with the inhabitants of Carrick and Galloway.

† *Muntercasduff* is not a word of modern Gaelic, as found in the dictionaries, and probably has an earlier origin than the language of the Highlands. *Munter* seems to imply a ridge or height, as *monte* does in the Latin and French, or *moindeahd* in the Gaelic. *Cas dubh* is plain enough. *Muntercasduff* would thus signify the black-foot tribe of the heights.

which we give in the words of Tytler, was altogether of a romantic character :—"About this time (1268), a Scottish knight, of high birth, Robert de Bruce, son of Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland, was passing on horseback through the domains of Turnberry, which belonged to Marjory, Countess of Carrick. The lady happened at the moment to be pursuing the diversion of the chase, surrounded by a retinue of her squires and damsels. They encountered Bruce. The young Countess was struck by his noble figure, and courteously entreated him to remain and take the recreation of hunting. Bruce, who, in those feudal days, knew the danger of paying too much attention to a ward of the king, declined the invitation, when he found himself suddenly surrounded by the attendants ; and the lady, riding up, seized his bridle, and led off the knight, by gentle violence, to her castle of Turnberry. Here, after fifteen day's residence, the adventure concluded as might have been expected. Bruce married the Countess without the knowledge of the relations of either party, and before obtaining the king's consent ; upon which Alexander seized her castle of Turnberry, and her whole estate. The intercession of friends, however, and a heavy fine, conciliated the mind of the monarch. Bruce became, in right of his wife, Lord of Carrick ; and the son of this marriage of romantic love was the great Robert Bruce, the restorer of Scottish liberty."

The dispute as to the crown of Scotland began soon after this. In 1286, "an agreement was drawn up with a view to the succession of Bruce the elder, between Thomas de Clare, brother to the Earl of Gloucester, and nephew to the elder Bruce's wife ;* joined with Richard De Bury, Earl Ulster, on the one part, and Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, John and Alexander, his sons ; Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith ; Alexander and John his sons ; Robert Bruce, Lord of Carrick ; and Bernard de Bruce ; James, Steward of Scotland ;

* Bruce claimed the crown as the descendant of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion.

and John, his brother ; Eregus, the son of Donevald of the Isles ; and Alexander, his son, that they would adhere to, and take part with one and other, upon all occasions, against all persons whatsoever, saving their allegiance to the king of England, and their fidelity to him who should gain the kingdom of Scotland by right of blood from Alexander, then lately deceased ; which agreement, according to *Dugdale*, was dated at *Turnberrie*, on the eve of St. Matthew.* Not long afterwards, the six regents, who had been appointed to govern the kingdom, were reduced, by death and assassination, to four ; and the High Steward, who was one of them, taking a course inimical to the young queen, open war was commenced by Bruce against the party of Baliol, which, according to Tytler, continued to ravage the country for two years after the death of the king. We know, at all events, from the Chamberlain Rolls, that in 1288, the Sheriff of Wigton, John Cumin of Buchan, did “not answer because the land lies uncultivated on account of the war raised after the death of the king by the Earl of Carrick.”

Bruce, the younger, was crowned by his few adherents at Scone, in 1306. This event was soon after followed by the disastrous battle of Methven, where, relying on the chivalrous spirit of the times, Bruce allowed his little army to be surprised and cut to pieces before they could make any effective resistance. The result of this defeat, and the cruel vengeance inflicted on all who fell into the hands of Edward, are well known. Dispersed and broken, the leaders were compelled to fly in various directions. The king himself, with a few adherents, after encountering many obstacles, ultimately found his way to Rachlin, on the north coast of Ireland. Christopher Seton, to whom he owed his life at Methven, took refuge in Loch Doon castle. Sir Christopher, ancestor of the noble family of Winton, is known to have been an early and warm supporter of the Bruce in his claim to the Scottish throne.*

* Sir Christopher was of Norman descent. His ancestor, Secher de Say, obtained lands from David I., in East Lothian, which were denominated Sayton—hence the patronymic Seton.

We have no precise account of his participation in those plans which led to the assertion of Bruce's rights ; but from his intimate family connection—being married to Lady Christian, sister of the king—there can be little doubt that he was privy to all the secret proceedings by which the eventful crisis was brought about. He was present when Bruce struck down the Red Cumyn in the convent of the Minorite friars in Dumfries ; and he was among the few who afterwards rallied round the standard of the king, when he was crowned at Seone. In the battle of Methven, Sir Christopher bore a conspicuous part. Bruce, and the few leaders who were with him, had scarcely time to arm ; and though they performed prodigies of valour, it was impossible, taken at such disadvantage, to resist an overwhelming force. The king was three times unhorsed ; and, according to Barbour, Sir Philip de Mowbray had so nearly taken him prisoner, that the knight cried aloud, "I have the new made king !" The ready hand of Sir Christopher Seton, however, at that moment dealt Sir Philip a well-aimed blow, which felled him to the earth, and rescued Bruce from his perilous situation.

The castle of Loch Doon,* in which Sir Christopher took refuge, must have been, from its situation—surrounded as it is by the lake—prior to the invention of gunpowder, almost impregnable. From the ruins, still existing, it seems to have been capable of holding a considerable number of retainers. It was justly deemed a place of importance in the war of independence ; not only because of its strength, but from its being one of the strongholds on the paternal property of Bruce. When Sir Christopher Seton sought safety within its walls, in 1306, it was under the hereditary governorship of Sir Gilbert de Carrick. Edward I., it is well known, vowed the deepest revenge against Bruce, and all his sup-

* Loch Doon was anciently called Loch Balloch. How the name came to be changed is unknown. The late Mr. Hetterick, Dalmellington, whose traditionary lore was well known, conceived that as *Dun* in Celtic signifies a fort, it may have been called Loch Dun, or the loch of the fort, after the erection of the castle.

porters, for the slaughter of Comyn, and their subsequent appearance in arms against his authority. Sir Christopher was, in consequence, hotly pursued, and the castle invested by a strong body of English. The governor made a very impotent defence; and the castle, along with the gallant knight, fell into the hands of the enemy. Tytler, in his history of Scotland, states, on the authority of documents which he quotes, that the castle “is *said* to have been *pusillanimously* given up;” and it further appears, from the evidence under a commission of the great seal, appointed to inquire into the circumstance, that “the delivery of Sir Christopher de Seton to the English was *imputed* to Sir Gilbert de Carrick.”

The learned historian, however, is not altogether, satisfied on the subject, and he seems to be even in doubt whether Sir Christopher had taken refuge in the castle of Loch Doon or in that of Loch Urr, as conjectured in the *Statistical Account*. The remission by Sir Gilbert, he at the same time admits, fully proves the delivery of the castle into the hands of the English, by that individual, at the period alluded to—which is an important fact, strongly corroborative of the capture of Sir Christopher de Seton at Loch Doon, and of the imputation against its keeper. Barbour, indeed, in his *Life of Bruce*, boldly affirms, what the historian appears to have overlooked, that Sir Christopher was actually *betrayed*; and that by a person of the name of *MacNab*. After describing the disasters which befel the monarch in his flight from Methven, he goes on to detail the cruelties exercised by Edward, upon such of his coadjutors as fell into his power:—

*And worthy Crystoll off Seytoun
In to London betresyt was
Throw a discipill of Judas,
Maknab, a fals tratour that ay
Wes off his duelling nycht and day.*

This account of the betrayal of Sir Christopher de Seton is countenanced by a tradition current in the neighbourhood of

Loch Doon. A portion of the farm at the lower end of the Loch, called the Beoch, is yet known by the name of *Macnabston*, which is said to have been given to the "fals tratour," as the price of his treachery. The ruins of Macnabston house, we believe, are still visible. Macnab is represented by Barbour as having been one of the domestics of Sir Christopher. He "wes of his duelling nycht and day." Hence, in the opinion of the poet, the blacker die of the "tratoury."

Though Barbour is thus supported by tradition, it may be argued that the character of the hereditary keeper is in no respect affected by it. Perhaps not; but his pusillanimous defence of the fort, coupled with the imputation or belief that he had delivered up Sir Christopher, are rather convincing proofs that he was not sakeless in the matter. MacNab may have been the mere tool of Sir Gilbert de Carriek; who, thinking the cause of Bruce hopeless, might be anxious to propitiate Edward; and, aware of the price set upon the brave Seton's head, he could not have hit on a more effectual mode of doing so. But be this as it may, the tradition gives the highest support to the fact that Sir Christopher de Seton took refuge at Loch Doon, and not in the castle of Urr. In whatever manner the betrayal was accomplished, it is clear that MacNab could only have held the lands awarded to him through the medium of the hereditary keeper, as any direct grant from the English would have been cancelled on their expulsion from the country. As described by Barbour, Sir Christopher Seton was cruelly put to death by his captors, not in London, but at Dumfries. The charge against him was not only rebellion, according to the definition of Edward, but of murder and desecration, having been present in the convent of Minorite friars when Comyn was struck down by Bruce. He is alleged, by an English historian, to have slain a brother of Cumyn; but this charge is not corroborated by any other writer. The character and prowess of Sir Christopher was so much esteemed by Bruce, that "he afterwards erected, on the spot where he was executed, a little chapel,

where mass was said for his soul." Nigel Bruce, Alexander Seton, the Earl of Atholl, and several other followers of the king, met a similar fate; and the queen, her daughter, and the other ladies who sought shelter in Kildrummie Castle, were carried prisoners to England. The Carrick estates of Bruce, meanwhile, were conferred on Lord Henry Percy, and garrisons of English soldiers planted both in the castles of Ayr and Turnberry. The total ruin of Bruce and his cause, in short, seemed to have been effected.

At length, after having spent the winter in the rude and solitary island of Raehlin, the exiled monarch began to meditate a descent upon Scotland. With this view, Sir James Douglas and Sir Robert Boyd were despatched to Arran, where they were successful in surprising the castle of Brodiek. The king afterwards passed over from Raehlin with about three hundred followers, furnished chiefly by Christina of the Isles. From Arran a trusty follower was sent across the frith to Carrick to ascertain the state of affairs, and whether his retainers were favourable to his cause. It has been said that the task was undertaken by Bruce himself, disguised as a minstrel. This, however, is by no means probable; and Barbour, the only authority for the circumstance, directly contradicts it. He says—

"Now gais the messenger his way,
That hat Cuthbert, as I heard say."

It was agreed that if the messenger found matters in a favourable condition, intimation should be given by lighting a fire on the coast. This occurred in the spring of 1307. On the day appointed, the expected signal was seen about noon, and towards evening the adventurous little band—"thre hundyr I trow, there myeht be," says Barbour—embarked in boats upon their adventurous enterprise. When overtaken by nightfall—and the denseness of the atmosphere favoured them greatly—they continued to steer by the fire which "thai saw byrmand lyeht and sehyr," for they "na nedill had, na stane." * On

* The compass, it would thus appear, was known to our mariners at this period.

reaching the Carrick coast, the king was surprised to be informed by the messenger that there was no hope of success, as Turnberry was held by Percy with a strong garrison, and the inhabitants were either hostile or indifferent. "Traitor," exclaimed the king, "why did you light the fire?" "I lighted no fire," was Cuthbert's reply; "but observing it at nightfall, I dreaded you might embark, and hastened to meet you."* The mysterious appearance of the fire is beautifully alluded to by Scott in his "Lord of the Isles;" and it is not improbable that the circumstance, in a superstitious age, might have an influence in deciding the resolution of Bruce at so critical a moment. According to Barbour, the king was in some dubiety whether they should follow up the contemplated attack, when his brother Edward at once declared his intention to do so. The language of the bard is characteristic of the fool-hardy bravery of Edward—

"————— I say you sikyrly
 Thar sall na perell, that may be,
 Dryve me eftsonys to the se.
 Myne auentur her take will I,
 Quhethir it be esfull or augry."

An attack upon the English quarters was immediately planned, and as speedily put in execution. Success crowned their efforts. The greater part of the troops were accommodated in the houses and hamlets adjacent to the castle, the remains of which stand on a rocky eminence, washed by the sea, while an extensive plain stretches away towards the interior; and thinking themselves perfectly secure, they fell an easy victim. Percy, uncertain of the number of assailants, shut himself up in the castle, not daring to attempt a rescue. A rich booty fell into the hands of the Scots.

It is supposed that the castle was destroyed by fire on this occasion; but such could not be the case, for Percy continued to occupy it with his garrison, afraid to venture forth, although there was a strong body of troops at Ayr, until relieved by Sir Roger St John, with a thousand men from Northumber-

* Barbour's dialogue in rhyme is precisely to this effect.

land. The Chamberlain Rolls, besides, show that extensive repairs were subsequently made upon the castle. Bruce remained for some days in the vicinity of Turnberry, in expectation that the inhabitants would flock to his standard. Intimidated, however, by the power of the English and the severity of the punishments which had been inflicted, they were slow to make any demonstration in his favour. The first to do so of any importance, as mentioned by Barbour, was a lady

“That wes to him in ner degree
Off cosynage,”

who brought to him “fourty men in cumpany,” besides supplies and provisions, and gave him a full account of what had occurred during his retreat at Rachlin—of the fate of his family and adherents. Neither Barbour nor tradition has preserved the name of this patriotic lady—a circumstance much to be regretted.

Bruce, previous to his descent upon Carrick, had despatched his brothers, Thomas and Alexander, with Sir Reginald Crawford,* to the north of Ireland, for the purpose of obtaining assistance from the Earl of Ulster. They arrived at Lochryan on the 9th February, 1307, with a body of 700 men, composed of volunteers from Ireland and the Isles, but were totally defeated by Duncan M'Dowal, a chieftain of Galloway, who attacked them while landing. Both the brothers of Bruce, together with Sir Reginald Crawford, were severely wounded, and carried prisoners to Edward at Carlisle. Prior to this mishap, Bruce found it necessary, in consequence of the advance of succours from the English garrisons, to retire a short way into the interior. He entrenched his small army, which did not exceed three hundred men, on the highest point of the Hadyet hills, a range of eminences to the south of Dailly, within a few miles of the coast, commanding an excellent view of Turnberry castle and the surrounding

* Sir Reginald was probably the son of Sir Reginald Crawford, who was killed in 1297, though Wood places his death in 1303.

country. The remains of two walls, composed of stone and mud, are still traceable on the summit, which is popularly known as the "Trench Hill." Here he continued encamped, as Barbour expresses it,

"With a full symple gaderying;
He passyt nocht twa hundre men."

Edward Bruce, however, according to the same authority,

"Was in Galloway, weill ner him by;
With him ane other cumpany,
That held the strenchis off the land."

By "the strenchis of the land," Barbour no doubt meant the mountainous passes of the district.

While Bruce endeavoured to increase his following in Carrick, Douglas had passed secretly into Douglasdale, and, with the aid of some of his trusty vassals, to whom he discovered himself, surprised Douglas Castle, putting the whole garrison to the sword. This occurred on Palm Sunday, the 19th of March, 1307. The success of Douglas' adventure was well calculated to raise the spirits of the Brucian party; and but for the disaster which followed at Lochryan, the national cause would no doubt have speedily assumed a more imposing aspect. Amyr de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was guardian of Scotland at this period—Edward I. continuing at Carlisle. According to Barbour, one Sir Ingrame Bell was despatched from Lothian, where the Earl held his head quarters, with "a gret cumpany" to Ayr, for the purpose of suppressing the outbreak. Sir Ingrame, it seems, did not think it "speidfull" to assail the Bruce in his fastness, but rather to attempt his downfall by "slycht." Following up this determination, he succeeded in bribing a person belonging to Carrick, who, with his two sons, undertook to slay the king for

"Weill fourty pundis worth off land
Till him and till his ayris ay lestand."

Barbour, apparently from delicacy, does not mention the name

of this traitor ; but he describes him as of near relation—"sibman ner"—to Bruce, and could at all times to his "presence ga," though he abode in the country, apart from the encampment, not wishing it to be perceived that he was "speciall to the king."

Bruce was in the habit of retiring for privacy daily to a small copsewood, between which and the camp a ridge intervened. He went usually unaccompanied, or attended only by a page. Here the assassin and his two sons secreted themselves ; and as Bruce approached, without arms, save his sword, which, as Barbour states, wherever he went, it was his custom "about his hals to ber," they prepared, fully armed, to assail him. Having previously heard of their treasonable purposes, and perceiving them coming at some distance, he ordered them to remain where they were. The father urged his right, as of kin to the king, to be near his person ; and, "with fals wordis flechand," continued with his sons to advance. Barbour minutely describes the conflict that ensued. With a bow and wire which he borrowed from his page, Bruce slew the elder of the assassins as he came fencing forward—

" He taist the wyr, and let it fley,
And hyt the fadyr in the ey,
Till it rycht in the harnys ran ;
And he backward fell down richt than."

The two sons, as they approached, one after the other, with hatchet and spear, he slew with his sword. The escape from such peril, and the great address and prowess displayed by the king, are said, by his minute and veracious biographer, to have created much amazement amongst the English. It was, however, only the first of a series of personal adventures and hardships, some of them still more astonishing, which it was his fortune to endure ere his sun came to be in the ascendant. Through lack of provisions, and the consequent necessity of seeking subsistence separately, his small band of two hundred men had dwindled down to little more than sixty. Mean-

while the Gallovidians, who held him at great enmity, secretly assembled a body of upwards of two hundred men, and, with slough-hounds to pursue him in case of his escape, prepared to surprise his encampment. Bruce, however was made aware of their intention; and as he had "wachis ay," due notice of their coming was given him long before their approach. From the strength of the enemy, and as the night was well advanced, he deemed it prudent to remove from the entrenchment to a place of greater safety—trusting that, owing to the nightfall, they would not be able to follow. He is accordingly described as having gone

"————— down till a morass
Our (over) a wattyr that rynnand was:"

which morass, from his position on the Hadyet ridge of hills, in all probability, lay upon the south side of the Stinchar. The biographers of Bruce do not seem to have been aware of his occupying any strength upon these hills, and therefore represent him as wandering among the fastness of the country at the time. The language of Barbour, however, together with the tradition of the "trench hill," clearly shows that he had not previously moved from his first position. In the morass, about two bow-shots from the river, a secure place was found for the men, whom he left under the charge of Sir Gilbert de la Hay, to rest under arms, while he himself, with two sergeants, proceeded to reconnoitre. Listening for some time if any one approached, he next examined the banks of the stream; and finding, from the nature of the ground opposite, that there was no ford where "men mycht pass," save that by which his own party had crossed, he resolved upon defending it. So narrow was the "upcummyng," as Barbour expresses it, that two men could not walk abreast. The king, therefore, thought he should have ample time to alarm his party on the appearance of the enemy. After remaining for a considerable while, he heard the "questioning" of a hound in the distance, which gradually came nearer and nearer. Still he was unwilling to disturb the repose of his

men until the danger should become more imminent. The moon, meanwhile, shone brightly forth, so that he could easily distinguish objects. By and by he heard the noise of "thaim that command wer;" and despatching his two sergeants to rouse the party in the morass, he remained alone in sight of the ford. Immediately he saw the whole band of the Gallovidians advancing in full pursuit. Afraid, if he retreated towards his men, that the enemy might have time to cross before they were ready to attack them, he resolutely determined, single-handed, to defend the pass. Being fully armed, he had little to dread from the arrows of his opponents; and as they could only approach one by one, he trusted to his strong arm and good sword to keep them for some time at bay. Barbour minutely describes the unequal combat which ensued. The first who encountered him was instantly slain; but from the number pressing on the rear, the horse of his fallen enemy was borne down, which encumbered the "upgang." Seeing this, he pricked the animal with his sword, when it sprung forward and fell dead at the "upcummyng." The enemy then came on with a shout; but the king met them so stoutly at the *brae*, or ascent from the river, that five of them were speedily rolled back dead into the ford. Somewhat disconcerted by the warm reception they had met with, a brief parley ensued; but the Galloway men, sorely grieved at their whole two hundred of an army being checked by a single warrior, and exclaiming, "On him! he may nocht last," began to press forward more furiously than ever. Bruce, however, firmly maintained the fight, and the ford and "upcummyng" were speedily so "pyttit with slain"* that his assailants, thinking it folly longer to attempt the pass, and hearing the king's men approaching, took to flight. Bruce's little party were greatly alarmed for his safety; and their joy may be conceived when they found him sitting alone, with his helmet off, cooling himself after so unprecedented a feat.

* Fourteen, according to Barbour, were found to have been killed by the king's hand. Others may have been trampled down and perished.

So much renown did the king obtain by this adventure, that he soon found his little band vastly increased. All "that in the land war trawailand," says Barbour, repaired to his standard. From the scene of his adventure in Carrick, Bruce seems to have moved into Kyle, for we next find him "in Cumnock, quhar it straitast wes." Here he was joined by James of Douglas and his men, who brought him tidings that Sir Amyr de Valence, with a body of English, and about eight hundred Highlanders, under John of Lorn, his old enemy, were preparing to attack him. This John, Barbour asserts as a "certane thing," had in his possession a slough-hound, which had previously belonged to Bruce, and which loved the king so well that, if once upon his track, nothing would divert him from it. At this time the army of Bruce amounted to about four hundred men, including his brother Edward, and the company with which he had formerly been in Galloway. With this small body he remained "up in the strenthys" or hills of the parish of Cumnock.* The guardian, Sir Amyr de Valence, advanced from Lothian with a well-equipped body of cavalry and infantry, keeping the plain or level country. When Bruce saw his army approach in battle array, and thinking that it constituted his whole force, he resolved upon fighting, and made a demonstration to that effect. But John of Lorn, with his Highlanders, unknown to Bruce, had stolen a march upon his rear; and, keeping under cover of the hills, nearly succeeded in surprising him. Thus placed between two armies, either of which vastly outnumbered his own small band, the king was in great jeopardy. He, therefore, adopted the only safe alternative; and dividing his men into three parties, after fixing a place of rendezvous, made good his retreat amongst the fastnesses which separate Galloway from Ayrshire.

John of Lorn had now recourse to the assistance of the

* The remains of a camp in the parish of New Cumnock, popularly called a Roman camp, and set down in Thomson's map of Ayrshire as such, is of an oval form, and some Druidical stones are known to have stood on the rising ground. The probability is, therefore, that it had been a British strength, and Bruce may have occupied it.

slough-hound. Coming to where the king had been, the dog proceeded at once to track the route which he and his little division had taken. Finding that they were pursued, the king again divided his men into three parties, with the view of diverting the attention of the enemy ; still, so true was the scent of the slough-hound, that it kept steadily on his track. Now aware that he was known, since his pursuers paid no attention to the other parties, he ordered the few that were with him to separate, singly, he himself only taking his foster-brother with him. On they sped ; still the hound followed, so that John of Lorn had no doubt that one of the party was Bruce. Selecting five of the swiftest and hardiest of his men, he ordered them to pursue the fugitives with all diligence. After a flight of some time, and finding that the Highlanders were gaining upon them, the king, who had little dread of five to two, save that they might detain him till additional assistance arrived, determined to proceed no farther ; and assured of the hearty support of his foster-brother, he took his stand, "full sturdely," awaiting the approach of his pursuers. On they came "with gret schor and manassing." Three assailed the king, and two his brother. One of the three soon sank beneath his weapon, upon which the other two fell back a little ; this enabled him by a spring to despatch one of the two who were likely to have proved an overmatch for his foster-brother. Then turning to his own opponents, who had rallied their courage, and who attacked him furiously, he succeeded, after the interchange of a few strokes, in slaying them ; his foster-brother, in the meantime, having also laid his assailant prostrate. Scarcely had the conquerors time to congratulate themselves on their success, when John of Lorn and his whole company, together with the slough-hound, were discovered in full cry. Bruce and his companion now made with all speed for a wood adjacent ; and holding down towards a valley, through which a water ran, the king seated himself, so weary with fatigue that he was inclined there to abide his fate. His foster-brother, however, urged him to make a still farther effort to escape, as it was impos-

sible for them to resist such a company as John of Lorn had with him. Harkening to his advice, the king proposed to try what he had "herd oftymys say," the experiment of wading the water "endlang" a "bow-draught," so as to throw the hound out of its scent. They did so, and the trial was completely successful. After passing the slain Highlanders, whose death he vowed to avenge, John came to the water side, but the hound was completely thrown out; and as the wood was extensive in which Bruce had found shelter, the chase was given up.*

On Lorn's rejoining Sir Amyr, the latter was greatly surprised at the escape of Bruce, and especially at his prowess in defeating the Highlandmen. In the meantime the king and his companion held on their way. Clearing the wood, they entered upon one of those wide moors which still exist in the upper districts of the county. While passing through it they found themselves followed by three "lycht" looking men, armed with swords and axes,

"And one off thaim, upon his hals,
A mekill boundyn wethir bar."

They hailed the king, and, after some conversation, said they were in search of Robert the Bruce, with whom, should they meet him, their "dwelling they would make." The king replied, that if they proceeded with him he would soon let them see whom they desired. By his speech the men immediately perceived in whose presence they were: their countenance changed; and from their confusion and altered manner, Bruce began to suspect that they were enemies, tempted to do him mischief in consequence of the price which had been set upon his head. He therefore ordered them to go on before, while he and his companion should walk behind. They pro-

* Barbour, who seems very sticklish as to the truth of what he states, mentions that "some men say" the king escaped in another manner. One of his attendants having tarried behind, lurking in the wood, shot the hound with an arrow. Which of the accounts was the most correct Barbour admits that he could not tell without "lesing;" but of this he was certain, "at the burn escapyt the king."

tested against his entertaining any suspicion of them ; but the king insisted on their adhering to this arrangement until they should become better acquainted. At length, when “the nycht was ner,” they reached a waste farm-house, where the party in advance proposed to halt and kill their wether, inviting the king, at the same time, to share with them. Still suspicious, Bruce, while he accepted of their bounty—being hungry and fatigued—stipulated that they should keep opposite ends of the house, they at the one, and he and his foster-brother at the other. This was consented to ; and two fires having been kindled, they divided the sheep, which was speedily cooked, and a hearty meal made of it—long fasting and excessive exercise having created a good appetite. Sleep then began to way down the eyelids ; and, arranging with his foster-brother to keep watch, so as to awaken him in case of danger—for he dreaded the hostility of his entertainers—the king began to doze a little ; but his anxiety prevented him from sleeping soundly. Lifting his eyelids now and again, he discovered that his companion, overpowered with fatigue, had fallen into profound repose, and, as Barbour says, he “rowtyt hey.” Thinking that the king was in the same state of unconsciousness, the three strangers drew their swords and advanced cautiously, with the view of despatching both. Bruce, however, had observed the movement ; and, springing to his feet, gave his companion a push with his foot, as he stood forward in defence, to arouse him. The latter, however, rose heavily from his slumber ; and before he got to his feet one of the three made a push at him with his weapon, by which he was slain. Though “never yeyt sa stad,” Bruce succeeded, “throw Goddis grace and his manheid,” in overcoming the traitors, all of whom he left dead on the spot, and, bewailing the fate of his foster-brother, he took his departure direct for the place of rendezvous, which was a solitary house on the banks of the Cree, not far from Newton-Stewart. When he arrived, “weill inwith nycht be then,” he found “the howsswyff on the benk sittand.” She inquired who he was, where he came from, and where he was going. Bruce

replied that he was a travelling man, going through the country. "All that travelling are," said the dame, "are welcome here for the sake of one." "Who may that man be?" said Bruce. The spirited reply of the dame, in the language of Barbour, was—

"The king, Robert the Bruce is he;
That is rycht lord of this countrie.
His fayis now haldis him in thrang;
But I think to se or ocht lang,
Him lord and king our all the land,
That na fayis sall him withstand."

Bruce, delighted with the open hearted sincerity of the woman, at once disclosed himself; upon which she inquired where were all his men. His answer was, that at present he had none. "Then," said she, "it shall not longer be so;" and, calling her two sons, full "wicht and hardy," placed them at his service. She then set down some victuals to the king; and, while in the middle of his repast, the noise of many feet around the house was heard, upon which the two sons, thinking they were foes, stood up to barricade and defend the house. The party, however, were soon discovered to be James of Douglas and Edward Bruce, with about one hundred and fifty men. The meeting was of course a mutually happy one.* The rendezvous being, according to pretty well substantiated tradition, in the vicinity of Newton-Stewart, the direction of the king's flight is at once ascer-

* The author of the "History of Galloway" says the tradition is that the woman of the house was a widow, and had *three* sons, all by different husbands. The names of the young men were M'Kie, Murdoch, and M'Lurg; and that when, after the expulsion of the English, the king was dividing what territory he had at his disposal, he bestowed upon the widow and her sons "the bit *hassock* of land that lies between the burn of Palmure and the burn of Penkill," with which she said she would be contented. This *hassock* runs about three miles along the Cree, and about five miles into the interior. The descendants of these individuals long possessed portions of the lands included in the royal grant. Murdoch had that part of the property which contained the farm of Kirk, about two miles and a half from Newton-Stewart; M'Kie had the Larg, near Kironchtree; and M'Lurg had for his share, Machermore, about one mile below Newton-Stewart. Barbour, however, speaks only of two sons, and the likelihood is that he is correct.

tained, though it is impossible to point out the precise route. The whole appears to have been accomplished in a day's journey. In the morning, when compelled to divide his forces and retreat, by the vastly superior force of the guardian and John of Lorn, he is described by Barbour as "up in the strenthys," or hills of Cumnock. He is likely to have kept along the ridge of hills all the way to the place of rendezvous, a distance of more than forty miles.* The wood he is represented as having entered was, in all probability, the forest of Star, (or Buchan) so named from a hill in the vicinity of Loch Doon, of which the family of Kennedy latterly were rangers; and the stream where the slough-hound was thrown off the scent may have been one of the lanes or feeders which empty themselves into the Loch.

In place of resting after the fatigues of so eventful a day, the king proposed that, if any one knew where their pursuers had halted for the night, they should lead their little band against them, as the enemy, reposing in full confidence, might be easily assailed with great loss and little damage to themselves. Sir James Douglas, having passed near to where a company of the English had taken "herbery," immediately undertook to lead them to the spot. The attack was at once resolved upon; and reaching the enemy, about two hundred strong, before day light, they fell upon them with great fury. Those who escaped fled to the main body of the army; but before Sir Amyr de Valence could put his troops in motion, Bruce and his followers were beyond their reach. Despairing of mastering so cautious and active an opponent, Sir Amyr is said by Barbour to have retired soon after this discomfiture to Carlisle, where he proposed to wait until his spies could furnish certain intelligence of Bruce, and then to "schute upon him sudanly." Bruce, remaining meanwhile in Carrick with all his gathering, another adventure occurred

* The distance, it may be alleged, was extreme for a person on foot, and in armour; but the armour which Bruce usually wore—a shirt of mail—did not greatly impede his powers of motion. Considering the superior strength of the king, and the weariness by which, as so well described by Barbour, he felt repeatedly overcome, there seems little reason to doubt his having performed the journey.

to him wherein his personal prowess was again put to the test. Having gone a-hunting one day by himself, with two dogs, near to a wood, he saw three men approaching with bows and arrows, and fully armed. They were friends of the Cumyn, and had been lying in wait to have their revenge, the moment they found him apart from his little army. A fitter opportunity could not have presented itself. The king was unarmed, having only his sword ; and, after effecting their purpose, they could easily make their escape into the wood unobserved. The king at once saw by their demeanour that they were enemies. They were about to draw their bows, when he called out to them that, being three to one, they ought to be ashamed to have recourse to their arrows, and taunted them to try him with their swords. Hearing this, one of them exclaimed—

“Sall na man say we dred the swa,
That we with arrowys sall the sla ;”

and, throwing away their bows, they advanced with their swords upon the king. In the fight which ensued, Bruce succeeded in smiting the foremost to the ground ; while one of his hounds, seeing him assailed, seized another by the neck, and dragged him down, which gave his master an opportunity of despatching him without much trouble. The third, disheartened by the fate of his two comrades, fled towards the wood ; but the dogs pursuing him, he was soon overtaken and slain also. Bruce hunted no more that day ; but, blowing his horn, his men speedily gathered round him, wondering at the spectacle they saw, and eagerly listening as he related what had happened. From Carrick Bruce repaired to Kirkcudbright.

The author of the “History of Galloway,” on the authority of Hume, mentions a curious incident arising out of the feudal misunderstandings of the times. It occurred, as he states, during the life of Archibald Douglas, fifth Lord of Galloway, who died at Restalrig, on the 26th June, 1439 ; and whose “conduct to Lord Kennedy is adduced as a proof of his for-

giving and generous disposition. This nobleman had injured and offended him to such a degree, that he (the earl) published his intention of giving the lands of Stewarton to any individual who would bring Kennedy's head to him. When Lord Kennedy became aware of this offer, he was fully convinced he could not escape the danger arising from the declared hostility of so powerful a man ; and he resolved, as a species of prevention, to present his own head to his enemy. He accordingly went privately to Wigtonshire, and found Douglas in the church of St Ninian, at his devotion. Immediately after divine service, he offered his head to the earl, and claimed the reward. Douglas, astonished at his resolution and confidence, forgave him his former faults, and made him his friend. He also bestowed upon him the lands of Stewarton, which his descendants, the Earls of Cassilis, continued to enjoy." The Kennedy here alluded to must have been Gilbert, first Baron Kennedy, which title he did not obtain, however, till 1450, prior to which he could not have been styled *lord*. But, independently of this, a very different version of the story is given in Pitcairn's MS. History of the Kennedies. The person therein mentioned as the hero of this bold adventure was a younger brother of the Dunure family ; who, from his wearing a dagger, obtained the nickname of "Alschunder Dalgour," or Alexander of the Dagger. He is said to have offended Douglas, Earl of Wigton, by gaining "feid agains him at Glaynnaip, and ane wther agains Lindsay, thane laird of Craigy, at the watter of Done, bothe one ane day." When the terms offered by Douglas—that whoever brought his head "thai suld have the fourty mark land of Stewarttoun, in Cuninghame"—reached the ears of Alexander, he assembled a hundred of the retainers of his family, well-mounted, and set off for Wigton on the morning of "yuill day," where he arrived just as the earl was engaged at mass. Entering the church, and pulling out a deed ready prepared, he addressed the earl as follows :—"My lord, ye have hicht this xl mark land to ony that wald bring you my heid, and I knaw there is nane so meitt as my selff! And thairfoir, will desyr your

lordship to keep to me, as ye bad to ony wther !” The earl, perceiving that his life was in immediate danger, subscribed the document ; upon which Alexander thanked his lordship, and taking horse, was speedily on his route homewards. This circumstance is stated by the author to have occurred in the “ fourth yeir of the ring of Robert the Third, quilk was about the yeir of God, 1390 ;” and he farther states that his heirs “ bruikis the samin at this tyme, or at the least, to the sex hunder and tua yeir of God, that Erle John [of Cassilis] sald the same to the laird of Langschaw.” For various reasons we would be inclined to regard this latter account as the most probable. It is minutely and circumstantially told. Unfortunately, however, for its chronological accuracy, it would appear that the lands of Stewarton, in Cuninghame, did not come into the possession of the Douglasses till 1426 or 1427. There is thus a discrepancy in both versions of the anecdote.

The turbulent spirit of the times was greatly controlled by the able management of Bishop Kennedy of St Andrew’s, the younger of two sons of James Kennedy of Dunure, by the Duchess of Albany, daughter to Robert III. Kennedy held the office of chancellor for some time, and was mainly instrumental in thwarting the dangerous faction of the Livingstons, and the still more powerful coalition of the Douglasses and Crawfurds.

Carrick was in no respect behind other districts of the country in those family feuds which so much disturbed the public peace. In 1526, Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, obtained a respite for himself and the heads of the family branches, with two hundred and thirty-three followers, “ for the treasonable slauchter of umqle Cornelius de Machtema, Ducheman, in the time of the seit of our parliament, and various other crimes.” This affair seems to have been a matter of considerable importance, for William Lord Semple had a similar respite, to himself and five hundred and eighty-six of his followers, for the same slaughter. It is curious that history is silent as to this treason, which seems to have deeply concerned the west country people, and the Books of Adjournal

afford no farther information on the subject. It is well known that James V. employed a number of foreigners, especially Dutchmen, in his gold and silver mines, as well as in casting cannon ; but how Cornelius de Machetema had rendered himself obnoxious to so large a party is, so far as we can discover, nowhere recorded.

The origin of the well known disputation, which took place at Maybole, between the Abbot of Crossraguel and John Knox, may be thus briefly stated. In 1559 the abbot had challenged Willock, who happened to preach in the neighbourhood of Crossraguel, to a disputation concerning the mass. The gauntlet was duly taken up, and the place of meeting appointed, but the discussion was broken off in consequence of certain preliminary disagreements. The mass now became the chief study of Kennedy, and in 1561 he published a work in its defence. In the course of the following year, he stated in his chapel of Kirkoswald—after reading a series of papers concerning the mass and other essential tenets connected with the doctrines of the Popish church—his readiness to defend them against all by whom they might be impugned ; but promised, on the following Sabbath, to declare himself more fully on the subject. Knox, being in the vicinity, came to Kirkoswald to hear the abbot ; and in the morning acquainted him of his intention to do so, requiring him, at the same time, either to make good his promise, or allow him (Knox) to preach first, and afterwards state his objections to what might be advanced. The abbot, aware of the excitement of the times, and the danger to be dreaded from a public display of this kind, did not appear, and Knox occupied the pulpit. On coming down, however, a letter was put into his hands from Kennedy, dated 6th September, in which the latter expressed himself as most anxious to engage in a discussion with him.

The terms proposed by the abbot were perfectly reasonable. He wished, in the excited state of the public mind, to avoid all risk of disturbance. Knox, on the contrary, confident of success, was anxious that the discussion should take place in

open assembly, and that his triumph should be witnessed by thousands.

Kennedy replied to his somewhat intemperately expressed letter in a mild but forcible manner. In reference to Knox's statement that he came not for disputation, but to preach Jesus Christ crucified, the abbot observes—"Praise be to God, that was na newings in this countrie or ze war borne." Secondly, he remarks—"He is ane euil iudge that condemns or he knawes," and that it would have been time enough to have called the articles which he proclaimed in open audience blasphemous, when he had seen, read, and sufficiently confuted them. Thirdly, that he promised to make declaration of the said articles on Sunday last, provided there had been no convocation of strangers, wherethrough disturbance might ensue, but Knox came accompanied by five or six score of followers. "Quhair ze say," remarks the abbot, "ze stand in the protection of the Almichtie, swa dois all gude christiane men as ze, bot appearanlie ze put als lytil in God's handis as ye may, that gois accompanied in euerie place quhairsumeuer ze go with sic multitude, quhidder it be for deuotion, or protection, or rather tumultuation, God knawes, for I know not.
* * * * Quhair ze say I haif infected the earis of the simple, I have wounded the hartes of the godlie, and I have spoken blasphemie in open audience. I meruell how ze forzet zoursel, chidand and railland on this maner. Considering ze said ane lytill afore ze did abhor all chiding and railling, bot nature passes nurtor with zow. Quhairfore I man beir with zour babline and barking, as dois Princes hear poweris, Maiestrates, and mony hundreths better nor I."

The abbot declined holding the discussion in St. John's Church, Ayr, because he wished to avoid tumult; and as for "the iust tryall of the treuth, thair man be conference of mony buikes," he thought that could not be conveniently consulted in open audience. After some farther correspondence between Knox, the abbot, and the Earl of Cassillis, the disputation was at length agreed to nearly upon the terms first proposed by Kennedy. The correspondence is interesting,

as showing the movements of the parties. Knox was at Kirkoswald on Sabbath the 8th September, where he preached; upon which occasion he received the letter of the abbot, challenging him to a disputation. Knox, according to his own statement, lay at Maybole the night before, with a company not surpassing twenty. On the same day he replies to the letter of the abbot, from Ayr. Between that and the 25th of September, when he writes to the Earl of Cassilis from Ochiltree, he appears to have been in Dumfriesshire and Galloway. On the 27th of September, the parties met at Maybole, when the following agreement was signed:—

“The day, houre, condicions, and nomber aggred vpon, for the conference betuix Maister Quintyne Kennedy, abbote of Crosraguel, and John Knox, minister at Edinburgh.

“The day is the xxviii of September, 1562. The place the Prouestis place of Mayboill, the houre to conuene is at eight houres before nonc, the day foresaid, the nomber for euerie part shall be fourtie persones, by there scribes aud learned men, with so many mo as the house may goodly hold, be the sight of my Lord of Cassilis. And heirupou, bothe the said abbote and John Knox are whollylie and fullylie agreed. In wituess whereof they haue subscriued these presents with there hands. At Maybole the xxviii of September, 1562.

“CROSRAGUEL.

“JOHN KNOX.”

The conference took place accordingly, in the “place” of Andrew Gray, the last provost of the Collegiate, in the back vennel of Maybole. Beside the company admitted to the conference—forty on each side—a large concourse of people from all quarters was drawn to the scene of debate, and Maybole was densely crowded. The only account of the discussion which has been preserved was drawn up by Knox himself, and printed the year following (1563).^{*} That he would prove an impartial editor was scarcely to be expected. What between interpolations and marginal comments, the friends of the abbot may well complain of injustice. The conference,

^{*} It was printed in black letter; and the only copy knowu to exist is preserved in the Auchinleck library. A fac-simile edition was throwu off in 1812, various copies of which are to be found in the libraries of the curious.

commencing each morning, was carried on for three days. The first article concerned the mass ; and to the discussion of this point the abbot, who commenced the debate, proceeded, after a brief introductory explanation of the cause of the meeting. He grounded his argument on the Psalmist, and also on the Apostle St Paul, who “affirms our Saluour to be an priest for euer, according to the ordure of Melchisedec, quha made oblation and sacrifice of bread and wine vnto God, as the Scripture plainly teaches vs.” He followed up this by observing that in no place of the Evangel does “our Saluour use the priesthead of Melchisedec, declaring himself to be an priest after the ordor of Melchisedec, but in the latter Supper, quhere he made oblation of his precious body and blude vnder the forme of bread and wine prefigure by the oblation of Melchisedec: then are we compelled to affirme that our Sauour made oblation of his bodie and blude in the latter Supper, or else he was not an priest according to the ordor of Melchisedec, quhilk is express against the Scripture.” Knox demanded to have a copy of the abbot’s former writing upon this point, which was granted him, that he might answer the various points more fully. This he did in writing, at considerable length, and in a most circumlocutory and discursive manner. He drew a contrast between the darkness which prevailed anterior to the advent of Christ, and that which preceded the Reformation—comparing himself and the other reforming clergy to the prophets and apostles, and the abbot and Roman Catholic priesthood to the Scribes and Pharisees who attempted to controvert the doctrines of Christ, and launched forth much abuse against the Catholic priesthood and the “horned bishops,” for their indolence and licentiousness. In the spoken discussion, Knox evaded the main question by a variety of preliminary objections. He wished it to be understood that it must be the Scriptures, and not the fathers of the Church, that should be held as authority. Kennedy, though offended at divers heads of Knox’s harangue, at once agreed that they might “quicklie go to the purpose.” Knox then insisted that the abbot should describe

the mass. The mass he meant to impugn was "not the blissed institution of the Lord Jesus, which he hath commanded to be used in his kirk, to his gaincoming, but that which is copen in into the kirk visible, without all approbation of ye word of God." The abbot replied that he would abide by the description which he had last year given of the mass; "for," said he, "I am not cummin in vse of *est*, and *non est*, and as to the mass that he will impugn, or any mannes masse, zea and it war the paipes awin messe, I will mantein nathing but Jesus Christes messe, conforme to my article as it is writtin, and diffinition contened in my buik, quhilk he hes taine on hand to impung." Knox professed that he had not read the abbot's book, and again urged that he would define the mass. The abbot, to save farther delay, at once did so. "I define the messe," said he, "as concerning the substance and effect, to be the sacrifice and oblation of the Lordes bodie and blude, geuen and offered by him, in the latter supper; and takis the Scripture to my warrand, according to my artickle as it is written; and for the first confirmation of the same ground me upon the sacrifice and oblation of Melchisedec." Knox, like a skilful fencer, wished to push the abbot into a corner. He still insisted upon a more precise definition, and required of his lordship that he would signify unto him if he "would be content to prove the name to be given by Jesus Christe—the whole action and ceremonies from beginning to the end, to be the ordinance of Almightye God." The abbot declared his readiness to defend the mass as he had defended it, "ceremonies, actor, and all the rest," beginning first at "the substance and effect." After some demur, Knox consented to approach the argument upon these conditions. He wished the abbot, however, first to state whether he viewed the mass as coming under that class of sacrifices called *propitiatorium*, which is that sacrifice wherby satisfaction is made to the iustice of God, being offended at the sinnes of man." Kennedy replied that he would "tak the sacrifice of redemption, and the sacrifice of the masse to be the sacrifice of commemoration of Christes

death and passion." From this Knox drew the conclusion that the abbot made no sacrifice propitiatory, which was the chief head which he meant to impugn, "for," said he, "as for the commemoration of Christes death and passion, that I grant, and publictlie do confesse, to be celebrat in the right vse of the Lordes supper, which I devise the messe to be." The abbot contended that it was the duty of Knox to impugn the warrant (the Scripture quoted) by which he had chosen to defend his definition.

At this point Knox attempted to claim a victory, because having denied that the mass was a sacrifice propitiatory, the abbot did not defend it upon that ground. Kennedy, however, kept steadily to the point, declaring himself ready to defend the name and action of the mass in proper time ; but required Knox to impugn the warrant which he had adduced in defence of his "definicion and artickle." At length, after some farther parrying, Knox grappled with the argument. He said, "your lordships ground is, that Melchisedec is the figure of Christ, in that, that he did offer vnto God bread and wine, and therefore that it behoued Jesus Christe to offer in his latter supper his bodie and blood, vnder the formes of bread and wine. I answer to your ground, yet againe, that Melchisedec offered neither bread nor wine vnto God ; and therefore it, that ye wold thereupon conclude hath no assurance of your ground." The abbot desired Knox to prove that, but the latter contended that the probation of a negative did not devolve upon him. Kennedy, desirous to avoid cavilling, waived all logical devices to which he might have had recourse. He took the text as his warrant, "that Melchisedec offered vnto God bread and wine." The text being read—Genesis, 14—Knox argued that there was no mention of any oblation of bread and wine, "made by Melchisedec vnto God, but only yt Melchisedec, being King of Salem, broght forth bread and wine ; and that being Prieste of the maist hie God he blessed Abraham, as the text beareth witness ; and therefore I say that the text proueth not that any oblation of bread and wine was made vnto God by Melchisedec." Kennedy

wished him to show for what purpose the bread and wine was brought forward, if not as an oblation. Knox urged that it did not devolve upon him to do so ; while Kennedy insisted that it did, he being the impugner. Some time having been expended in disputing this point, Kennedy said he would “do deligence to cause the present auditor vnderstand cleirly, that he brocht furth bread and wine for the cause alledged be me ; prouiding that gif ze will not shaw the cause presently, that ze sal haue no place to shaw it heir-after.” Thus pressed, Knox advanced that, if conjectures were to have place, it might be said “that Melchisedec being a king, broght forth bread and wine to refresh Abraham and his werie souldiors,” but he adhered to his former statement that, because no mention was made of Melchisedec making oblation of bread and wine unto God, he denied it.

This closed the conference for the first day. The debate was opened next morning by the Abbot, who replied to the argument of Knox, that Abraham and his company had been amply refreshed by the spoil taken from the enemy, and did not require refreshment from Melchisedec, whcrefore it was manifest that “Melchisedec brocht furth bread and wine vnto ane other effect nor to refresh Abraham and his companie.” Knox repeated his argument, that because the text did not positively state that the bread and wine were brought forward as an oblation, they had no right to assume that they were ; and that it was not inconsistent that Abraham’s company should be refreshed both by the spoil of the enemy, and the liberality of Melchisedec. The abbot showed that, from the abundance of the spoil, they had no right to infer that the bread and wine were produced because Abraham and his company stood in need of refreshment. Knox went over the old ground, and the discussion hinged for some time entirely upon this point, neither of them being able apparently to make more of it. At length the abbot, to avoid prolixity, and not to tire the audience with repetition, proceeded to another argument. The words of the text, he said, were “*protulit* or *proferens*, quhilk is in the singular number as

ane person bringand furth bread and wine, quhairfore necessarilie it concludes he broecht not furth bread and wine to refresh ane multitude, as Abraham and his company was, quhilk was not possible to ane person to do; but onelie to mak sacrifice conforme to my beginning." Knox replied, that by the phrase of Scripture it was often attributed to the principal man what he commanded, or was done by his servants, and that it did not necessarily follow that what he brought forth himself was all the bread and wine produced; but his chief ground still was that because the text did not plainly state that bread and wine were brought forth to be offered unto God they had no right to assume that they were. Kennedy repeated his argument, urging, as the whole context of the passage showed, that as the bread and wine could not be intended for refreshment, it must have been as an oblation. Knox having replied, following up his former reasoning, the debate was closed for the second day.

The third was taken up with a recapitulation by both parties of what had been advanced, and much time was expended in debating upon whom the onus of proof lay. Kennedy contended that as he stood as a defender it devolved upon Knox to impugn the truth of the mass. Knox, on the other hand, urged that as he denied the scriptural foundation of the mass, the burden of proof lay with the abbot. Knox declared himself ready to prove that Christ was the same in substance with the Father; and Kennedy, admitting this, held himself equally prepared to demonstrate that Christ was the author and institutor of the mass. In this way the debaters wrangled, and Knox having craved time to answer in writing the written recapitulation of the discussion by which the proceedings of the day, on the part of the abbot, had been opened, the conference was somewhat abruptly brought to a close. Knox himself thus records the cause of its breaking up:—

"This conference being ended, for the tyme, my Lorde presentlie did rise, for trouble of body,* and then John Knox

* The abbot was well up in years when this discussion took place.

did shortly resume the principall groundes. And because the noble men heir assembled were altogether destitute of all prouision, bothe for horse and man, the said Johne humblie requireth the foirsaid Lord that it wold please him to go to Air, where that better easiment might be had for all estates, which because my Lord vtterlie refused, the said John desired when that the said conference should be ended. My Lorde did promes, that upon license purchased of the Quene's maiestie and her honorable counsell, that he would compear in Edinburgh, and there, in their presence, finish the said conference. The said John did promes to trauel with the secret counsel, that the said licence might be obtained; and desired the foresaid Lorde to do the lyke with the Quene's maiestie, whereupon the said John Knox took instruments and documents."

The following paper was put in, signed, by the Abbot:—

"At the conclusion of our ressoning, I gaif John Knox ane argument in writ, desiring him that he wald iustifie his opinion be expres testimonie of Scripture, or ony appearance thereof. Quhair to the said John required tyme to gif answer, and the tyme nicht nawise serue of farder ressoning, for sic causes as are comprehended in the said John Knox writing. And as toward his desyre of me to Air, treulie it was ye thing that I nicht not presentlie commodiously do. But alwayes I will compeir before ye Quenes grace, and sic as hir grace pleisis to take to be auditors, to defend the saides artickles, and in special the artickle concerning the messe, as they ar vritten, quhen and quhair it be hir grace plesure, swa that the habilitie of my body will serve onywise, as I hope to God it sall, to quhom be praise, glorie, and honour for ever.

"CROSRAGUELL."

In the written reply to the Abbot's reasoning, which is given in the printed account of the discussion, Knox claims the palm, though he speaks at the same time of "the common bruit" that Kennedy, his "flatterers and collatoralles, brag greatlie" of their victory. Those present at the confer-

ence probably thought that both were in a difficulty. The abbot could not prove, by the express words of Scripture, that Melchizedek brought forth bread and wine as an oblation, and Knox could as little show that it was brought forward for any other purpose. At the breaking up of the conference, it is said, perhaps erroneously, that the books brought for reference by the abbot, amounting to several wain loads, were seized by the mob, and consigned to the flames on the green of Maybole, in celebration of the assumed triumph of Knox.

This conference was followed by various attempts, in the spring of next year, to restore Popery at Maybole and Kirkoswald. The attempt, in all likelihood, was stimulated by the Bishop of St. Andrews, who, along with others, essayed its restoration at Paisley about the same time. The principal parties concerned in the affair at Maybole and Kirkoswald were—Hew Kennedy of Blairquhan, Malcolm, Commendator of Whithorn, David Kennedy, Sir Thomas Montgomerie, and Sir William Telfer. In the Books of Adjournal, Hew and David Kennedy are accused of “making of conuocatioun of our souerane ladeis liegis, to the nowmer of twa hundreth personis, bodin in feir of weir, with jakkis, speris, gunnis, and vtheris wapins inuasieue, of thair causing, command, fortefeing, and ratihabitoun, vpone the aucht, tent, and ellevint days of Apryll last, bypast, cumand to the parroche Kirk of Kirkosuell and College of Mayboill, *respectiue*, and thair opinlie maid alteratioun and innouatioun of the stait of Religione quhilk our souerane lady fand proclaimit, and uniuersallie standing and professit at hir arrayvel within this realme, ministrand and abusand on their pretendit maner, irreuerentlie and indecentlie, the sacramentis of the Haly Kirk, namelie, ye sacramentis of the Body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, vtherwyis and aftir ane uther maner nor be publict and generall ordour of this realme.” The Commendator of Whithorn, Sir Thomas Montgomerie, and Sir William Telfer—all ecclesiastics—were charged with “ministrand and abusand, in thair pretendit maner, irreuerentlie and

indecentlie, in the moneth of Apryll foirsaid, in the Place of Cruggletoun, the sacramentis of Haly Kirk of the Body and blood of our Lord Jesus, vtherwyis and in ane vther maner nor be publict and general ordour of this realme," &c. The parties were convicted. The ecclesiastics were adjudged to be put in ward in the castle of Dumbarton, and Hew and David Kennedy in that of Edinburgh.

In 1564, the abbacy of Crossraguel having become vacant by the death of the venerable disputant with Knox, the temporalities were conferred by Queen Mary upon George Buchanan, as a reward for the elegant verses prefixed to his translation of the Psalms, in reference to the attachment entertained for the youthful queen by her subjects, and in admiration of his literary talent generally. The income amounted to about five hundred pounds Scots. He experienced some difficulty, however, in realizing the temporalities; and was not altogether without cause to fear personal injury, the then Earl of Cassilis (Gilbert, fourth Earl) having a strong desire to possess himself of the abbey and its incomes. The earl had obtained a lease of the abbacy from his uncle, Abbot Quentin, before his death; and having taken possession, refused to give up the abbey and its livings to Buchanan. This appears from an act of Privy Council—for whose protection the historian found it necessary to apply—of date Oct. 16, 1564. Powerful as Cassilis was in Carrick, he did not think it prudent to resist the authority of the Privy Council.

The most remarkable event, perhaps, in the wild times which preceded and followed the Reformation, was the "roasting of the abbot of Crosraguel," Allan Stewart, by the Earl of Cassilis, in the "black voute (vault) of Dunure." This occurred on the 1st and 7th days of September 1570. The object of the earl was to obtain possession of the abbacy and its livings. An accurate account of this affair is furnished in the "Complante" of the abbot himself to the Privy Council. It is as follows:—"Vnto your grace and lordis of Secreit Counsall, humblie meanes and schaws your servitour, Mr. Alane Stewart, commendatour of Crosraguell, that whair vpon

the 29 day of August last by past, I, beand within the wood of Crosraguall, doand my leasome earandis and busines, belevand na harme nor invasione to have been done to me be any persone or persones ; Nottheles, Gilbert, Erle of Cassilis, Thomas, Maister of Cassilis, with their complices, to the number of 16 persones or thereby, came to me and persuadit me be thair flatterie and deceatful wordis to pas with thame to his castle and place of Dunvre, being alwayis myndit, gif I had made refusall to pass with them, to have taken me perforce. And he, puttand me within the same, that I suld be in sure firmance, commandit sex of his servantis to await vpon me, so that I ischewit [escaped] not ; wha tuike fra me my hors, with all my weaponis, and then departed, quhile [until] the first day of September thereafter, that he came agane, and requyrit me to subscriye to him ane Few Chartour, brought with him, made in parchment, of the whole landis perteaning to the said abbacie, together with 19 and 5 year Tak of the fructis, teyndis, and dewities therof, as he alledgit, of the whole kirkis and personages perteaning thairto ; whairof I never redd a word of, answerit, ‘it was a thing vnreasonable, and that I could na wayis doe, in respect the same, long of befoir, was alreddie disponit to the kindlie tenantis and possesseris therof, and to James Stewart of Cardonall ;* and, therefore, the samin being furth of my handis I culd na wayis grant his vnreasonable desyre.’ Wha then, after long boasting and minassing of me, caused me to be carriet be Jhone Kennedie, his baxter, Jhone m’leir, his cuike, Alexander Ritchard his pantriman, Alexander Eccles and Sir William Tode,† to ane hous callit the Black Voute of Dunvre ; whair the tormenteris denudit me of all my cleathis, perforce, except onlie my sark and doublat ; and then band baith my handis, at the shakle-bones, with ane corde, as he did bayth my feet, and band my soilles betuix an iron chimlay and a fyre,‡ and

* Cardonall was a relation of the abbot.

† The earl’s chaplain, no doubt.

‡ The grate in such places stood in the centre of a specious square or oblong chimney, along three of the sides of which stone seats were arranged, so as to admit of a large number of persons sitting round the fire. The

beand bound thereto could no wayis steir nor move, but had almost inlaikit [died] through my crewell burning. And seing na vther appearance to me, but eather to condescend to his desyre,' or elis to continew in that torment while I died, tuke me to the longest lyfe, and said 'I wald obey his desyre,' albeit it was sore against my will. And for to be relevit of my said paine, subscriyvit the foir named Charter and Tackis, whilk I never yet red, nor knew what therin was conteaned; which beand done, the said Erle causit the said tormentouris of me sweir, vpon ane Byble, never to reveill ane word of this my vnmercifull handling, to ony persone or persones. Yit, he not beand satisfied with their proceedings, come agane vpon the 7 day of the fairsaid moneth, bringand with him the samyn Charteour and Tack, which he compellit me to subscribe, and requyred me to ratiffie and approve the same, befoir Notar and Witnessis; which alluterlie [altogether] I refused. And therefore he, as of befoir, band me, and pat me to the same maner of tormenting, and I said, notwithstanding, 'He suld first get my lyfe or ever I agreit to his desyre;' and being in so grit paine, as I truste never man was in, with his lyfe, whair I cryed, 'Fye vpon you! will ye ding whingariss [short swords] in me and put me of this world! or clis put a barrell of poulder vnder me, rather nor to be demaned in this vnmercifull maner!' The said Erle hearing me cry, bade his servant Alexander Ritchard put ane serviat [a table-napkin] in my throat, which he obeyed; the same being performed at xi horis in the nyght; wha then seing that I was in danger of my life, my flesch consumed and burnt to the bones, and that I wald not condescend to thair purpose, I was releivit of that paine; whairthrow, I will never be able nor weill in my lyfityme."

Such is the plain statement of the injured commendator. Richard Bannatyne, in his "Memoriales," gives a more graphic description of the affair; but as he seems to have been inspired with no small hatred of the queen and her sup-

fourth side of the square was left open, so as to communicate light and heat to the rest of the apartment.—*Pitcairn.*

porters, it is not improbable that his statement may be somewhat highly coloured, though the fact was no doubt bad enough in itself. He thus describes the release of the abbot : —“The famous King* of Carrick, and his coockes, perceaving the rost to be aneuch, comandit it to be tane fra the fyre, and the Erle himself began the grace in this maner : ‘*Benedicite Jesus Maria !* you are the most obstinat man that ever I saw ! Gif I had knowin that you had bene so stubborne, I wold not for a thousand crownis handled you so ! I never did so to man, befoir you.” In his complaint to the Privy Council, the abbot farther stated that the earl had intromitted with and taken up his whole living of Crossraguel, without title or right, for three years past, and that he had done so in defiance of the king’s letters and charges to the contrary, as if he were “not subiect to lawes, but myct doc all thingis at his pleasour.” He had also detained the abbot in confinement at Dunure, notwithstanding that he had been charged upon letters of horning to set him at liberty. So little attention did the “king of Carrick” pay to these letters, that he allowed himself to be put to the horn, and incurred the pains of treason ; still the abbot remained in his custody.

Finding the abbot resolute in his determination not to ratify the documents which he had previously signed, the earl proceeded to Cassilis, leaving him in the hands of his servants. In the meantime, the Laird of Bargany, hearing of the mal-treatment of his brother-in-law,† the abbot, sent one “Dauid Kennedy of Maxsaltone, quha had been his peadge befoir,” with ten or twelve servants, under cloud of night, to Dunure. Here the party concealed themselves in the chapel, which, though connected with the main portion of the castle, was outside the moat, at the end of the draw-bridge. In the morning, as the keepers were “opening the yett,” they issued out, and entering the house, took the domestics captive, confining them, no doubt, for safety in the keep. Not daring to

* So were the Earls of Cassilis called, from their almost boundless power in Carrick.

† Stewart was married to his sister.

venture forth with the abbot, lest the earl's tenantry should attack them, they despatched one of their number privately to apprise Bargany of their situation. Before the laird could assemble a sufficient force, however, the Master of Cassilis and his uncle, the Laird of Culzean, collected a numerous body of retainers, and, surrounding the castle, endeavoured to make good an entrance by piercing the wall of the chapel adjoining the dungeon. The men within defended themselves with much spirit. They threw down large stones from the battlements of the castle, and, breaking the roof of the chapel, compelled the assailants to desist. The Master of Cassilis is described as having been the "frackest," or boldest in the assault. He determined to set fire to the building, threatening to destroy all within. The assailed advised him to be more moderate; but, in the words of the "Historie," from which we borrow, "no admonition wad help, till that the wind of anc hacquebute blasted his shulder, and then ceased he from further persuite, in furie."

Bargany, meanwhile, was not idle. He procured letters from the proper authority, charging all his majesty's subjects to aid him against the Earl, and so great was the ferment created by the treatment of the abbot, that he soon found himself at the head not only of all his own retainers, but an immense gathering from Kyle and Cuninghame. Before such an overwhelming body, the Master of Cassilis and his followers were obliged to retire. The besieged were relieved, and the abbot carried, "brunt as he was," to the town of Ayr, where, at the cross, he denounced the cruelty of which he had been the victim. Dunure Castle continued in possession of Bargany's men for some time afterwards. It was in their hands on the 7th of February, 1571, when Bannatyne wrote the account of the "roasting." The Earl of Cassilis at last thought proper to answer the summons of the Privy Council, and, appearing personally before the regent (Lennox) and the Secret Council, urged that the points in complaint must be either civil or criminal, and "that he ought not to answer thereto, but before the judges competent." The regent and

Council dealt very leniently with the Earl. Professing unwillingness to prejudge the ordinary jurisdiction or judgment, but only to provide for the quietness of the realm, they ordained him to find caution not to molest Mr. Allan Stewart in his body, or intromit or meddle with the place and living of Crossraguel, its fruits, rents, profits, or duties, under the pain of two thousand pounds. He was bound at the same time, and to the same amount, to "Mr. George Buchuhamnan, pensioner of Crosraguell," from which it would appear that Buchanan's pension, arising from the revenues of the abbey, was not affected by Stewart's appointment as commendator. The affair of the abbot occasioned a great feud between Cassilis and Bargany; they were, however, reconciled by the interference of friends. To the "brunt abbot" Cassilis gave a certain sum annually, by way of solatium for his injuries.

The *Historie of the Kennedies*, independently of the criminal records, supplies an interesting account of the feuds in Carrick, which led to the tragedy, as it is now called, of *Auchindraine*. We will follow the old chronicler as closely as possible in the narration of the more prominent facts. He does not trouble himself much about dates; and sometimes when they are given—unless the blunder be typographical—he is not correct. From concurring circumstances, however, we can form a pretty accurate guess of the chronological order of the events. The cause of the "deidly feid betuin the Hous of Cassilis and Barganyc," which stood unreconciled in the days of the writer, was, it appears, a law-suit. There was one "Blak Bessie Kennedy," a widow for the third time, whose last husband was William Kennedy of Brounston, bailie of Carrick. She was aunt of Bargany, by the father's side, and of the Tutor of Cassilis, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, by the mother's. She was infeft in the lands of Brounston, where she resided; but her late husband, it appears, had given the Earl of Cassilis (Gilbert, fourth earl, who died in 1576) a previous infeftment of the same lands. The earl, before his death, had infeft Lady Cassilis, Dame

Mary* Lyon, in these lands ; and she, being subsequently married to John first Marquis of Hamilton, his lordship questioned the infeftment of Bessie Kennedy, and entered in process with her before the Lords of Session. Upon this, Bessie made over her right to Bargany, who took possession of Brounston, and gave her in lieu of it the six pound land of Newark. After a tedious law-plea, decreet was given in favour of the Marquis of Hamilton, and Bargany had to remove from Brounston. Bessie having an ample living from her first husband, Bargany conceived that she should “war-rand the landis to him ;” but not wishing, on account of their relationship, to take “ordour of law agains hir,” and thinking no one would come betwixt them, he entertained her at Bargany for a length of time. Sir Thomas Kennedy, or the tutor, as he was usually styled, at last persuaded her to leave, and moved her to make him assignee to the contract between Bargany and her. Bargany was naturally much offended with the tutor, and some angry correspondence passed between them ; but the young Earl of Cassilis, who had newly come home from the schools, appearing to be very neutral in the quarrel, it was carried no farther. The tutor, however, was anxious to stand well in the opinion of the gentlemen of the district, and he took every means to recommend himself to their favour. He “gart trawell” (travel) with John Mure of Auchindraine (afterwards the principal actor in the so-called tragedy of Auchindraine), son-in-law of the Laird of Bargany, to “becum my lordis dependar ;” and, by certain gifts of land, Mure gave his band to Cassilis, reserving, however, his duty to the house of Bargany. The Earl of Cassilis going abroad about this time, the bailiary of Carriek was “burdonitt” on the Laird of Auchindraine, on condition that “my lord suld sett him ane tak of the samyn, for all the dayis off his lyfftyme.” The other friends of Cassilis were afraid to undertake the office, it being then in the possession of Blairquhan, “quha

* *Margaret*, according to Wood.

had coft the vard thairoff in my lordis minority," and who, they were afraid, would "querrell the same." As was expected, Blairquhan opposed Auchindraine in the exercise of the bailieship; but the matter was adjusted between the parties, by Auchindraine paying five hundred merks to Blairquhan. During the absence of Cassilis the distriet remained in quietness, with the exception of "sum littill small jarris" between the tutor and the Master of Cassilis, the younger brother of the earl.

On the return of Cassilis from France, "quhilk wes about the xxv day of July, in the zeir of God 1565,"* he was moved by his friends, who were envious of Auchindraine, to dismiss him from the office of bailie; which his lordship did, and besides refused to confirme the gift of lands which he had from the tutor. Auchindraine, perceiving that this change had been effected by Culzean, for he had brought the discharge in person himself, words passed between the parties. Culzean said "he suld be the last Laird of Auchindrayne that ever suld be!" The laird, with equal warmth, replied "Thow sall nocht leiff to sie the sam!" This excited great malice on the parts of the tutor and Auchindraine. Meanwhile, a misunderstanding arose between Cassilis and his brother, the master, which the latter believed to have been occasioned by the tutor. While living in my lord's house in Maybole, the master "desyrit the porter to bring in the key of the yett, because that he had specially to do with ane friend in the toune." This coming to Culzean's ears, he informed Cassilis of the circumstance. My lord, counselling his brother, said he was "informitt that he had socht that key to lett in sum menne to cut his thrott!" The master confessed that "he soecht the key, bot thair wes na manne that durst say that he was on sik opinione, and quha had said the samin to his lordship leid!" The Laird of Culzean being present, said "I said

* This is evidently a blunder, either of the press or the MS.—1595 was no doubt meant. The Earl of Cassillis was a mere child on the death of his father in 1576. In 1595 he would, therefore, have little more than completed his majority.

it to my lord, that ze socht the key ; and it wes na wyis seymlic to zow to heff done the samin !” The master, in a rage, drew his dagger, and struck at the Laird of Culzean ; upon which he was secured, and put in ward in Dunure castle, where he remained for twenty days ; during which period Culzean got “his tutour compt maid, and all that he had brocht ratifeitt be me lord. The quhilk he gatt done to his awin will, because there was nane that maid contradictioun but the maister, quha wes in waird.” The master was liberated at the request of his mother, who moved her husband, the Marquis of Hamilton, to write to Cassilis on the subject.

About this time, a deadly feud was kindled between Cassilis and the Laird of Bargany. John Baird of Kilhenzie died. He had for his second wife a sister of the Laird of Bargany. At his death he left her some portion of victual, which the young Laird of Kilhenzie took from her by force. Having complained to her brother, he sent the young Laird of Bargany, with ten or twelve horsemen, to the place of Kilhenzie, who “brak the zett, and tuik alse meikill wituell with thame, as was reft fra hir and hir seruand.” Cassilis, with all his friends, being in Maybole at a funeral, resolved, as Kilhenzie was one of his dependents, to proceed to Bargany that night, and take as much victual out of it ; he having, as he said, “brocht hame with him, out of Ittally, pouthard, quhilk wald blaw up the zett !” He was, however, dissuaded from the enterprise, as Bargany’s people would in all probability be on the alert, till a future occasion. Meanwhile—so asserts the writer of the *Historie*—Cassilis began to devise “with sum of his freindis how to ruitt out this Hous of Bargany out of memory.” He first contemplated procuring admission into the place of “Arstensar” through the treachery of a servant, and after slaying all within, “to blaw up the hous in the air.” The tutor, however, did not relish such an open, wholesale mode of going to work ; for, said he, “the auld laird and the young lady hes bene honorabill houshaldris all their dayis, and they wald be grittly lamentit be all men ; and the young laird had now mareyitt his wyff out of the kingis

hous,* and hir deathe wold be thocht mekill off be the king and queine; and also the deid wold be thocht werry crewall, to put sa many innocent saullis to deathe!" He recommended another plan. That was to make away with the young laird and his brother, as they hunted in the fields for their pastime, and the "old man sall die for sorrow!" The earl, who seems to have been very unscrupulous as to the mode of accomplishing his purposes,† readily entered into this scheme. The plot, however, came to the ears of Bargany, who charged Culzean with the fact. The tutor attempted to excuse himself, by stating that he had made the proposal merely to divert Cassilis from following out his other and more cruel purpose, without any intention of ever acting upon it; but the sons of Bargany could not be persuaded that he did not mean to take their lives. While these plots were in agitation, the tutor was himself in danger of falling a victim to similar stratagems. The master of Cassilis, who appears to have had a mortal antipathy to his uncle of Culzean, entered into a bond with the Lairds of Auchindraine and Dunduff for his slaughter, the latter of whom, as well as the former, had experienced wrong at his hands; the master persuading them that the ill-usage they had received was attributable entirely to the tutor.

* This marriage, as the author elsewhere tells us, was accomplished in this way. Old Bargany being in Edinburgh upon some law business, he, with other barons, attended a convention of the ministers in the "New Kirk," assembled for the purpose of sending a deputation to his Majesty, who was in the Tolbooth with his council, to apprise him of some newly discovered plottings of the Papists, by which they alleged his life was in danger. While in deliberation, some "debuiss" (worthless) body raised the cry that the ministers, and those that were with them, meant to take the king and his council prisoners. The utmost alarm ensued; and what between the shouts of the opposite factions, "God and the kirk," and "God and the king," and the clang of arms—for all rushed to their weapons—the city was in a state of great uproar, while the king fled in all haste to Linlithgow. This occurred on the 17th December, 1596. A number of noblemen were accused of having been in the kirk with the ministers. "Bot," says the old chronicler, "the Lord Lindsay and the Laird of Bargany wes hardlyest ussitt; for the Lord Lindsay peyitt ane gritt sowme of money, and Bargany wes compellit to mairie his eldest sone on the queenis maideine, Lord Wehiltreis sister, but tocher, to his grit vrak."

† It was this same earl who afterwards entered into a bond with his brother, the Master of Cassilis, for the slaughter of Auchindraine.

The old Laird of Bargany having died—which event took place on the 7th November, 1596,—Culzean raised a summons against the young Laird, upon the “auld assignatioune, quhilk he had gottin fra this Blak Bessy, of the landis of Newwarke.” Bargany, in his ignorance of the law, allowed Culzean to get a decreet against him for twelve thousand merks of “byrunnis quhilk war awand to hir befor hir deceise.” This decreet he did not put into execution, but allowed it to lie as “ane aw-band” above Bargany’s head. Being very angry at this, Bargany had a meeting with the Master of Cassilis, and the Lairds of Auchindraine and Dunduff, at which the slaughter of Culzean seems to have been canvassed, as an attempt to take his life followed soon afterwards. Culzean being at supper at Maybole, in the house of Sir Thomas Nasmyth, on the first of January, 1597-8, having his servants with him to pass therefrom to his own house in Maybole through Sir Thomas’s “yaird,” the Lairds of Auchindraine and Dunduff, accompanied by some of Bargany’s servants and their own, lay in wait for him in the “yaird,” and the “nycht being mirk, they dischargitt sindrie shottis of pestillottis at him.” Culzean, however, made his escape unhurt ; and though the party pursued him hotly through the streets of Maybole, he finally baffled them, “be the mirkness of the nycht.” The tutor, with all diligence, prosecuted Auchindraine and Dunduff before the council. Dunduff entered in ward, and was banished for a time in England ; but Auchindraine and Bargany’s servants allowed themselves to be put to the horn. Culzean “gat the hous of Auchindrayne, and destroyit the hous in the plenneissing, and wrakitt all the yairding ; and also thay maid mony settis to haue gottin him selff, bot God preseruitt him from thair tyranny.”* A farther aggravation of the

* According to the Books of Adjournal, Mure of Auchindraine was put to the horn in February 1597-8. Along with him were “Johnne Mure, sone to Quintene Mure in Carcloy ; David Sinclair and Johnne Schlaw, seruitour to the said Johnne Muir, and Patrick Davidsoune, seruitour to Matthew Stewart, alias Dunduff of that ilk ; Alexander Kennedie, sone to Hew Kennedie of Caigneil ; David Mure, seruitour to the Laird of Bargany ; Johnne Dunduff, alias Stewart, sone naturall to the said Matthew.” They were

feud between Cassilis and Bargany was the raising of an action by the former against him for bygone teinds. He obtained a decreet for forty thousand merks against him—a large sum in these days; the earl apparently being resolved by some means or other to accomplish the ruin of Bargany. The latter, however, obtained a suspension; and the king interfering, he proposed a compromise between the parties—ordering Bargany to pay a certain sum in full of all claims. The laird reluctantly obeyed, conceiving the demand to be altogether unjust. Meanwhile the breach between the earl

accused of “cumming vpoun the thryd day of Januar lastbypast, vnder sylence and cloud of nycht, with convocatioun of our souerane lordis lieges, bodin with hagbutis and pistolettis to the toun of Mayboll; and eftir thay had stollit [stalled] their horssis att the Guid-wyffe of Knokdais zettis in Maybole, thay convoyit thame selfis secreitlie to Thomas Nasmythis zaird in Mayboll, nixt adiacent to Sir Thomas Kennedis duelling hous, Mayboll, as place meitest for accompleisching of thair crewall, vngodlie and barbarous murthour and slauchter of the said Sir Thomas Kennedie; quhair thay stuid darnit betuix tua edzies [hedges], awaiting for his slauchter. * * Persaving the said Sir Thomas Kennedie, with Dame Elizabeth M’Gill, his spous, Thomas Kennedie, thair eldest sone, Margaret and Helene Kennedies, thair dochteris, cuming furth of the said Thomas Nasmythis duelling hous, and cumand throw his yaird betuix the tua edzies, keptit thame selfis darnit [concealed], quhill the said Sir Thomas wes within sax ellis to thame quhair thay lay; quha suddendlie vmbeset the said Sir Thomas, his spous and bairnis, or he could bewar of thame, he dredand na harme nor iniurie of ony persoune, and speciallie of the personis aboue writtin, thay standand with him in apperand favour and friendship, att the leist but any professioun of feid or vpgewing of kyndnes; and thane schott and delascht [discharged] aucht schott of hagbuttis and pistolettis at the said Sir Thomas; and he, being nocht habill to sustene thair force and malice at that tyme, efter he had reterit him selff with his wyffe and bairnis, thay persewit thame with dieurs vtheris schottis, and crewallie insistit and invadit thame for thair slauchteris; as the markis of the saidis schottis vpoun the wallis, duris, and yettis of the said Thomas Nasymthis duelling hous and yairdis may cleirly testifie: As lykewyis, eftir thay had delascht thair hail hagbutis and pistolettis att him, thay maist crewallie and vnmercifullie invadit and persewit the said Sir Thomas Kennedy to the kirk yard of Mayboill, quhair they wald nocht haif failzeit to haif slayne him, gif be the provisioun of God and darkness of the nycht, he had nocht been separat fra thame, and eschapit thair bludie handis.” Dunduff subjected himself to the king’s will, when sentence of banishment, besides a heavy fine, was pronounced against him. In the dittay he is accused as one of the principal parties engaged with Auchindraine. It appears they had obtained information of Culzean’s intention to sup with Sir Thomas Nasmyth on the night in question from Alexander Kennedie, younger of Craigneill, who was on terms of intimacy with the tutor. “The said Alexander was familiar with the said Sir Thomas att his hous, and that samin day vpoun the feildis, and at Crosragwell, be taking of his guid nycht, and taking off his hatt, according to his wontit familiaritie with him of before,” became aware of Culzean’s intention.

and his brother, the master, was farther increased on account of the latter having slain a person of the name of M'Ewen,* who was about to take some land over the head of one Richart, foster brother to the master.

At this time a feud occurred between Lord Cassilis and the Laird of Girvanmains, arising out of the Laird of Drumochreen having procured a lease of the teinds of Drumochreen over the head of Girvanmains. The latter remonstrated with the earl, who would give him no redress; and in going home he waited for Drumochreen behind "ane knowe," and slew him. The earl was greatly enraged at this; had Girvanmains put to the horn, and did all in his power to procure his ruin. His attention, however, was not long afterwards taken up with a more weighty affair—a quarrel with his principal vassals in Galloway. Having obtained a decreet "aganis all the gentill menne of Galloway, of all thair kyndlie rowmis, sik as the Lairdis of Gairsland [Garthland], Kenhilt, and Meirtoune," he proceeded to his house of Inch, and with the Sheriff of Galloway and a party of retainers, attempted to put the decreet in force, by calling a court to be held at Glenluce, with the view of dispossessing Gairsland and others of their holdings. The Galloway men, aware of his intention, bound themselves to each other's defence; and at night besieged the earl in his house of Inch, by surrounding the loch, and preventing all egress or ingress.† Luckily for the earl he had the "minister of Cannell" [Colmonell] with him, who, on pretence of going to his kirk, was allowed to pass. The

* Hugh, Master of Cassilis, along with John Boyd his servant, and Hugh Kennedy of Chapel, obtained a remission under the great seal for the slaughter of Andrew M'Kewan, Auchatrache.—Sep. 14, 1601.—*Pitcairn*.

† Inche, the ancient residence of the Earls of Cassilis in Wigtonshire, was formerly, for the sake of greater security, built upon an inch or small island in the centre of a lake, called the loch of Castle Kennedy. There were two lakes of Castle Kennedy, lying parallel to each other; one being a mile, the other half a mile in length, both being about half a mile broad, and each of them having an island in the centre. Castle Kennedy was of a large square form, and its ruins show it to have been a strong and massive building. It was burned by accident in 1715; and at the date of the statistical account of the parish of Inch, 1792, the walls of the ruin, then still standing, were seventy feet in height. The castle and property had previously been acquired by the Earl of Stair.—*Pitcairn*.

minister was charged with a message to Bargany, stating that “giff he vald cum and mak his relieff, he (the earl) wald mend all his misbehaviour that he had done to him, and think of him by all his kin to his lyffis end !” The Laird of Bargany instantly gathered his friends and servants, and proceeding to the scene of action, succeeded in settling matters amicably between the parties. When Bargany afterwards sought fulfilment of the earl’s promise, the latter found it convenient to forget what he had said in his emergency, so that Bargany was more than ever offended with him.

Much about the same period the earl got into bad blood with Blairquhan and others. They had not been on good terms for some time, but through the mediation of friends an agreement had taken place ; and on the invitation of Blairquhan, Cassilis paid him a visit, with the intention of remaining a day or two. The second day a messenger came from Culzean, acquainting the earl that the young laird of Blairquhan, with some of Bargany’s folks, intended “to cum the neist nicht to slay me lord in his awin bed !” Upon this intelligence the earl, with a servant of his own, “went out at the bak zett ; and without ony gud-nyeht went to Mayboll.” Blairquhan was highly displeased that he should have been deemed so treacherous by the earl, and vowed to be revenged upon the inventors of the calumny. “Wpone this,” says the *Historie*, “thair was ane tryst drawne at Air, betuix the Lord Wehiltrie,* the Laird of Bargany, Blairquhane, Girvandmaynis, and ane band maid amangis thame, to dic and leiff togidder in all thair particularis. Quhair off me lord tuik ane gritt feir.”

At length something like a general amnesty, exclusive of Cassilis, was patched up. The assurance between Auchindraine and Culzean having nearly expired, a new agreeance was arranged by the friends of both parties, in virtue of which James Mure, younger of Auchindraine, married Helen Kennedy, daughter of Culzean. With her he received a dowry of four thousand merks, for three of which the Laird

* Bargany’s father-in-law.

of Bargany was taken debtor, Culzean giving the latter a discharge for the “haill soume off the tuelff thousand merkis obtenit be him contrair to the Laird of Bargany, for the debtt awand to Blak Bessie of Denhame” [Dinene]. The laird and he were made good friends, “all byganes to be past amang them.” Auchindraine was relaxed from the horn—Dunduff and Culzean became friends—and even the Master of Cassilis, because the earl had contemplated, through the instrumentality of his lady, making Lord Abercorn his heir, were drawn into an agreeance. The feud between Cassilis and Bargany, notwithstanding, still continued. The tiends of the ten-pound land of Girvanmains were held by Bargany from the Earl of Cassilis—the Laird of Girvanmains renting them from the former. Cassilis having obtained a decreet for these tiends, resolved by force “to leid the samin.” The Lairds of Bargany and Girvanmains, hearing of his intention, gathered their friends and servants together, and took possession of the “zardis quhair the cornis stood;” so that it was impossible for the earl to put his decreet in force. The earl, deeply offended at Bargany, and having a decreet against one of his servants, “callit John M’alexander, of the landis off Dangarth,” resolved to put it into instant execution. He accordingly sent his servants to intromit with the corns, part of which they reaped. Bargany, hearing of this, took immediately to horse, and with horses and carts brought the corn they had cut to Arstensar; for, said Bargany, “me lord has na rycht to the cornis albeit he had obtenitt decreet against the land.” This happening upon a Saturday, Cassilis provides all the force he could against Monday, to go and cut down the remainder of the corn. The Laird of Bargany, equally alert, gathers together a strong body of his retainers for a similar purpose. Being nearest hand, he was on the ground first, having with him six hundred horsemen, with “tua hunder hagbutteris.” Lord Ochiltree also joined him with one hundred horse; so that within twelve hours’ notice, says the *Historie*, he had an army of nine hundred men at his command. The Earl of Cassilis appeared at the head of

an equal number, or rather more. Between the two there was certainly a good harvest party. Bargany having possession of the house and yards, and being better furnished with fire-arms, "heaffing mony bassis and hagbuttis of found,"* the earl felt considerably out of his reckoning. Lord Cathcart, who was married to a near kinswoman of Cassilis,† and his son, the master of Cathcart, having married the Laird of Bargany's sister, "trauellit" between the belligerent forces, and haply succeeded in effecting an arrangement. It was agreed that Bargany should have the whole of the corn on the ground for his servant, and that he should find security for the duty of the land to the earl.

Though bloodshed was thus prevented, still the feud was growing more incurable. Cassilis, annoyed that Bargany should be at the head of so strong a party in his own country, took every means to distress him; and with this view began to "call for the byrunnis of Girvandmaynis." Bargany, finding that there was no end to his malice, conceived the design, as the *Historie* alleges, of making away with Cassilis. For this purpose he was thought to deal with Culzean and the Master of Cassilis, who were both likely enough to have assented to the project. Cassilis being to ride to Galloway, Bargany had a number of his friends convenit at Arstensar, "quhair Blairquhane younger was, and the Laird of Girvandmaynis, quha it was thocht wald tane his lyffe, giff that the Laird of Colzeane had not beine with his Lordchip; the quhilk, thay said, was stayit be the Laird of Auchindrane, for regaird of the Laird off Colzeane." It appears that Culzean had promised not to ride with Cassilis; and the party, thus disappointed of their victim, despatched Auchindrane

* *Bassu* or *Basillis*, from the French *basilis*, were a long sort of cannons then in use: The *hagbut of found* appears to be the same with the "hagbut of crochest" or "croche." *Fr. Arquebus a croc; i. e.* an arquebus having a hook fixed into a rest, staff, or tripod, to support their great weight in taking aim and discharging them. These pieces were between the size of the smallest cannons and the hagbut, arquebuse, or musket, and were chiefly used in the lower flanks of walls or small batteries, and in towers pierced with loopholes, called murderers."—*Pitcairn*. It may also be derived from the French *fondre*, to cast; or *fonder*, to found, establish, or rest.

† Lord Cathcart—the fourth lord—who is here meant, was married to a daughter of John Wallace of Craigie.

next morning to castle Kennedy,* to speak with Culzean upon the subject. Arriving at the loch, Culzean desired him to come to him on the island, which he did, and convened with him for an hour. Cassilis meanwhile had given directions that the boat should not take Auchindraine away, meaning to keep him prisoner. Cassilis at length came himself to the garden, and accused Auchindraine and his associates of designing to take his life. Auchindraine threw back the charge, and offered to make the person deny it, if he was in the place, who had said so. Cassilis being called in to dinner, Auchindraine's servant, who had heard the quarrel, seeing the boat unlocked, made a sign to his master. Auchindraine, aware of the danger in which he was placed, entered the boat along with Ardmillan's brother, who was with him, and rowing over, leaped on their horses. Riding to Ballantrae, where the friends of Bargany were assembled, he told what had happened; whereat the Laird of Bargany was much offended, and despatched "the gudmanne of Ardmellane, and zounge Carriltoune, to me Lord of Cassilis, to desyir his authour in this thing." The Earl denied that he had ever made such an accusation; and Auchindraine was blamed for inventing the story, with the view of aggravating the feud between Cassilis and the laird. Auchindraine wrote to Cassilis, threatening to publish him at the market-cross of every town, if he denied what he had said to him. The earl returned an evasive answer—denying that he had made use of the words attributed to him, but admitting in other language the substance of what he said, bearing out the statement of Auchindraine. The earl having shortly afterwards taken a decreet against Blairquhan, and deprived him of Kelly castle and Kilhenhow, the old grudge on the part of Blairquhan was excited to perfect fury. He caused the young laird, his son, to remain constantly with Bargany, stirring up strife between them; and from the earl's refusal to name the individual who had informed him of the

* The Manor Place and strength was then on the Island, in the Whiteloch of Inch.

design upon his life, it was concluded that Culzean was the person. Culzean being to ride to Galloway, it was resolved to set upon him at "the bak of Ardmellane-hill, at ane please callit Glentressik." The young Laird of Blairquhan, and Bargany's brother, with eight others, took post for him. Auchindraine, however, thought proper to advertise Culzean of their intention, by letter—not that he was anxious to save him, but least, as there was a "tryst" between him and Culzean, he might have been suspected of having connexion with the slaughter. Culzean's servant was sent forward to make trial of the truth of Auchindraine's warning, when he was laid hold of by the party, and detained for some time in expectation of his master's coming. Culzean, proceeding to Edinburgh, complained to the king. His majesty sent for the Laird of Bargany, who denied that he knew anything of the matter. Culzean said he would prove that he did, by the evidence of Auchindraine and David Kennedy of Maxwelton, both of whom were immediately ordered to compear. When questioned, they cleared Bargany of being privy to the affair; upon which the king caused the whole of them to drink wine together and be friends.

While in Edinburgh, young Blairquhan "miswssit the Laird of Pantoskane, being one of the kingis maiesteyis maister staibleris," which was retaliated by Pantoskane the following evening. This led to a challenge, John Kennedy of Beltersan having taken up the quarrel of the Kennedies. Little is known of the affair beyond what may be gathered from the following minutes of Privy Council:—

At Edinburgh, the xxij day of December, the yeir of God, Im. Vc. lxxxxix yeris. Forsamekle as it is vndirstand to the Kingis Maiestie and Lordis of Secreit Counsaill, that Alexander Levingstoun of Pantoskene, on the ane parte, and Mr. Johnne Kennedy, appeirand of Baltersane, on the vthir parte, hes of lait maid ane Challenge, and vndirtane ane Singular Combat, without ony warrand or commissioun had from his

Maiestie to that effect : And seing, all sic Combattis ar prohibite and forbidden be the Lawis of this realme, and Actis of Parliament, and ar na authorized, permitted nor allowed, in na vthir weill gouernit Commounwele ; and that the event of this Combatt is not liklie to settle the troblis and accompt quhairupoun the Challenge procedit, and procur peace to baith parteis : Thairfoir, Ordainis letteris to be direct, to command and charge baith the saidis pairteis, as alsua all and sindrie his Maiesteis liegis, quha ar or salbe appointit Jugeis, witnesses, assistaris, or pairt-takaris to the said Combat, personalie, gif thai can be apprehendit ; and failzeing thairof, be oppin proclamatioun at the mercat-croce of Edinburghe and vtheris placeis neidfull, that thay on nawayes presvme nor tak (on hand ?) to entir in the said Combatt, nor to mak ony forder challengeis or prouocationis, be worde or write, to that effect, vndir the paine of deid : Certifeing thame, and (*if*) thay doe in the contrair, that thay salbe takin, apprehendit, and pvnist to the deid, without fauour.

MONTROISE, CANNIUS.

(EODEM DIE). The Lordis of Secreit Counsall, ffor the bettir obseruatioun of his maiesteis peace, quietness, and gude reule in the countrey, Ordanis Letteris to be direct, chargeing Johnne Erll of Cassilis, Andro Lord Steuart of Vchiltrie, Hew Campbell of Lowdown, schereff of Air, Johnne Kennedy, elder of Blaquhan,.....Kennedy, appeirand of Blaquhan, Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany,.....Kennedy of Girvanemanis, Kennedy of Baltersane and Mr. Johnne Kennedy his sone and air, on the ane pairt ; and Alexander Lord Levingstoun, Johnne Levingstoun of Dunnipace, Alexander Levingstoun of Kilsythe, on the vthir parte, to subscriue ilkane of thame to vthiris, sic forme of assuranceis as salbe presentit vnto thame, markit be the Clerk of Counsall ; and to find suffieient and responsall cautionaris and souerteis for obseruatioun thairof unviolat, in ony point : and to gif in the same assuranceis, subscriuit be thame and thair cautioneris, to be actit and registrat in the buikis of Secreit Counsaill, within sex dayis

nixt after the charge, vnder the pane of rebellious ; and gif thay failze, to denunce, &c.

MONTROISE CANTius.

From this, it would appear that the heads of the families on both sides had become parties to the intended combat. The quarrel with Pantoskene seems to have produced a temporary co-operation amongst the Kennedies and their Ayrshire allies. It did not long continue, however. The feud between Cassilis and Bargany was renewed in this manner :—Some servants of the latter having come to Maybole, they were bullied and driven out of the town by the servants of the earl. Shortly afterwards, some of the earl's servants, on their way from Ballantrae, were compelled by the Laird of Bennane and a party with him, to go round the town, in place of passing through it. “Thairefter, the Laird of Benand com with his brother Thomas, and ane boy with him, heffand ane hagbutt in his hand, by Mayboll, quhair me Lord was ; and he being weill horsit, as he thocht, wald ryd his horse at the Carne,* and schouttit, ‘Gif any wald cum outt to him ? and they seing the samin, send out ane frend of me lordis, callit Antane Kennedy, of Balsarrocht, and Patrick Rippethe, broder to the Laird of Rippethe ; quha, quhene, Benand saw, he reid his wayis, and thay followit him to the hous of the Threw [Treave, parish of Kirkoswald], quhilk wes four myllis ; ewer, as they said, crying one him to tairye but he ryding his wayis, they returnit bak but mair skaith.” Some time after this, the Lady Bargany and her sister, riding with a small company to Ayr, Cassilis sent out a party to see who they were ; but, finding that the laird was not with them, they immediately retired. Bennand was furious at the insult, and urging Bargany to a desperate effort against the earl, offered to lie in wait for him as he rode home on the morrow from Craigneil to Maybole. He accordingly did so, accompanied by Bargany's brother,† and ten or twelve others. The plot,

* The castle, or town house, of the Cassilis family in Maybole.

† Thomas Kennedy of Drumurchie.

failed, however ; and the affair coming to the ears of Cassilis, he resolved to be equal with them, time and place convenient,

At length this protracted feud gathered to a fatal issue. "In the monethe of November," says the *Historie*, "thair wes ane meiting at Craigneill, betuix Sir Johne Grahame of Knockdolyane and his wyffe ; and because thay could not agrie, thay appoyntit to meitt agane the sext day of Decembar, in the toune of Air." Knockdolian's lady was a sister of Bargany* ; and the matter in dispute no doubt referred to important family concerns. It was made a special condition that Bargany should not go to Ayr, on account, in all likelihood, of the feud with Cassilis. The Lairds of Auchindraine and Carlton, with a few others, only were to be present. Bargany, however, moved by the Laird of Bennan and his sister, took to horse, and accompanied by only ten or twelve men, proceeded to Ayr, passing by the Bogend, within a quarter of a mile of Cassilis gate. The earl could not fail to be apprised of this ; and, gathering all his friends and servants, kept them together from the Tuesday till the Friday ; having spies in Ayr, meanwhile, to acquaint him when Bargany should leave the town. Bargany was made aware of the danger in which he stood, but he declmed sending for his retainers—thinking that as he had some friends with him, and as the town of Ayr had their teinds of him, they would take his part, and furnish him with men enough to ride home to his house. Contrary to all his friends' advice, he set out from Ayr on the 11th of December—a day so thick with snow and drift "that thair wes nane culd seine the lenthe of ane lanse befor him." He had not with him above eighty horse and foot. Shortly after leaving the town, they saw two of Cassilis scouts, "callit William Cunninghame and Hew Pennandgow,† upon which Auchindraine counselled Bargany to return, because the friends or retainers were not with him that he could place confi-

* She had been previously married to Hew Earl of Eglinton.

† *Penango*. The name is now extinct. "The same night—Jan. 17, 1569—Roslinge sirprisit and recuerd by the Laird [Johnstone] and hes seruants, from the Laird of Lochnoreis seruants—Syme of Penango being capitane thareof."—*Birrel's Diary*.

dence in, and the scouts would not fail to make the enemy aware of the smallness of his force ; “thairfoir,” said he, “gif ze do weill, ze stay ; gif ze will nocht, I will ryde and stay thame [the scouts] that thay do na wrang : Bot I tak God to my witnes, I haiff na will of this dayis wark ; for I se nocht the menne I wald sie to do zour turn !” Finding Bargany resolute, Auchindraine rode to the bridge of Doon, and took both Cuninghame and Penango prisoners.

Bargany, on coming to the bridge, halted ; and calling his little band together, thus addressed them :—“Sirs, I am heir to protest befor God, I am nocht to seik the bluid of me lord, nor his dishonour, in na sortt ; bot ryd hame to my hous, in peace, giff he will lat me. And giff me lord be to persew me, I hoip ze will all do zour dewitteis, as becumis menne ; and he that will not be willing to do this, for my luiff and kyndnes, he will ather say he will tairy with me to the end, or leave me now at this present !” They all answered, “We will all die in zour defense, giff ony will persew zow !” Bargany then rode forward, dividing his horsemen into two companies, taking one himself, and giving the other to the young Laird of Carlton. With Bargany were the Lairds of Auchindraine, Cloncaird, his brother Thomas, and Gilbert Kennedy of Knockdaw. In this order they proceeded till they came to the Brockloch, near the Lady-Corse,* when they perceived the Earl of Cassilis coming out of Maybole, with two hundred men, on horse and foot, and twenty musketeers, who gained the Lady-Corse before Bargany. The two parties halted within musket-shot of each other, “the ane on the Teyndknow, and the vther on the nixt,” when, in the words of our author, “thay beganne to flytt” ; and the men of Ayr would have begun the battle at this time ; but Bargany stayed them, saying, “I will nocht persew me Lord, bot I will eschew all cummer, else far as I may.” He then moved onward, riding down the bog side of *Dinene*,* thinking

* About a mile north from Maybole.

by that means to avoid encountering the Earl of Cassilis. But the latter followed on the other side. At the foot of the bog there were a number of turf dykes, to which the hagbutters on both sides rode, the one taking possession of the head of them, and the other the foot. Here the firing commenced, the earl's men shooting first. Bargany, seeing that his hagbutters were liable, from their position, to be attacked by the enemy's horse, rode forward with the view of protecting them. He and the horsemen with him were fired upon by the earl's hagbutters ; and while crossing a small stream at the foot of the bog, Gilbert Kennedy's horse was slain, and the bridle of the laird's brother shot in two, in consequence of which, his horse becoming restive, he was thrown, and his shoulder disjointed. None crossed the streamlet save Bargany himself, the Lairds of Auchindraine and Cloncaird, James Bannatyne and Edward Irwing. By some unaccountable oversight, or the want of a proper commander—for we cannot suppose that the men of Ayr, after showing such readiness to begin the fight at Lady-Corse, were indifferent in the cause—Bargany was not supported by the main body of his cavalry. He and the four who had crossed the rivulet with him, were first fired upon by the earl's musketeers, and then attacked by thirty of his horsemen, led by a Captain Foster, or Forrester. The charge was gallantly sustained, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers—and the unequal combat continued for some time. On the earl's side, the “young Laird of Grimak [Grimat] wes strukin throw the chin, and he and horse bayth strukin to the eird ; and Row Cuninghame, Pochquhairne's broder, was strukin in at the knie with ane lanse and out at the buttock. Captain Foster's horse wes hurtt with suordis, and his pistolatt strukin out of his hand ; himselff, heaffing ane steill hatt, wes dyuerse tymes strukin on the heid, bot the same preseruit him. Richart Spense, Maister houshold to the Lord, was slayne be the Laird

* Or Dinehame. This property marches with the Lady-Corse.

of Clonkaird ; and sindry horse wes hurtt." On Bargany's side, Auchindraine was "schott and hurt in the kinnellis of the thie, and his horse also ; James Bannatyne's horse wes slayne ; Edward Irwing, the peadge, wes slayne be ane straik of ane lanse ; Johne M'Alexander wes hurt with ane schott in the thie." All his five followers were thus killed or disabled save one, still Bargany pressed on. Breaking through his opponents, he rode straight for the earl himself, crying, "Quhair me Lord himselff ? Let him now keep promise and brek ane trie !" The horsemen around Cassilis, immediately assailed Bargany—"specially Hew Kennedy of Garequhairne, and Patrick Rippethe, and Quinteyne Craford of Sillyhoill, younger ; Gyriehorne brak ane lanse on the Laird, and the uther tua strak att him with suordis ; and so forssit him to reteir. And than Patrick Rippethe and Quinteyne Craford, this way dealling with him, ane fellow callit Johne Dik, quha had been far obleissit to him befor, at quhais handis he escheapitt nae harme, haikitt ane lanse at him, and straik him throw the craig and throw the thropill ; for he feiritt nocht him, and sa tuk na tent to him, bot to thame that war strek-and at him. The lanse breakis in him, and strekis [sticks] mukill of thrie quarteris in his thropill ; the quhilk stayed his breathe. This Qwinteyne Craford cuming up to him strekis in his suord to his feace ; for he had na force to hald out ane straik : bot his horse, being ane uerry gude gelding, buir him to his awin men, near quhair he fell deid for laik of breathe."

By this time a number of Bargany's followers, seeing the superior force of Cassilis, and the wounded state of their leaders, had left the field. Those who remained, however, took him up, and, pulling the broken lance from his throat, carried him on horseback with them in their retreat.* He was taken to the house of Dinene, or Dinehame—about a

* The scene of this battle, according to tradition, which accords with the account of it in the *Historie*, was the marshy lands that surround the Hart, and other lochs, in Lochlands, near Maybole, part of Drummellan estate. This is corroborated by the fact that, about twenty years ago, in making a large open drain through the lands, a quantity of bones of men and horses, and remains of old armour, were found. In the Criminal Records the affair is said to have occurred "vpoun the landis of Pennyglenne."

quarter of a mile distant—where he insisted on his men leaving him—saying, “ze haue na forse to defend me, and zour deathis will be my gritter greif! and giff ze will gang zour wayis, ze may remember one me ane uther tyme!” One boy only remained to attend him. Shortly afterwards the Earl of Cassilis came to the barn, and, says the *Historie*, “wald haue his lyff, bot all me Lordis menne thocht he was bot deid, in respect of the aboundance of bluid that he had bled, counsellit me Lord to tak him with him, and thair sie his woundis; and giff thay war nocht deidly, than to tak his lyff, be Law, for he was Judge-ordiner of the country.” The earl did as he was counselled; but as the wounds of Bargany were much swollen by the cold, it was impossible to say whether they were likely to prove mortal or not. He was kept in Maybole for twenty-four hours, and thereafter either sent by Cassilis, or taken by his friends—for the *Historie* does not say how—to Ayr; where he seems to have so far rallied as to be more anxious about the safety of others than himself. While Cassilis applied to the king for a commission to try Bargany and those who were with him, the latter “gart seik ane charge” to get Auchindraine, who had been taken prisoner by the earl, set at liberty. In this he was successful, while the commission was denied to Cassilis. Meanwhile, symptoms of the mortal character of Bargany’s wound began to show themselves. “Doctour Low,” says the *Historie*, “was he that handelitt his woundis; quha had na skill, bot laid to plaisteris to the wondis, not considering the danger of the bluid quhilk wes fallin doune to the hairrt. And that was the caus of his deathe; for fra the sam freassitt about his hairtt, he had na langer tyme.” After his death “he was laid in the kirk of Air in ane colme of leid for ane gritt speace, quhill his buriell was made redy.”* The *Historie* speaks of

* There is a tradition in Carrick that Bargany, mortally wounded, got the length of Tiperweil Well, which is situated a little off the Kirkoswald road on the way to Crossraguel Abbey, where he died under a thorn, still called in the district Bargany’s Thorn. Our very intelligent informant is inclined to believe the tradition, rather than the statement of the historian of the Kennedies. We cannot, however, conicide in this belief. It is evident that the writer of the *Historie*, whoever he may have been, was particularly

Bargany as a gentleman of great personal worth and manly accomplishments. He “was the bravest manne that was to be gotten in ony land ; of hiche statour, and weill maid ; his hair blak, bott of ane cumlie face : the brauest horsmanne and the ebest [the *ae best*] of mony at all pastymis. For he was feirse and feirry, and winder nembill. He was bot about the age of xxv yieris quhane he was slayne, bot of his aige the maist wyise he mycht be ; for gif he had tyme to had experience to his witt, he had bein by his marrowis.”

After this unfortunate affair, Lady Cassilis lost no time in proceeding to Edinburgh, where, by the interest of her friends at court, she succeeded in obtaining the king's favour so far that the earl should come himself and “deall with the Thesaurer for his escheitt.” Cassilis, upon the 23d day after the fight, rode to Edinburgh, followed by Culzean, a reconciliation having taken place between them. By means of the latter an act of Privy Council was obtained, making all that Cassilis had done “gude service to the king,” because Bargany's brother, Thomas of Drumurchie, who was at the horn at the time, had been in his company—Cassilis alleging that he had a commission to take him. Ten thousand merks paid to the treasurer, however, was, perhaps, the most potent argument in the earl's favour. While the earl was thus leniently dealt with, Lady Bargany had to purchase the wardship of her son, for which she paid thirteen thousand merks. Lord Ochiltree was made “Donator” of the compositions payable for the whole of the Respites and Remissions to be granted to those who accompanied Bargany on the day of battle. Cassilis, thus secured, immediately raises “letteris on theme all that wes with the Laird, for the slachter of his manne Richart Spense, and gat them all to the horn.* The consequence of

intimate with all the circumstances connected with the Bargany and Cassilis feud ; and so minute is he in mentioning the doctor's name, and mode of treating Bargany's wound, as well as the fact of his remains having been laid out, inclosed in lead, in the Kirk of Ayr, that his accuracy cannot reasonably be doubted. The thorn at the Tipperveil Well may have derived the name of *Bargany's Thorn* from some other circumstance connected with the Bargany family.

* July 21, 1602.—“David Graham of Craig, and Alexander Kennedie of

this was that many of the supporters of Bargany were glad to sue for favour with Cassilis. Thomas of Drumurchie, the late laird's brother, the Laird of Cloneaird, and a few others, were all who held together, and "was be the Lady [Bargany] sustenit," Auchindraine being "onheillit of his wondis." Aware that the Earl of Cassilis had obtained his "fredome" chiefly through the instrumentality of Culzean, Lady Bargany was greatly irritated against him; and Drumurchie and Cloncaird resolved to be revenged the first opportunity. Knowing this, Culzean was anxious for a reconciliation, and moved Auchindraine to bring them to friendship. The latter attempted to do so; but without success. About this time the Laird of Culzean's eldest son died in France, by which the provostship of the collegiate church of Maybole became vacant. Culzean expected that Cassilis would have conferred it on his next son; but he bestowed it upon one Gilbert Ross, a notary. Culzean was greatly offended at this; and a coldness ensued between him and Cassilis, on account of which he was the more desirous of an "agreanse with Thomas" of Drumurchie: but Lady Bargany had been too recently and deeply injured to admit of their entering into terms of friendship; and Auchindraine assured him, that if he came within "thair danger," he would most certainly be "tane."

Culzean at length fell into the toils. Intending to ride to Edinburgh upon some law business, he directed his servant, Lancelot Kennedy, to cause John Mure in Woodland, or one of his sons, to go to Auchindraine, and bid him meet the Laird of Culzean next day at the Duppill, a small streamlet south-east of Ayr.* Lancelot proceeded to Maybole, and not find-

Baliarrak [Daljarrock] were dilatit of art and part of the slaughter of vmqle Richard Spens, servitour to Johne, Erle of Cassilis." May 31, 1605.—"Johne Mure of Auchindraine, John Mure of Craigskenne, Moyses Lokhart, brother to the laird of Bar, James Bannatyne in Chapel-Donall, David Kennedy, younger of Maxwaltoun, Charles Dalrympill, burges of Air, George Campbell, younger of Shankstoune, and Gilbert Kennedy in Machar," were "dilatit, accusit, and pursewit" for the same offence. July 25.—"George Anguse, notter; James Blair, burges of Air; David Kennedy of Corsus; and Gilbert Grahame, younger of Craig," were also arraigned.

* The Duppill empties itself into the river Ayr about half way between

ing Woodland or any of his sons, as it would appear, got the schoolmaster to write a letter to Auchindraine, apprising him of Culzean's desire, which letter he despatched to Auchindraine with "ane puir schollar" named William Dalrymple. The boy returned with the letter, after some time, saying he had met one of Auchindraine's servants, who told him that the laird was not at home. This occurred on the 11th of May 1602. Next day, the 12th, the Laird of Culzean set out on his journey, mounted on "ane paissing naig"—a small ambling pony—attended only by a single servant, Lancelot Kennedy. He came from the Cove along the coast, intending to call at Greenan castle,* the residence at the time of Kennedy of Baltersan. He might have taken Auchindraine house in his route, as it lay not above three miles farther up the Doon; but it is evident he did not wish to do so from motives of personal safety, there being frequently with Auchindraine some of the avowed enemies of Culzean.† Thomas Kennedy of Drumurchie, the late Laird of Bargany's brother, having obtained intelligence of Culzean's journey, he, along with Walter Mure of Cloncaird, Thomas M'Alexander, and Thomas Wallace, with a boy called Gilbert Ramsay, and a border man named William Irving, proceeded to Ayr by dawn of the morning. When they saw Culzean alight at Greenan castle—which they could easily do from Ayr—"thay drew thameselffis in among the sandy-hillis besyd Sanct Lennardis Cheapell." This chapel stood on a gentle eminence, overlooking the Curtecan, a small streamlet which empties itself into the Doon, at the south-west corner of the Race Course. As Culzean had to pass this chapel on his way to the Duppill,

the Townhead of Ayr, and the Holmston ford. There is also a farm-house called the Duppill.

* Greenan castle—now ruinous—is situated on a rocky eminence, the base of which is washed by the sea, a short distance south of the Doon, about two and a half miles from Ayr.

† The Duppill, where he desired to meet him, lies in a direct line between Greenan and the Holmston ford, which is at least a mile and a half above the town of Ayr. His going by Holmston, in place of Ayr, proceeded no doubt from a similar motive—the inhabitants being generally friendly to Bargany. It was, besides, somewhat nearer.

the party could not have selected a better place of concealment, for, while covered by the sand-hills, they had an excellent view of the esplanade of Greenan. Culzean remained with Baltersan a considerable time. At length he was seen leaving the castle, and as there was then no bridge over the lower part of the Doon, he no doubt forded the river, holding straight forward by St Leonard's to the Duppill, not far from which Drumurchie and his party "brak att him," and slew him "maist cruellie with schottis and straikis." They also robbed him of one thousand merks of gold, a ring with several diamonds in it, and his gold buttons.* His remains were taken, by his servant Lancelot, back to Greenan, from whence they were carried on a litter to Maybole, where great lamentation was made for him. He was buried five days afterwards, within the little aisle of the Collegiate church.

The chief actors in this tragedy kept out of the way, and were put to the horn. Suspicion, however, immediately fell upon Auchindraine. The lady of Culzean insisted that he had been privy to, if not the instigator of the deed. On the day of the funeral, the schoolmaster of Maybole, together with the boy Dalrymple, who had carried the letter to Auchindrane, were examined by the Earl of Cassilis, in the presence of Lord Cathcart and the Lairds of Craigie and Barnbarroch; but nothing was elicited beyond the boy's first statement, that he had met a servant of Auchindraine, who told him that the laird was not at home. The Lady Culzean, notwithstanding, still persisted in accusing him, and caused his name to be put in the "Letteris, amangis the number of thame thatt was the slearis of him." He was, in consequence, compelled to purchase a remission from Lord Ochiltree; and on the day of trial he appeared, accompanied by so many noblemen and friends, that the Lady Culzean "purchest and

* The author of the *Historie* attributes the robbery to the border man, which, he says was "according to thair forme." In the charge against Auchindraine—24th Jan., 1602—he is accused of the stouthreif of Culzean's purse, with elleivin scoir rois-nobillis, sax dosoun of goldin buttounis, ane ryng of gold, contenant nyne dyamountis set thairin; his sword, belt, and quhingar."

disehargit of the day,"* and would not pursue him. Meanwhile Cassilis and his brother, the master, through the instrumentality of their mutual friends, became reconciled—the latter undertaking to revenge the death of Culzean by the slaughter of Auchindraine. Before this the master had been at open feud with his brother, and frequently took part with the Mures in their quarrels. As the writer of the *Historie* remarks, “the cuntry thoeht that he wald not be eirnist in that éause, for the auld luiff betuix him and Auchindraine.” But it is possible that his necessities may have prompted him to the deed. From the earl’s bond to him, it would appear that the affair was altogether a matter of money. This document, which, more than anything else, perhaps, illustrates the extreme barbarity of the times, is as follows:—

“We, Johne, Earle of Cassilis, Lord Kennedy, &c., Bindis and Oblissis ws, that howsovne our broder, Hew Kennedy, of Brounstoun, with his eompleies, taikis the laird of Auchindraneis lyf, that we sall mak guid and thankfull payment to him and thame of the soume of tuelff hundreth merkis, zeir-lie, togidder with eorne to sex horsis, ay and quhill [until] we ressaw [receive] thame in houshold with our self: Beginning the first payment immediatlie after thair eommitting of the said deid. Attour, [moreover] howsovne we ressaw them in houshold, we sall pay to the twa serving gentillmen the feis, zeirlie, as our awin houshold scrvandis. And heirto we obliss ws, vpoun our honour. SUBSCRIBIT with our hand, AT MAY-BOLL, the ferd day of September, 1602.

“JOHNE, ERLE OF CASSILIS.”

Aware of the danger in which he was placeed, Auchindraine removed from his own house, which was “inveiryiet [environed] with woidis,” to “the Nework,”† where he could not be so easily surprised. Shortly after this the master, with sixteen horsemen, took post at the baek of Newark hill,

* Procured the diet to be deserted against him.

† Newark castle, on the south side of the Doon, situated at the base of the Carrick hills. It was at this time the residence, says Pitcairn, of “his friend Duncan Crawford.”

thinking to waylay Auchindraine as he passed between the two houses. Fortunately, however, his lady, accompanied by a gentleman, happened to pass before her husband, and seeing the armed men in waiting, she despatched her attendant back to apprise him of his danger. Auchindraine immediately sent to Ayr for a party of his friends ; and, having mustered an equal number with the master, he marched out of the castle to give them battle, and “thay were forsitt to retein with schame.” The Earl of Cassilis having gone to London about this time, all his friends and retainers were left with his lady and the master. During his absence, Mure was daily pursued by the master and the household. There having been “ane tryst betuix the bairnis of Clonkaird and Johne Kennedy of Creich, att quhilk Auchindrayne suld heiff beine,” the master, with a strong force, lay between Auchindraine and the place of tryst. Suspecting evil, Auchindraine did not go to the tryst, but caused the parties to come and hold their meeting at Auchindraine. Discovering this, the master and his retainers “cum thair and raid abovtt the hous, and schoutit !” Auchindraine, having only a few friends with him, “schott hag-buttis of found at thame ;” and, driving them from the house, came out to the wood, opposite the ash-wood-dykes, in pursuit. A number of their horses were hurt ; and one of the horsemen approaching pretty near, was shot through the doublet, without being slain, while his horse was wounded in the fleshy part of the neck.

Lady Cassilis and the master, with their whole household, having gone to Galloway in April, 1602-3—where they remained till the 21st of May—the Laird of Drumurchie determined upon giving them a surprise. He was incited chiefly to do so because John Dick, who had slain his brother (Bargany), was amongst the company. Hearing of the lady’s intention of returning to Carrick, Drumurchie—accompanied by James Stewart, son of the late chancellor, and Walter Mure of Clonkaird, with nine horsemen and twenty-four hagbutters—came to the moor of Auchindraine, where they intercepted the lady of Cassilis and the master,

with their household, amounting to fifteen horsemen. Seeing Drumurchie's party, with the hagbutters before, and the horsemen ready to follow up their fire by a charge, they fled, and took refuge in the house of Duncan Crawford of Auchinsoul.* Drumurchie followed with his party, and, setting fire to the thatch of the house, they were compelled to leave it, and "tak thame to defend the cloise." At this juncture lady Cassilis began to intercede with Drumurchie, as did Auchinsoul himself; upon which he agreed that if John Dick be given up the remainder should be safe. This being made known to the lady and her household, Dick, finding himself in imminent danger, took down a slap in the close dyke above the water, and the wind blowing the smoke of the burning thatch in that direction, it completely covered his retreat till he was "four or fywe pair of butt-length past throw thame, or they culd perseiff him." Instant pursuit was given, but as he was well mounted they could not overtake him. Drumurchie then took prisoners the "Maister of Cassilis, the young Laird of Grimmitt, young Andro Cunyinghame, broder to the Laird of Pochquhairne, Quinteyne Craufurd, younger of Sillyhoull, and Williame Kennedy, callit Williame the Ligour, and Johnne Baird, broder to the Laird of Kilhenzie." In the struggle there was "ane Johnne M'Greame" slain. John Dick, who had escaped, made his way with all diligence to the Earl of Cassilis in London, who immediately laid the intelligence he had received before the king.† His majesty was so highly incensed at Drumurchie and his friends, that he gave him "all commissiounis that he wald desyir aganis thame." On the return of the Earl of Cassilis, proclamation was made in the king's name, charging all men neither to "speik nor resett Thomas [Drumurchie], nor nane of his; quhair of their wes ane gritt feir in all mennis heirttis."

About this time the Earl of Cassilis having to ride to

* In the parish of Barr.

† James VI. had succeeded to the crown of England at this time.

Hamilton, the friends of the house of Bargany "sett for him" at the Monkton; but Cassilis, having been made aware of the circumstance, remained in Ayr until he procured a stronger escort, and so escaped the danger he was in.

As an instance of the high hand with which Cassilis ruled in Carrick at this time, the *Historie* mentions his having taken Thomas Dalrymple, of the family of Stair, whom he met accidentally in the darkness of the night at the bridge of Girvan. He was much hurt by the earl's men when captured, and having been carried to Craigneil—one of the residences of Cassilis—he was next day condemned at an assize by the earl, and hanged on a tree "besyd the yett of Craigneil." Dalrymple was a nephew of Bargany, and brother of the Laird of Stair. In revenge of this atrocity, Walter Mure of Cloncaird, and "Thomas Wallas, the peage," rode to the Inch in Galloway, and slew "David Girwand, son and air to Johne Girwand of Callbollistoun, he being mc Lord Cassilis maister of Work, abuiff his new Hous in Auchins." Cassilis was of course greatly provoked at the boldness of this act of retaliation, and proceeded with increased rigour in the prosecution of his opponents. Drumurchie, in consequence, was persuaded, by the counsel of lady Bargany and his own wife, to leave the country for a time. He accordingly proceeded to France. Cloncaird, who was a young man, being hardly pursued by Cassilis—his horse, and nearly himself, having been captured on one occasion—was so much grieved at Drumurchie's refusing to take him with him,* that he fell into melancholy and died. Sometime before this, Cassilis, who "gatt the gift of his ffoirfaltry," had taken possession of the house of Cloncaird, and put ten or twelve men into it to keep it. Auchindraine, however, managed to obtain a gift of the wardship of Cloncaird, and having "raissit ane charge, quhair with he com to the Pleace of Cloncaird, and, awaitingg ane tyme, caussis draw out all the keiparis, as it had beine to

* Drumurchie had made choice of a stranger as his travelling companion.

ane bankett ; and thanne com to the Hous, and heaffand ane messinger, chargit the Hous. Thair being bot ane boy in the same, he gatt it bot any impediment." Cassilis was deeply offended at having been overmatched by Auchindraine, and vowed to be equal with him. He got Auchindraine charged to compear before the Privy Council, which the laird did, when the earl undertook to prove that he was art and part in the slaughter of Culzean. Auchindraine was consequently put in ward in the castle of Edinburgh, where he remained for twenty-eight weeks, and had to find caution to appear again when required. The earl next "maid ane sett for Benand," whom he took near Ayr, and had him put in ward in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, where he was detained for a long time.

Lady Bargany—who, by the advice of her brother, Josias Stewart, was "werry strait aganis all the friendis of the Hous"—*—died at Stilton, near London—whither she had gone on account of her health—on the 16th of August, 1605. Her remains were brought to Ayr, and placed in the church of St John, beside those of her husband. While the friends of the house of Bargany were assembled at Girvan, to "tak ordour with the affairis of the Hous"—Drumurchie, the late laird's brother, being the "kingis rebell," and Bennane in prison—Josias Stewart rode to Edinburgh, and "gat the gift of the tutouris." He at the same time "offerit the bairnis marriage to me Lord of Abercornis dochter," upon which the earl came to Ayr, and, writing to all the friends of the house of Bargany to meet him, he "promiseit to be thair maister, and defend thame to the Laird Bargany come himselff." Shortly after this it was resolved that the remains of the laird and lady Bargany should be removed from Ayr to their proper burial place in "the new kirk of Ballantry," where the lady had caused to be built a splendid tomb or aisle for her husband. The aisle—still in existence—is

* She raised a summons of declaratour of the gift of escheat, which she had of the Laird of Auchindraine, for his intercommuning with Drumurchie.

attached to the south side of what is now called the *old* kirk of Ballantrae, exactly in the centre. It stands south and north, with the roof three or four feet above the "true pitch," and is slated. Within the walls the aisle is sixteen feet long and fifteen broad. The monument, placed at the west end of the aisle, has suffered greatly from the damp, and is much dilapidated. It consists of a hewn freestone tablet, raised three feet and a half from the floor; on which are two recumbent figures, the laird and lady Bargany, with their heads lying towards the south. "Above the figures is an ornamented canopy, supported by six pillars, which form the recess, three being situated at their heads, and three at their feet. These pillars recede behind each other obliquely; the first pair being perfectly cylindrical, the second octagonal, and the third square. A mural tablet is behind the figures, but the legend is entirely obliterated, owing to the decay of the stone. Surmounting the pillars are various ornamental carvings, in the centre of which are Bargany's shield and coat armorial, with supporters, much effaced; but the dexter supporter appears to be a female with her arm extended, and the other a dragon. On two compartments, at each side of the arms, are the initials of G. K. and J. S. [Gilbert Kennedy and Janet Stewart]; and on the capitals of each of the front pillars, to the south and north, are cyphered the same letters in Roman characters. Underneath the monument there is understood to be a family vault, in which their remains and those of others of the family are mouldering."*

The funeral of the laird and lady Bargany was conducted with heraldic splendour. Great preparations, says the *Historie*, were made "beyth in Bargany and in Arstensar" for the occasion. There were present the Earls of Eglinton, Abercorn, and Winton; the Lords Sempill, Cathcart, Loudoun, and Ochiltree; the Lairds of Blairquhan, Combie, and Garthland; with a vast concourse, too numerous for the writer to express. In the absence of Bennand, the

* Pitcairn's notes to the "*Historie of the Kennedies*."

nearest relation, who, as already stated, was in confinement, the heraldic honours were borne by the gudeman of Ardmillan, and the gudeman of Kirkhill, with several other friends. Young Auchindraine, sister's son of the deceased Bargany, bore the *Banner of Revenge*, upon which was painted a picture of Bargany, with his wounds, his son sitting at his knees, and "this deattone [motto] writtine betuix his handis, 'Judge and Rewendge my caus, O Lord.'" The funeral proccession, amounting to one thousand gentlemen on horseback, seems to have proceeded in this order to Ayr, and from thence with the bodies of Bargany and his lady to Ballantrae. The speetaele must have been extremely imposing.

After the funeral some misunderstanding occurred between the laird of Auchindraine and Josias Stewart, in referenc to making provision for the "bairn"—the young laird of Bargany—in consequence of which Josias pursued Auchindraine for his eseheat with much rigour. Happening to be in Edinburgh, he was put in jail upon an old decreet by Josias, and only obtained his release by giving up the taek of Over Bannan, which he had obtained from Bargany before his death. Ardmellan, about this time, endeavoured to obtain the tutory of Bargany, in virtue of a testament alleged to have been written by the late laird upon his death-bed, appointing him, in the event of lady Bargany's death, tutor to his son. The testament, however, could not be produced; the person in whose hands it was deposited, as the *Historie* affirms, having been "delt with" by Josias Stewart, so that the attempt failed. The greater part of all this time Drum-urchie resided in Ireland with Sir Hugh Montgomerie of Ardes—afterwards created Viscount of Ardes—by whom he was well entertained.

In the month of October, 1607, the laird of Auchindraine, with his son and a servant, leaving Ayr for Auchindraine, happened to meet, "at ane please besyd the toune eallit the Foullveir,* with Kennedy of Garriehorne, quha was ane

* Supposed to be what was formerly called the Foul Vennel—now the Carrick Vennel.

strekar off the Laird of Bargany.” There was with him his “tua breider sonis, and Gilbert Fergusson of Dulduff, Thomas Fergusson, broder to the Gudman of Threff, and Gilbert M’Hareine, with ane Walter M’Caw.” The parties encountered each other, first with pistols and afterwards with swords. The young laird of Auchindraine was wounded on the mid finger with the cut of a sword. The provost of Ayr [David Fergushill] being present, however, with a party, the combatants were separated: “and sa,” as the *Historie* quaintly remarks, “the samin culd not be menditt at that tyme.” Soon after this, Auchindraine and his son, together with the servant, Bannatyne, were suspected of having made away with the “puir schollar”—William Dalrymple—who had been the bearer of the letter from Maybole to Auchindraine, acquainting the laird with Culzean’s intended journey to Edinburgh, with the view of preventing his disclosure of the fact that Auchindraine had actually seen the letter.* And here abruptly closes the “*Historie of the Kennedyis*.” For what followed we must have recourse to the trial of Auchindraine and his son. The leading facts are well known to the general reader, as narrated by Sir Walter Scott in his preface to the “*Auchindraine, or Ayrshire Tragedy*.” The murder of Dalrymple was committed in September, 1607, and the conviction of the Mures did not take place till July, 1611. They had, however, been long detained in prison previously, and every means ineffectually adopted to bring home the crime with which they were charged. Young Auchindraine was even put to the torture,† but such was his resolution that

* Dalrymple, according to the dittay upon which the Mures were tried, was strangled on the sands, near Girvan, whether he had been decoyed by young Auchindraine, with the assistance of the old laird. Bannatyne was present the while. They attempted to bury his body in the sands, within water-mark; but the hole filled as they dug. They therefore carried his remains as far into the water as they could go, in the hope that the wind, which was from the land, would carry them out to sea. In this they were disappointed, for the body was washed ashore in a few days afterwards, at the very spot where he had been deprived of life. He was soon recognized.

† This was done at the request of Cassilis. In his letter to the king [3d Dec., 1608] he says:—“I wald maist humelie beseik zour majestie that it might be zour majesteis gracious plesoure to graunt ane warrand to the Chancellor and Counsell of Scotland, to putt thame [the Mures] to the buittis [the torture of the boots], quhairthrow thai may be broicht to the mair evident confessiouns.”

not a syllable of confession could be extracted from him. Most people began to believe in their innocence, and great influence was used by their friends to procure their liberation. The majority of the Privy Council were in favour of their release ; but the king, who was strongly impressed with their guilt, determined on keeping them in confinement. The pertinacity of James in this respect, was popularly regarded as an undue stretch of power. At last the Earl of Abercorn succeeded in procuring a witness against them. This was James Bannatyne, in Chapeldonan, a tenant and servant of Auchindraine, who, according to his statement, had been a party concerned in the murder of Dalrymple. Immediately on Auchindraine's being captured and put in prison, the young laird contrived to send Bannatyne over to Ireland to Drumurchie, so that he might be out of the way, lest he should be induced to confess. Secure in his absence, the young laird courted rather than shunned inquiry. The Earl of Abercorn, however, found ways and means to have him brought back ; and taking him to his place at Paisley, Bannatyne made a full disclosure—partly, as it was said, because the Mures were known to have conspired against his life, and partly because of the threats of Abercorn—on the condition of being recommended to mercy. The Mures were separately confronted with Bannatyne ; but so great was their command of nerve that they boldly denied his averments ; and argued the matter in such a manner as almost to persuade those who witnessed them of their innocence. The concurrent circumstances, however,—the fact of their having, after the slaughter of Culzean, kept the boy Dalrymple secretly at Auchindraine for some time ; their then sending him first to the laird of Skelmorlie in Arran, subsequently with James Mure of Fleet to serve in Lord Buccleuch's regiment in Flanders ; and on his return from thence, his being at Walter Mure of Glenhead's house, and at Chapeldonan—all tended to strengthen the charge against them in the estimation of the assize, who gave a verdict of guilty. In virtue of the sentence passed upon them, Auchindraine and his son were

executed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh. Some time before their execution, both father and son, if the fact can be relied upon, confessed the crime of which they were accused.

Deeply eriminal as the Mures of Auchindraine were—allowing them to have been really guilty of all that is laid to their charge—it is questionable whether they deserve the load of odium which has been heaped upon them by Sir Walter Scott, in the “Auchindraine, or Ayrshire Tragedy,” and by Piteairn, both in his notes to the “*Historie of the Kennedyis*,” and the “*Criminal Trials*.” We must judge of them in accordance with the practices of the age in which they lived ; and if this is done, it will be found that they were not more infamous than many of their compeers. The committing of slaughter upon feud was considered honourable, rather than otherwise ; so that, unless it can be shewn that Auchindraine had recourse to unfair means in the prosecution of those feuds in which he was engaged, much of that odium attached to his name ought to be brushed away. He has been accused of fomenting the strife between the Cassilis and Bargany families, with the view of promoting his own interest, by the ruin of either the one or the other ; but this cannot reasonably be sustained with a due attention to facts. The quarrels rise naturally out of the circumstances, without the slightest appearance of that under-hand plotting attributed to the laird. He was the son-in-law of Bargany, and naturally enough espoused his cause ; and in doing so Mure would have been perfectly justified, though stimulated by a desire to check the overgrown and oppressive power of Cassilis. He is alleged to have secretly prompted young Bargany to the conflict with Cassilis, which terminated so fatally for him at Pennyglen. The *Historie of the Kennedyis* asserts the reverse, representing Mure as having vainly attempted to persuade him against the collision ; but Piteairn regards this as an additional indication of the extreme cunning of Auchindraine. Now, it is unreasonable to suppose that he would counsel Bargany to a hazardous adventure in which he himself was to take a prominent part. He ran an equal risk—in so far as life was

concerned—with Bargany; he was amongst the few who crossed the rivulet with him, away from the main body; and received a wound which might have proved mortal. This was not like the conduct of a plotting knave, who calculated on the death of the person he professed to support. As little can we agree in the charge against him that he was the sole instigator of Culzean's slaughter. That he gave Drumurchie information of the laird's intention of riding to Edinburgh, and of his desire to meet him at the Duppill, is perhaps clear enough; and that he was thus accessory to the slaughter, is equally plain: but such acts of retaliatory vengeance were unfortunately too common to render it in any way remarkable. Drumurchie was the brother of the slaughtered Bargany, whose death he held it to be a sacred obligation to revenge; and the Mures, as near relatives, were by the same feelings bound to support him. That he urged Drumurchie to the slaughter there is not the slightest proof, or even any solid reason for thinking so. Apart from the murder of the lad Dalrymple, the Mures appear to have done nothing which the spirit of the age did not warrant. This alone must be regarded as the great stain upon their name. The deed was no doubt a foul one; but there is good reason for believing that Dalrymple had become exceedingly annoying to the Mures—who had tried every means to keep him out of the way—still he came back to put them to trouble and expense. Even at the last Auchindraine is stated to have repented of their project of putting him to death; and but for the overhaste of the younger Mure, the probability is that his life would have been spared. We have no wish to palliate the crime of the Mures in this instance. The murder was a revolting and disgraceful one; but it was by no means uncommon at that period so to get rid of troublesome people. Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, in making a conquest of the lands of Glenluce, is said to have relieved himself of more than one *secret-keeper* after a similar fashion; while the then earl, as we have already seen, actually gave his bond to the Master of Cassilis, his brother, to procure the slaughter of

Auchindraine. Judged by his compeers, Auchindraine is not the superlative monster he has been represented ; and we see no good reason why he should be the object of so much abuse. We can easily understand how the trial made a great noise at the time. The Mures were pursued with a rigour quite unusual ; and a general feeling prevailed that James the Sixth had exhibited a dangerous stretch of power in detaining them so long in prison. When a conviction was at length obtained against them, the court flatterers could not enough extol and blazon the wisdom of the monarch, while they blackened the Mures into perfect demons.* That Scott should have followed in the wake of such writers is rather surprising. The evidence produced at the trial, if we except the statement of Bannatyne—an actor in the murder, who had been tampered with and threatened by Abercorne—was chiefly circumstantial ; and but for the confession of both father and son—if the fact can be relied upon—most people would have regarded the Mures as innocent. Unless it can be shewn that they did confess, it may fairly be questioned whether Auchindraine and his son were not victims of the great influence and power of their feudal enemies. As an instance of their cunning, it is said that Mure and his son, with the view of giving a colourable pretext for keeping out of the way for the murder of Dalrymple, purposely made the attack on Garriehorn, already mentioned, and that the meeting was not accidental. Now, it can scarcely be supposed that the two Mures, with only a single servant, would attack Garriehorn, accompanied by six of his friends, if it had been otherwise than as represented. Pitcairn is inclined to think that Auchindraine was himself the author of the *Historie of the Kennedys*, and that his statements are sometimes made with a bias. We cannot admit the allegation. There is an air of truthfulness about his narrative which is seldom to be met in similar records. But we do not believe that Auchindraine

* See the fulsome narrative of Hamilton of Byres, published in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*.

was the writer. At the trial, part of the evidence adduced against him was an anonymous letter addressed to his son—then in prison—said to have been written by him. It was so badly penned and spelled that none of the crown lawyers could make it out, though Auchindraine could read it with ease—a circumstance held to amount to proof that it was his composition. Now, the *Historie* is well written, and the orthography good, consequently it may be presumed that he was not the author. Few barons, indeed, at the time, had either leisure, taste, or education to write history. It is more probable that the author was “Mr. Robert Mure”—who in the dittay against Auchindraine is said to have been “than schole-maister of Aire”^{*}—a kinsman of his own, and therefore likely to be well acquainted with the facts recorded.

It has been supposed that the feud between Cassilis and Bargany had its origin in a question of primogeniture; but the *Historie of the Kennedys* does not countenance this idea, although in different instances they are both styled “*Chief*,” On the contrary, it is minute in showing how the quarrel arose. Yet there is no question that a popular belief has for a very long period prevailed that Bargany was the elder branch, countenanced by the fact that the three elder sons of Sir Gilbert Kennedy, *Gilbert*, *John*, and *Roland*, by his first wife, *Marion Sandilands*, were set aside, to make way for *James*, *Alexander*, *Hugh*, *John*, *Thomas*, and *David*, the issue by his second marriage with Agnes Maxwell, in consequence of the marriage of *James* with Mary, daughter of Robert III. *Thomas*, but from whom descended does not appear, is the first on record of *Ardstinchar*, *Kirkoswald*, and *Bargany*, and he had the former of these upon the resignation of his brother *Hugh*, who must have had them from an elder brother, *Alexander*. That he was of the second family, and

^{*} There is a discrepancy between the dittay and all the other documents connected with the trial, Mure being invariably spoken of as schoolmaster of Maybole, not of Ayr. There is also a discrepancy between the dittay of 1602 and that of 1611, as to the day of Culzean’s slaughter. In the latter it is said to be the 11th, while in the former it is the 12th. The last seems to us the most correct, and it agrees with the statement in the *Historie*.

not of the first, is argued from the charters of 1450 and 1455, wherein the destination of the Cassilis property and *Kenkynol*, or chiefship of the clan, is, after Lord Kennedy and his family, destined to Thomas of Bargany and his heirs, but this is by no means conclusive as to his precise relationship. Unfortunately, there is a mystery about the three elder sons of Sir Gilbert. Their existence and legitimacy cannot be doubted, but their history is obscure. *Gilbert* is said to have slain his half-brother, James, and to have died unmarried in France: *John* is supposed to have been the first of the Cove or Culzean branch, from whom sprung the *Barclanachan* and *Drummellane* Kennedies; and *Roland* is believed to have possessed *Leffnol*, a property about four miles from Stranraer. His son, Gilbert Kennedy of *Leffnol*, bound himself by an obligation, dated 28th October 1454, not to disturb Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, under a penalty of £6000 Scots. As shown by the Lord Lyon, in 1542, Bargany carried the plain coat armorial, without any mark of cadency, and in the Lyon record, at a later period, Bargany is mentioned as "held by some to be chief of the name." In the Book of Survey, the minister of Kirkoswald says that the feuds between the Cassilis and Bargany families had their origin in the question of primogeniture. Had the old Bargany writs been in existence, the truth might have been ascertained. The grant of *Kenkynol* to James, by his father-in-law, Robert III., in 1405, shows that he was not entitled to the position by the laws of primogeniture; but it supports our idea that *John M'Kennedy*, captain of the clan Muntercasduff, and John Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the Ailsa family, were one and the same party.

With the *Auchindraine Tragedy* may be said to have terminated the feuds of Carrick; but the district was, equally with other parts of Scotland, disturbed by the civil broils which succeeded in the same century. Many of the old families had a strong leaning to the side of loyalty, and were favourable to the cause of Montrose; but they were overshadowed by Cassilis and the popular party. After the

restoration of Charles II., a temporary reaction took place, and for a time the bailiary of Carrick and regality of Crossraguel were taken from Cassilis and bestowed on James Craufurd of Ardmillan. The Revolution of 1688, however, brought a salutary change, and the district gradually began to participate in the benefits of internal peace secured by the union of the Crowns in 1707. Carrick has little to boast of in a manufacturing sense, but great improvements have been effected in agriculture, while in various parts the soil is equal, if not superior, to the best in the county.

The ancient opulence of Carrick is yet testified by the numerous remains of old baronial houses. No other part of the county is so rich in this respect. The map of Carrick, as surveyed by Timothy Pont, prior to 1608, and perhaps partially taken from older authorities, shows a total of nearly 160 castles, peels, and strong houses of one kind and another. It would be difficult to account for this, unless from the fact that the district was more exposed in early times to the raids of the Galloway men, and less settled, perhaps, because of the greater prevalence of Celtic habits and customs. Although parcelled out between a few powerful overlords—such as Cassilis and Bargany—yet these branched out into numerous heads of families, while no inconsiderable portion of the land was owned by proprietors of a different patronymic, who required to guard well what they possessed. These old strongholds recal a period very unlike the present, when every proprietor was a residenter; and, no doubt, in an agricultural district, residence is of essential consequence to the people. If the rental is spent by the proprietary away from the lands they own, it must prove detrimental to the extent in which it fails to return. Were the rents of the Cassilis and Bargany properties expended at home, the effect would be incalculably beneficial. The opulence of the district, comparatively speaking, may therefore be conceived, when the great as well as the small proprietors lived on their estates, or clustered together during winter in their town houses at Maybole.

PARISH OF BALLANTRAE.

ETYMOLOGY, ETC.

THE ancient name of this parish was *Kirkcudbright Innertig*—from the church, which, dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, stood at the influx of the *Tig*. It was changed to *Ballantrae* in 1617, when the new church built there by the Laird of Bargany, in 1604, was constituted the parish church by act of Parliament. According to Chalmers, *Bail-an-trea*, signifies the “town on the shore,” which he holds to be descriptive of the situation. Ballantrae forms the southern boundary of Carrick. The mail line of road from Ayr to Portpatrick passes through the parish for eleven miles, until it reaches Wigtonshire, beyond the remarkable mountain-pass of Glen-App, where the Carrick-burn falls into Loch-Rhyan at a distance of eight miles from Stranraer. The parishes of Inch and New Luce join it on the south; Colmonell on the east and north; and it is bounded on the west for ten miles by the sea, Loch-Rhyan, and a bold rocky coast. It extends to about eleven miles in length, and about ten in width. It is intersected by three glens—Stinchar, Tig, and App—through all of which there is much wild scenery. The Stinchar is a beautiful mountain stream, and the principal river in the district. It has its rise in the far moors of the parish of Barr, on the farm of Black-Roo. After a rapid race of thirty miles, it joins the sea at Ballantrae, where it produces an excellent salmon fishery. From its source to its confluence it affords

the tourist a drive abounding in romantic beauty. This is the stream to which Burns alludes in his favourite ballad, "Behind yon hills where *Lugar* flows." *Lugar* was substituted for *Stinchar*, as more poetical. The hills on the sides of the glens rise to a considerable height; that of Benivaird, at the extreme head of Glen-App, is the highest. The view from this mountain is truly magnificent, commanding, as it does, the whole Frith of Clyde, with the Arran hills, the Paps of Jura, Argyleshire, the Mull of Cantyre, the Isle of Rathlin, the Garron Head, the mountains of Morn, the high lands in Cumberland, and the Isle of Man. The lesser hills were of old covered with almost impenetrable woods of oak, ash, hazel, and alder—the valleys producing pasturage of the finest quality. During the present century, the axe of the improver has been busily at work in clearing away the copsewood, to increase the grazings for his flocks; and much of the beauty of these glens has been in this way destroyed.

There is neither lime, coal, nor freestone in the parish, nor can it be said that there is any indication of them. As fuel, peat is plenty. A firm blue whinstone abounds, which is good for all purposes of building.

Trees do not grow to any great size; the influence of the storms from the Atlantic, to which the parish is exposed retards their growth, and the subsoil is unfavourable, being a tilly gravel. The first attempt at plantation of soft wood trees was made in 1790, by Robert Fergusson of Finnarts, at Glen-App, and they are scarcely yet of a medium growth. These plantations will in time tend to ornament a previously bare district of country, and are already affording shelter to the grounds in their neighbourhood.* The Earl of Orkney has enlivened the only bleak portion of the road from Girvan to Stranraer, by the formation of an artificial lake, at great expense, in the moor of Auchan-Crosh. When the waters which form this lake were first confined, and before the embankment was

* Extensive plantations have been put down by the Earl of Orkney, Mr. Anderson, Mr. M'Ilwraith, Mr. Caird, and Mr M'Gibbon.

sufficiently consolidated, a rapid flood swept all before it. Very considerable damage was done to property in the glen of Currary, amounting to £700. When informed of the misfortune, the Earl not only declared his readiness to pay for everything, but immediately hurried down from England, and, by his presence, soothed the feelings of the parties who had been sufferers. Besides the woods of oak, ash, alder, and hazel, with which the glens abound, many of the rarer plants, particularly fern, are abundant throughout the rocky grounds.

The upper part of the wild romantic mountain pass called Glen-App, belongs to the Earl of Orkney, the lower to Captain Kennedy of Bennane. From its extreme head to where it joins Loch Rhyan it extends to more than five miles, and the beauty of its scenery throughout is rarely equalled. During the last century it was considered as forming part of Galloway, but is now held only to extend to the Carrick burn, a mile distant south from Glen-App—"Glen-App in Galloway, half-way from Cheappill* to Ballantrae." In an old book of travels by a young Scottish baron, it is also so described. When passing from Loch Rhyan to Ireland, he asks from shipboard, "what deep glen is that stretching away amongst its blue hills?" He is answered, "that is Glen-App, the wildest glen in a' Galloway, and no a bit mair rife wi' dun deer and bonnie nits atween't an the Mull." Meaning the Mull of Galloway, which is thirty miles to the south. Now, Glen-App is as famed for its breed of black-faced sheep and Galloway cattle.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

It is to be regretted that very little is known of the history of the parish in remote times. It is evident, however, that it was but thinly peopled until the commencement of the fifteenth century. Surmises may be formed as to its early

* The old name of Stranraer, which was built on the property of Hew Kennedy of Cheappill.

state ; but until that period there is no sure ground to go upon. It is clear, at all events, that the inhabitants are of Celtic origin, and have many features in common with the people of the northern parts of Ireland, a colony of whom effected a settlement in Galloway during the ninth century. The names of places on the two coasts are very similar. In Ballantrae parish there are several Bals, Ards, Auchs, and Cars. Ballantrae itself was formerly spelled Ballantrea, Ballintra, and Ballinray. In the west of Ireland there is still a village, the name of which is spelled exactly as the last. On the hill of Craigins, and Finnarts Hill, both immediately on the coast, there are remains of round forts, probably those of the Irish invaders.* The port of Ballantrae, Currary, and the Bay of Finnarts, would afford landing places for their birlings, being directly opposite Ballycastle, Ballygally, and Glen-Arm, on the Irish coast ; and in those remote days the district would hold out many inducements to wild tribes. Its mountains and glens abounded in deer and game of every description ; its waters in fish of all kinds ; while its coast afforded, as places of winter shelter, many caves, and its hills and woods retreats difficult of access. The ravages committed by the Danes, the wars of the crusades, and subsequently of the Bruce and Baliol, would most likely furnish the first occasions for drawing together the wild tribes of the district, and for placing them under the rule of one standard. In the war of independence, as vassals of Carrick, they would of course take part with the renowned King Robert, the grandson of their chief.

Subsequent to the year 1421, the barony and Castle of Ardstynchar belonged to Hew Kennedy, of the house of Dunure. From Buchanan we learn that Hew Kennedy, with a hundred followers, gallantly defended a bridge at the battle of Beauge, in Anjou, on which occasion, and at that point, the Duke of Clarence, the English commander-in-chief, was slain. Ardstynchar must have greatly distinguished him-

* As the old British fortifications were all circular, it is impossible to say precisely whether these may be British or Irish.

self, for he then, it is said, received from the king of France in person the honour of knighthood.

It is believed that, from the earliest times, there was a *houff*, or clachan, at Ballantrae. It was not, however, created a burgh of barony till 1617. It consists of what is called the town, where the parish church stands, Shellknowes, and the Foreland—both the latter on the shore, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Near the Foreland there was a natural harbour, used for fishing craft—a miserable and dangerous haven. A new one, however, has been constructed. The Board of Fisheries made a grant of two-thirds of the sum required for it, and the heritors and fishermen subscribed the remaining third.

Smuggling of tea, tobacco, and brandy, was carried on here to some extent formerly. Large vessels, then called Buckers, lugger-rigged, carrying twenty, and some thirty guns, were in the habit of landing their cargoes in the Bay of Ballantrae; while a hundred Lintowers, some of them armed with cutlass and pistol, might have been seen waiting with their horses ready to receive them, to convey the goods by unfrequented paths through the country, and even to Glasgow and Edinburgh. Many secret holes, receptacles for contraband articles, still exist, in the formation of which much skill and cunning is shown. The old kirk itself, we are informed contained one of the best. Every occupation was neglected to engage in this demoralising traffic. Since smuggling has been done away, a great improvement has evidently taken place among the people.* The fishermen are now devoting themselves almost entirely to their calling, and on no coast of Scotland can there be produced a finer body of bold and hardy boatmen. Their fisheries of cod, ling, and turbot, are most productive. From sixteen to twenty boats are well fitted out, and ably and skilfully managed; and in some cases the fishing grounds are sought fifteen miles from the coast. The season commences in January, and generally continues two months; and

* From a letter book, lately found, it appears that the ruling elder was the chief actor and centre of a very extensive smuggling body on this coast.

the produce of this winter fishing alone in good seasons, amounts to from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds.*

Until within the last sixty years, the parish was shamefully neglected. The roads were in a sad state, and no attention whatever was paid to the tenantry. Thus, while agriculture advanced in other parts of the county, here it was at a stand-still. Latterly, rapid strides have been made towards improvement, and now the farmers are not deficient in enterprise, nor the soil and climate ungrateful. Much attention is paid to their cattle and sheep stocks; and it is believed they will stand comparison with any of the other districts. Over the surface of the parish heath and mountain ground greatly predominate; the natural herbage, however, is excellent, and the arable lands and haughs, where secured from floods, produce grain of good quality. In former times it is clear that the plough had been chiefly used on the sides of the mountains and the hill-tops—the natives considering it less difficult there to guard their crops from the inroads of deer, sheep, and cattle, than in the holms from the autumn torrents, to the ravages of which they were constantly exposed. No manure was then used beyond that which was produced by folding their flocks and herds on the ground to be ploughed. A miserable system was pursued: three, four, and even five grain crops were extracted from the soil, and, when it failed to yield, it was not *sown* but *thrown* down, that nature might recruit its powers. Now, and for twenty years past, foreign manures have not been spared. Lime is freely laid on generally over the parish, and, in some cases, even one thousand feet above the level of the sea, after the grounds have been carefully surface-drained: at that great height the improvement on the pasture is immediately apparent. In the production of green crops, seaweed, bones, and guano are used to a considerable extent; and on some farms may now be seen forty acres of potato and

* Balfour, in his MS. Collections, thus speaks of the fishery of Ballantrae two hundred years ago:—"There is a great take of salmon, and in the beginning of February a great take of herringis, cods, and skait, which serve the quholl sheriffdomes of Air and Vigtounne, and also sends a werry grate quantity of them abroad to England, France, and Irland."

turnip crop. The value of land has in consequence greatly increased. Farms which were let, about 1790, for £8, are now held at upwards of £100, still leaving a profit to remunerate the occupier, and to enable him to bring up his family in comfort. Farms of the same extent, at not a very much more remote period, were in this district let in kind, and no money rent. A farm rent in the seventeenth century ran thus:—"Seven bolls twa firlootts aneis shillit meill, twa bolls twaise shillit meill, and four bolls beir, at Yule or Candlemas, ane gude wadder in May, ane stane salt butter, ane stane fresh butter, twa fed lambs, ane dozene capounes at Pashce, sax hennies in Januar, twa cairriages out of Air to Ballintray, and four naiggis wark ane day to the peittis-leading—all annuallie." Horse work was then, and for long after, performed on the back of the animal, with *turse* and *creel*. Seventy years ago there were only two carts in all the parish. An old man, lately dead, a native of the parish, recollected that his father paid for the Mains of Tig only £12, 5s. yearly rent, for nineteen years. The farm now rents above £200. From 1740 till 1745, he said "there could be no rent given for land, because the Lord sent a plague in the kingdom. The cattle died of discase. No man would buy a beast, and a great famine took place. The wet seasons threw up a bad weed in the crop, called the *doite*. It sickened the people, and made them as if they were drunk. At that time the farm of Garfar lay five years waste, without a tenant. The farm of Balkissock was only a hair tether, for it was a great fashion to tether horses. At that period the rental of the whole estate of Bargany did not exceed 1000 merks, when kirk and king were paid. There were no potatoes in the country then."*

There are not any records from which can be known the prevalent names. The more ancient, however, as mentioned in writs, appear to have been MacQuhorter, MacHatteris, Mac-

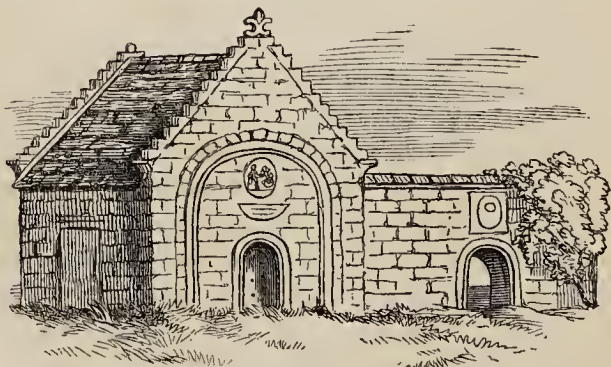
* A short time before 1740, Robert Montgomerie, heritor in Irvine, great-grandfather of Lieut. J. H. Montgomerie, —Regiment, and uncle of Patrick Montgomerie of Bourtreehill, introduced potatoes from the county of Lancaster in England, and had them planted in his garden in Irvine. That they rapidly spread in that neighbourhood there can be no doubt.

Hinsack, MacPhedderis, MacHulach, MacCord, Macilvaick, Macilvraith, Macilmorrow, Maccluie, Comyne, Kearle, Egle-same, Bairde, Sloane, Coulthard, Macilroy, Allane, Drynane, Aitken, Fergusson, Kennedy.

The original church of Ballantrae, as already mentioned, was situated near the confluence of the *Tig* into the *Stinchar*. The ruins—part of which still remain—stand on the property of Garfar, belonging to Mr. M'Neel Caird, on the holm land between the *Stinchar* and the *Tig* waters, about two miles from the sea. The church was granted to the monks of Crossraguel by the founder of that monastery, Duncan, Earl of Carrick, and confirmed to them by Robert I. and Robert III. Chalmers says, "the monks enjoyed the patronage tithes; and the other profits of the church belonged to the vicarage, which was established by the bishop of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Invertig, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £2, 13.s 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage was held by Mr. Andrew Oliphant; and the revenues of it were let on lease to Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, for £34 yearly. At the same epoch, Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, had a lease of the patronage tithes, from the monks of Crossragwell, for payment of 40 marks yearly. The glebe lands of the church of Kirkcudbright-Invertig appear to have been granted in fee-firm to Kennedy of Barganie, about the time of the Reformation, or soon after." The Laird of Barganie having built a church at Ballantrae, in 1604—partly because the old place of worship, at Invertig, had become ruinous, and partly for the greater convenience of the family, when living at Ardstynchar—it was constituted the parish kirk, by act of parliament, in 1617. The act recites that "our souerane Lord and estaittes of this present parliament having consideratioun that of lang tyme bygane, and almaist evir sen the reformatioun of religioun, the Parochie Kirk of Innertig, in Carrick, hes bene alto-gedder ruinous and decayed, sua that now there is scairce a

monument to be sene quhair the samen was fundit,* and that of lait the Laird off Barganie, vpoun ane verre religious and gryit zeale and affectioun, vpoun his lairge and sumptuous chairgis and expenss hes caused builde and edefie ane kirk within the toun of Ballantrae, now erected in ane burgh of baronie, by and maist ewest and contique to the said Parochin called Kirkcudbright Innertig, &c. [The Laird also gave a manse and glebe.] Therefore the King and Estaittis ordain the said Kirk to be the only Kirk of the parish of Kirkcudbright Innertig, and of the ten pund land of Ardstincher, without prejudice to Crossraguel.† It subsequently, however, came to the Bargany family, and passed from them, when the estate was sold, to Sir John Hamilton, of Lesterrick, from whom it has descended to the present patroness, the Duchess de Coigny.

The aisle of the church contains a beautiful monument raised to the memory of Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstynchar, who was killed in the conflict with his cousin,



Showing the Aisle of the burial-place of Finnarts attached to the Old Kirk of Bargany.

* This is rather strange, seeing that remains of it exist at the present day.

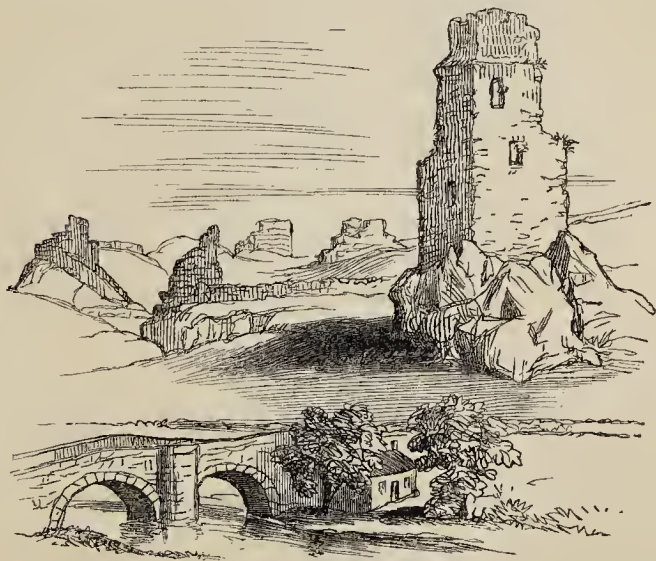
† In a description of Carrick, written shortly previous to the Revolution, the author, Mr. Abercrombie, a prelate, says of the parish of Ballantrae—"The patron hereof is the King, and the Lord Bargany pretends mightily to it; but, upon examination, it will be found to belong to the Abbacy of Crossraguell."

John, fifth Earl of Cassilis, at Maybole, in 1601. The new church of Ballantrae was built about twenty years ago, and is calculated to contain a congregation of better than six hundred. Besides the parochial school, there are several others in the parish. A library was established some years ago, by the minister, in Ballantrae, which is open to all the parishioners. The session records do not go farther back than 1744. They contain only marriages and births, and have not been very regularly kept till the commencement of last century.

ANTIQUITIES.

The “*gray stones of Garlaffin*,’ on the opposite side of the river to the old castle of Ardstynchar, are the only remains of the Druids now traceable in the parish.

The ruins of the *Castle of Ardstynchar* are situated on a



Castle of Ardstynchar.

rock above the river Stinchar, a short distance from Ballan-

trae; and form a prominent object to the traveller from the south. It was a stronghold of the Kennedies, of Bargany, for a period of 250 years. It consisted of several square towers, which protected an embattled wall, enclosing a considerable space; and which appears to have had also strong defences, particularly on the west or entrance angle, different in this particular from any of the numerous old buildings in the district. We regret to say that much of this truly fine old building was appropriated for material to erect a bridge of three arches over the Stinchar, in 1770. No small portion of it was also pulled down, about the same time, to build the inn at Ballantrae, and two houses adjoining it. The park in which the castle stands forms the grass glebe belonging to the minister of the parish.*

The castle, which commanded the ford over Stinchar Water, appears, although there is no date remaining on its walls, to have been an erection of the early part of the fourteenth century, or even as early as the end of the thirteenth. It was capable of containing a considerable band of retainers, and the remains of a long range of stables still exist. It is known that "Bargany had ever" in his household twenty-four "gallant gentlemen doubill horsitt and gallantly clad." And immediately below the castle there is a long level flat, called the "Place yeard," or "Pleasance;" which formed, it is supposed, the training ground, or tilt yard of its defenders. And an admirable spot it was for such a purpose—facing the sunny south, overhanging the river, and overlooked by the windows and walls of the castle.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF BALLANTRAE.

Until about the end of the seventeenth century, the whole

* When the kirk was removed to Ballantrae, Bargany had no land contiguous to the present arable glebe out of lease for a grass glebe, and he gave the minister the Castle Park for a grass glebe till land should be designed, which was never done. The minister has an allowance of £8, 6s. 8d., paid from the teinds, for communion elements.

of the parish appears to have been in the possession of Kennedies. Besides the Kennedies of Bargany, holding the barony of Ardstynchar and Ballantrae, there were the Kennedies of Ardmillan, proprietors of several farms in Glen-App, the Kennedies of Carlock, the Kennedies of Glentig, the Kennedies of Auchenflower, the Kennedies of Glenour, and the Kennedies of Garfar. These lands have all passed into other hands, and most of the families have become extinct. The mansion-houses, generally, of these lairds were small and homely; and it is gratifying to know that many of our tenant farmers are now better and more comfortably housed than the ancient proprietors of the lands they occupy were a hundred years ago.

BARONY OF ARDSTYNCHAR.

The origin of the Ardstynchar family seems to be involved in some mystery. *Nisbet* and *Wood* give contradictory accounts of it. *Buchanan*, in his *History of Scotland*, states that "Hugh Kennedy, with one hundred men," defended the bridge at the battle of the Beaux, in Anjou, in 1421; and the author of the *History of the Kennedys* says he was of Ardstynchar, and had great reward for his bravery from the king of France. The first so designed in records appears to have been "Alexander Kennedy of Ardstynchar," whose name occurs as a witness to a private charter of the lands of Bomonyn, 18th March, 1415; but the first recorded in the register of the great seal is *Thomas Kennedy*, who has a charter of the lands of "Ardstynchell, Ballomon-Castell, Dalfask, Kyrcoiswall, et de le Brygend," upon the resignation of his brother, *Hugh*, from James I., 20th August, 1429.

This point, however, will be more appropriately considered when we come to treat of the house of Bargany in the account of the parish of Dailly. We may here briefly remark that, about 1650, Thomas Kennedy of Bargany sold his estate to Sir John Hamilton of Letterick, four of whose descendants—

Auchairne, upon a precept from Chancery, dated 8th March of that year. In 1765, Kilphine was sold by James M'Neille to *John Allan*, afterwards designed *of Kilphine*, whose youngest assumed the name of Hamilton. In 1816 he broke up the barony of Ardstynchar, and sold it, along with other lands, in fifteen lots, which were purchased by as many different proprietors. These comprehend about four-fifths of the parish. The remaining fifth belongs to the following heritors :—

John Bell, Esq. of Enterkine, and Thomas Gemmell, Esq. of Eradon.

2. Alex. Cathcart of Knockdolian—Shallachan, acquired by his ancestors, the M'Cubbins of Knockdolian, the successors of the Kennedies of Kirkmichael.

3. John Farquhar Gray, Esq. of Glentig.

4. James M'Ilwraith of Auchenflower.

5. John Donaldson—Kilphine.

6. Earl of Orkney—Smirton, formerly belonging to Thomas Kennedy of Dunure, from whom it was purchased by John Donaldson, and sold by him to Lord Orkney.

7. Hew F. Kennedy of Bennane—Finnarts.

8. To Douglas' trustees—Shallochwreck, formerly a part of the estate of the Boyds of Penkill, acquired by James Johnston, and sold by him to the trustees.

AUCHAIRNE.

This property, as well as Kilphine, belonged, in 1606, to the Grahams of Knockdolian ; and subsequently, in 1620, to the Kennedies of Blairquhan. In 1671, *James M'Neillie* was retoured heir to his father, *Adam M'Neillie of Auchairne*, “in 2 mercatis terrarum de Kilphine, et 40 solidatis terrarum de Auchairne. *James M'Neillie*, son of the deceased *Gilbert M'Neillie* of Auchairne, had, on the 9th May 1757, sasine of the two merk lands of Kilphine, and forty shilling land of three bearing the title of Lord Bargany—possessed it, till the

daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to the Rev. *William Donaldson*, minister of Ballantrae, and succeeded to the property on the death of her father. *John Donaldson of Auchairne*, W.S., only son of that marriage, succeeded his mother; and, in 1816, purchased, from Sir H. D. Hamilton, lot five of the Ballantrae estate, consisting of the lands of Auchairne,* and others, adjoining to Kilphine. Mr. Donaldson married Margaret, only surviving daughter of John Ure, Esq., one of the magistrates of Glasgow, and had issue. They are both dead, but the property is inherited by their son, who resides abroad.

M'ILWRAITHS OF AUCHINFLOWER.

It is a tradition in this family that their progenitors came from the North² of Scotland about² four centuries ago, and that they settled as farmers near the head of the water of Stinchar. During the seventeenth century they acquired the estate of Dinmurchie in Barr parish. Subsequently a branch of the family acquired the lands of Auchinflower.

During the reign of Charles the Second, both of these families suffered severely for their adherence to the present Established Religion, having their lands confiscated, and being turned out of them. The proprietor of Auchinflower was at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and having been taken prisoner, he was carried to Edinburgh, where he was sentenced to capital punishment, but through the interest of the house of Bargany his sentence was commuted to banishment. He, in consequence, went to Ireland, and remained in that country for upwards of ten years. In 1690, both families had their properties restored to them.

About the year 1730, Hugh M'Ilwraith of Auchinflower, grandfather of the present proprietor, married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Gilbert M'Ilwraith of Dinmurchie,

* M'Neillie sold the lands of Auchairne to Bryce Girvan, who sold them to Bargany.

and she was also niece and nearest of kin to ——— Adams of Glentig.

After the death of Adams, Mary M'Ilwraith and her husband thought that they should inherit that estate; but Benjamin Paterson, of Ballaird, produced a small bit of paper written by ——— Adams, acknowledging that he had sold Glentig to Paterson.

Believing that this document was of no avail, M'Ilwraith and her husband went to law with Paterson, expecting to annul the bargain; but in this they failed. Being unable at the time to pay the expense of the lawsuit, they gave a wadset over the estate of Dinmurchie to Sir James Fergusone of Kilkerran, who conducted their case. This wadset they were unable to redeem at the time specified, and Dinmurchie was therefore taken possession of by Sir James, in payment of the expenses.

The present proprietor, *James M'Ilwraith, Esq.*, is a Magistrate for the county, and resides at Auchinflower, two miles from Ballantrae.

KENNEDIES OF BENNANE.

Heirs-male and Representatives of Bargany and Ardstynchar.

[Held by many to be Chief of the name.]

The estate and house of Finnarts passed, by disposition of Robert Fergusone, to his cousins, the Kennedies of Bennane, in whose possession they still remain. Bennane lies in the parish of Colmonell; but as the family have resided for the last seventy years at Glen-App, in this parish, it is deemed proper to give some account of them here.

The original Kennedies of Bennane were contemporary with those of Dunure, and not sprung from Bargany as has been stated. *Gilbert Kennedy*, ancestor of the present proprietor, by the mother's side, had a charter of the lands of Bennane, "be Johne Henrje of Carrick," dated Nov. 15, 1367. This

charter is lost, it is feared, but it is mentioned in "the Inventar of the wryts productit be Hew Kennedy, of Bennane, in ye actioun and cause of reductioun and improbatoun pursewit be ye Prynce his Hynes against his vassalls." This document, embraces a sasine and retour in 1617, and no doubt the Prince alluded to was Charles I., probably about 1620, before the death of James VI., in 1626. It has been supposed that *Henrje* is a clerical error for Kennedy; but this is by no means likely, for the writer of the inventory seems to have clearly distinguished between the two names, both of which occur in the same line; and the only *Kennedy* of distinction then known, was *John Kennedy, of Dunure*, who is never styled *of Carrick* in the records. On the other hand there is no one of the name of *Henry* known as a proprietor, entitled to have been so designed. It may be worthy of notice, however, that *John*, son of Walter, the High Steward, and Marjory Bruce (afterwards Robert II.) was created Earl of Carrick, in 1363. He was, therefore, quite in time to have granted a charter of Bennane in 1367, and may have been styled *John Henry*, although historians have omitted the fact. The probability, however, is, that it is wholly a blunder of the scribe. John, Earl of Carrick, was the only party entitled, at the time, to be designed "of Carrick," and it is a tradition in the family, that the lands of Bennane were originally held from the Steward of Scotland.

The son of Gilbert was called *Henry*, a somewhat rare name amongst the Kennedies.

Johne Kennedy, "sone and appeirand Aire to *Henrye Kennedy, of Bennane*," had a charter of the lands of Bennane and Dalwegene, "with the Manor Place and Cave of the same, togidder with the office of Seargandrye of the said Earledome, (Carrick) and that upon the said Henrye Kennedy his resignation," which lands and office he had held hereditarily, from James II., "dated at Aire, febr. 13, 1450."

George Kennedy, of Bennane, who appears to have been the next in succession, was succeeded by his son,

John Kennedy, of Bennane. He was amongst the followers of Bargany, who, in 1528, slew Robert Campbell in Lochfergus, in revenge of the slaughter of the Earl of Cassilis at Prestwick, by the Campbells of Loudoun, some time previously. He was fined for not appearing to underly the law. He and his son and heir, *David*, were slain at the battle of Pinkiecleuch, in 1547. John, who had a charter from Queen Mary, was twice married—first to Janet Wallace, styled, “*honorabilis mulier*,” but of what family cannot be discovered; secondly, to Margaret Home. David married “*Marion Kennedy, of Dalquhorneil, ane airis portioner of Cairltoune*,” and left an only child *Katherine*, “*bot sax yearis old*.” Some of the “*eidentis*” of the estate had gone amissing after the battle of Pinkie, and an attempt was made by the “*nearest of kin*”—the Kennedies of Knockdaw—to defraud the child. A friend, however, sprung up from an unexpected quarter, in “*Maister James Colville*,” who well defended the rights of the heiress, “*held the hous thegither*,” and brought about her marriage with the chief’s son *Hew*. Katherine made over her estate and office to her husband, and Bargany, in return, conferred on her the lands of Over Bennane, on condition that she and her husband continued to serve “*the house of Bargany as Feals*.” At this time, as appears from documents in the charter chest, an attempt was made by Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, to deprive the heiress of her hereditary office of sergeandry. From Pitcairn’s Criminal Trials, we learn that “*David Kennedy, son of the Laird of Bennane*,” had, in 1558, to find security to underly the law, along with Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, and a number of others, for besieging and invading the house of “*Adam Boyd of Penkill*.” The David here mentioned was a younger brother of the *David* killed at Pinkiecleuch.* This is shown by a document—a discharge, dated at Bennane,

* It was by no means uncommon, in former times, for two sons to bear the same Christian name. This was, in the midst of the civil broils and feuds to which they were exposed, to ensure its being carried down in the family.

1550—which we have seen, and which runs thus:—"I, David Kennedy, sonne and aire of ye executors of umqll Johnne Kennedy of ye Benane, be ye terms herof, quit claimes, remittes and dischargs Marioun Kennedy, relict of umqll David Kennedy, my brother, and sonne and ayr of ye said umqll John Kennedy of the Bennane, my fader, quha deceissitt at ye Field of Pinkeycleuch," &c.

Hew Kennedy, second son of Sir Thomas of Bargany, by Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Hew Campbell, of Loudoun, was the first Laird of Bennane, of the Bargany stock. He married, as already said, in 1560, Katherine, granddaughter of John Kennedy, of Bennane. He was warmly attached to the cause of the Reformation, and took part in the events of that stormy period. He was present at Langside with his father's followers. With his brother, Bargany, he was one of the "Brethren of the wast," who sent the well-known admonitory letter, in 1573, to Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, then governor of Edinburgh castle, who was about to desert the party of the Congregation. He died in 1585, leaving four children—

1. Hew.
2. Thomas.
3. Hector, and Marion.

Hew Kennedy, of Bennane, his successor, married Janet, daughter of Matthew Ross, of Galston and Haining. Issue—

Hew, who succeeded, and
Grissal.

This Laird, it would appear, from the "Historie of the Kennedies," acted a conspicuous part in the feuds of his time. He had been present, together with his brother, Hector, at the affray near Maybole, in 1601, where his chief was slain. Bennane, for having appeared in arms, and for "his other misdeeds," was forfeited at the instance of the Earl of Cassilis. In a document of the period, Bennane's name is written by the king's own hand. Josias Stewart, tutor of Bargany, became donator to the gift of his escheate and life-rent; and it is but too plain that by him and Cassilis the Laird was

much distressed. They found means to deprive him of the lands of Little Bennane ; and, on a new action, we find him “in waird” in Edinburgh, in 1607, at the instance of Josias Stewart. He had, together with John Kennedy, yr. of Blairquhan, contracted large debts, which threw him into great embarrassments ; and Josias, in revenge for his opposing him in the office of tutor, embraced the opportunity of oppressing him. When his difficulties were at the utmost, a transaction took place which speaks for itself as to the question of chiefship, and which throws some light on a matter brought forward, but obscurely, in the old “Historie”—his having become the Earl of Cassilis’ “manne.” We have seen a document in possession of the present Bennane, of date 1608, which purports to be the double of a deed of submission between John, fifth Earl of Cassilis and Bennane, and decret arbitral thereon, to which the Earl’s signature is attached—“Johne, Earl of Cassilis.” The arbiters were, “the Earl of Mar, Mark, Lord Newbattle ; James, Lord Abercorn ; Hew, Lord Loudone ; and John, Commendator of Holyrood House.” It was proposed that Bennane should resign his lands, which he held of the Crown, in favour of Cassilis, that he might make them over of “new agane” to him, “to be holden” of Cassilis and his successors ; and that Bennane should “*depend on him in all tyme coming, as his chief.*” It is not surprising, considering Bennane’s near relationship to Bargany, and the dispute about *primogeniture*, that Cassilis should have been anxious to withdraw him and his posterity from the service of his rival. Bennane’s signature not being attached to the deed of submission, and the fact that the estate still holds of the *Crown*, show that the decret was never implemented. The author of the “Historie of the Kennedies,” therefore, wronged Bennane, in stating that he “was fayne to become” the man of Cassilis. Bennane acquired the lands of Auchenlewan in Barr, and Nether Milnton of Assill, from Hew Kennedy, of Girvanmains. He died in 1620, and was succeeded by his son,

Hew Kennedy, of Bennane, who married Margaret, daughter of James Cathcart, of Genoch and Barneil, and had issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded.
2. Fergus, who went abroad, and of whom there are still descendants in the county Waterford.

On his cousin's death, without issue, this Laird became representative of the once powerful house of Bargany and Ardstynchar.

Hew Kennedy, of Bennane, succeeded his father. He married Isabel Wardlaw, styled "neice of Sir John Wardlaw, of Pitreavie." Issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded.
2. Robert, of Pinmore, who married a daughter of Macdouall of Freuch, an ancient family in Wigtonshire, of whom was General Vans Kennedy, of the Indian army.
3. William, of Menuncheon.

This Laird remained firm in his loyalty ; but took part in no way in the troubles which agitated the district during the reign of Charles I.—II. He was succeeded by his son,

Hew, who married Anna, daughter of the Rev. William Caldwell, of the ancient house of Caldwell, of that Ilk, in Renfrewshire, now extinct. Issue—

1. Hew, who died during his father's lifetime.
2. Hamilton, who was bred to the church.
3. John, of Ballony.
4. Primrose, married to Captain Kennedy, of Drumellane.
5. Mary, married to David Fergusson, of Finnarts.

Hew lived to a great age, and went far to clear his small estate from the debts incurred by his forefathers. He was alive in 1730, and registered his pedigree with Alexander Nisbet, giving proofs of his descent, in 1560, from Sir Thomas, of Bargany. His will was recorded 11th June, 1742. He was succeeded by his son,

Hamilton, who married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fergusson, then of Castlehill. Issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded.
2. Robert, who died abroad, and Anna Fergusia, and Jean, who died without issue.

He had sasine of the lands of Bennane, and the 4 merk land of Ballachan, on a charter from the Crown, 19th Sept, 1753.

Hew Kennedy, of Bennane, succeeded his father in 1770, and married his cousin-german, Agnes, daughter of David Fergusson of Finnarts. Issue—

David, who died during his father's lifetime, having succeeded to the lands in Glen-App, belonging to his uncle, Robert Fergusson, he married his cousin, May, daughter of John Forsythe, of Belliston, by whom he left issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded his grandfather,
2. Agnes, who died young.

This Laird, when a young man, served as a lieutenant in the 30th Regiment. He was present at the attack on Belleisle, and on his return, was made prisoner, and detained for a considerable time in France. He left the army on his father's death, and lived to an advanced age. He was succeeded by his grandson,

Hew Fergusson Kennedy, now of Bennane, also entered the army in 1822, and having served some time in Ireland, accompanied the "Queen's Royals" to India. Peace ensuing after the Burtpore war, he returned to England in 1826. On obtaining his company, he served for three years in the 96th Regiment. He subsequently retired from the army by the sale of his commission, having bought land in Canada, and now resides at Glen-App. He married, in 1857, Marianne, youngest daughter (by his first marriage) of John Bell, Esq., of Enterkine, in this county, and has issue—

1. Roland.
2. Katharine.
3. Primerose.

Arms—In right of the ancient family of Bargany and Ardstynchar, Bennane carries for arms, *all as of old, and without any mark of cadency, as shown by Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount*, in 1542, those of Kennedy 1st and 4th, being argent, a Chevron, Gules, between three Cross Crosslets, Fitch Sable, 2d and 3d, the arms of France, Azure, three Fleurs-de-lis, Or.

Supporters—The Dexter, a Female in ancient costume: the Sinister, a Wyvern, proper.

Crest—A Fleur-de-lis, Or, issuing out of two Oak Leaves, proper.

Motto—"Fvims."

FERGUSSONES OF FINNARTS.

Very little is known of this branch of the Fergussones before they settled in Glen-App. The immediate family, however, from whom they sprung, had taken root, at an early period, on Lendal Water, in Colmonell parish, where they acquired Millenderdale.

They have been in possession of the estate of Finnarts for more than two hundred years, but it is thought that they had previously occupied it as "kyndlie tenants" of the Kennedies of Ardmillane, who held the lands under the Lairds of Culzean as their superiors.

We find that James Kennedy of Culzean made over the lands, in 1609, to Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, who sold them soon afterwards to "Thomas Fergusson and Heleyen Mure." The disposition in their favour by "Ardmyllane," with consent of "James Craufuird of Baidland," his son-in-law, is witnessed by Finnarts' two relatives, "Alexander Fergusson of Kilkerrane," and "James Fergusson of Millenderdale."

This first laird of Finnarts brought himself into serious trouble during the reign of Charles II. He had been heavily fined by General Middleton; and afterwards, though he did not, from his advanced age, appear in arms at Bothwell, having been suspected of supplying money to the insurgents, he was compelled to leave the country, and in his absence was forfeited. He took shelter in Ireland, and remained in the county of Antrim from 1683 till the Revolution. During all this time, the rents of his estate were kept from his family, his wife and children driven from their home, and his house occupied by a Captain Seton. The laird was at first in considerable distress; and, being anxious to remain in concealment, he entered the service of Mr Gilleland of

Collin, a gentleman who lived in a remote district in the north of Ireland, and whose grandfather had been himself forced, in the preceding reign, to flee from his property in the neighbourhood of Dundonald. Finnarts' disguise was soon penetrated, and the greatest kindness shown him by the family at Collin. After the Revolution, when Finnarts had his lands restored to him, one of his daughters was married to Mr Gilleland's eldest son ; and ever since a warm friendship has existed between the descendants of the two families.

Thomas Fergusson of Finnarts married Helen Mure ; but it is not known of what family. The only families, however, of that name in the district at that period were those of Auchindraine and Rowallan, the latter of whom were proprietors of Bellimone. Conjecture leans to Auchindraine, from the name "Helyne." He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Hugh Fergusson of Finnarts, who married Janet, daughter of David Kennedy of Bellimore, grandson of Gilbert Kennedy of Barelannochan, now Kilkerrane.

David Fergusson of Finnarts succeeded his father, and married Mary, daughter of Hew Kennedy of Bennane. Issue—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. Agnes, who married her cousin, Hew Kennedy of Bennane.
3. Mary, married to John Forsythe of Belliston.

Robert Fergusson of Finnarts succeeded his father. After a life of much vicissitude, he died at Glen-App, unmarried, in 1796, leaving his estate, by deed of settlement, to his sister's son, *David Kennedy*, younger of Bennane.

CARLOCK.

John Kennedy, of Carlock, was the proprietor in 1613.

William Kennedy, of Carlock, had sasine, as heir to his father, of the three pound land of Auchincrosbie, Ballimunter* and Cassindow, 9th May, 1695. Agnes Kennedy, spouse to

* Here we have another *Munter*, as in Muntercasduff. Ballimunter doubtless signifies the field of the people.

William Kennedy, of Carlock, and *Thomas Patrick* and *Alexander Kennedy*, their children had sasine of the lands of Carlock, 8th Jan., 1707. It afterwards was acquired by Craufurd of Ardmillan. Thomas sold it to the late John Hamilton, of Bargany. It was again disposed of, along with other parts of the estate, by Sir H. D. Hamilton, to the late Mrs Caddell, whose disponee, Mr. George Ross, sold it, with her other lands in the parish of Ballantrae, to the *Earl of Orkney*, the present proprietor.

CRAIGINS.

The Kennedies of Ardmillan were proprietors of the forty shilling land of Craigins in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It subsequently was acquired by the Knockdolian family. Fergus M'Cubbin of Knockdolian excambied it, together with part of the eight pound land of Shallochwreck, with Lord Bargany, for the lands of Balhannie, in the parish of Colmonell. It was purchased, on the breaking up of the Ballantrae estate, in 1816, by the father of *Thomas Anderson*, the present proprietor, who came originally from Perthshire. Mr. Anderson, by the female side, however, is descended from an old family in Ayrshire, the *Browns of Waterhead*, in the parish of Muirkirk, which property he inherits through his mother. He is sub-sheriff of Kilmarnock.

GARFAR, in 1572, belonged to Thomas Davidson of Grenan. It subsequently formed part of the Ballantrae estate of Bargany. It was purchased, in 1818, by *Messrs. Alexander M'Neel*, comptroller of the customs, and *James Caird*, writer in Stranraer.

GLENOUR.

Thomas Kennedy, of Kirkmichael was retoured in the five and a half merk land of Meikell Shallocht, of old extent,

comprehending the lands of *Glenour*, &c., in 1553. In 1681, "—— Kennedy, son to John Kennedy, of *Glenour*," was amongst the "Rebel Heritors of Ayrshire," and suffered in the cause of civil and religious liberty. David Kennedy, of *Kirkmichael* was retoured heir to *Glenour*, in 1693. The property now forms part of the estate belonging to John Bell, Esq. of *Enterkine*, in the parish of *Ballantrae*.

GLENTIG.

Walter Kennedy, parson of *Douglas*, acquired this property from *John Wallace*, of *Glentig*, 1504. He was sixth son of *Gilbert*, first Lord Kennedy, and the well-known poetic contemporary of *Dunbar*. In 1528, his son, *Alexander Kennedy*, of *Glentig*, was one of the numerous band engaged in the retaliatory raids in that year against the *Campbells*, after the slaughter of the Earl of *Cassilis*, at *Prestwick*. He was also one of the followers of the Earl of *Cassilis*, in the attack at *Ayr*, on *John Dunbar* of *Blantyre*. In 1606, *Robert Graham* of *Grougar*, heir of *Robert Graham* of *Knockdolian*, was retoured "in terris de *Glentig* nuncupatis *Wallace-Landis*." In 1609, they belonged to *William Stewart*, *alias Dunduff* of that Ilk; and, in 1653, to *Thomas Kennedy*, of *Kirkmichael*. Subsequently they were possessed by a family of the name of *Adam*, from whom they were acquired, in 1744, by *Benjamin Paterson*, merchant in *London*, son of *Fergus Paterson*, whose family were old proprietors of *Ballaird*, in *Colmonell* parish, and which was held, till his death, by their descendant, *Colonel Barton*, late Major of the 12th *Lancers*, in which regiment he was distinguished for his gallantry in several engagements during the *Peninsular* war. Mr. *Paterson*'s daughter married *Benjamin Barton*, commissary clerk of *Glasgow*; and the youngest daughter of that union married, about 1819, *A. F. Gray*, Esq., collector of customs at *Irvine*, who became proprietor of *Glentig*. It is now the property of his son. When Mr. *Abercrombie* wrote, the lands were probably in possession of a member of the *Kennedy* family.

PARISH OF BARR.

ETYMOLOGY, ETC.

THIS parish derives its name from the estate of Barr, upon which lands the church and village are built. *Bar*, both in the British and Celtic, means a summit or height. "This name," says Chalmers, "was probably applied to a small hill, which rises very abruptly, on the east side of the church." The parish is bounded by Dailly on the north, Straiton on the east, Colmonell and Kirkeudbrightshire on the south, and Colmonell and Girvan on the west. It is of great extent, a wild, mountainous, moorland district. Four ridges of hills intersect the parish: two form the valley of the Stinchar; a third runs parallel, to the southeast, shutting out the level country beyond; and the fourth "runs in an opposite direction along the banks of the Minnoch, and forms the commencement of that line of almost mountainous elevation which stretches from Ayrshire into Galloway." These ridges rise from 1000 to nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The author of *Caledonia* is pleased to say that the extensive shire of Ayr "abounds in hillocks and hills, but not in mountains." If such heights as those we have described merit no other appellation than "hillocks or hills," then the learned antiquary is right. Be this as it may, the lowlander, accustomed to the plains, as he threads the narrow way along the steep face of a continuous range of these "hillocks"—every moment in danger, should his horse prove restive, of being

thrown headlong down into the yawning glen beneath—and as he looks abroad on the vast hollows, and above to the hills (if we must not call them mountains) stretching in endless combination far as the eye can reach, experiences feelings alike new, buoyant, and indescribable.

With the exception of a few patches around the straggling farm-steadings—some of which lie beautifully sheltered in the fairy-like neuks and rich haughs, formed by the little stream-lets—the entire country is devoted to pasture. Scarcely a tree is visible; and the only sounds that salute the ear are the cry of the plover, the bleat of the flocks, or the whistle of the shepherd, as he calls his dogs and pursues his rounds. Perhaps at the foot of a sunny howe may be seen some *Patie* and *Roger*, reclining beside the solitary thorn, the purling burn at their feet, and their faithful quadruped assistants sagaciously squatted beside them. The two principal streams are the Minnoch and Stinchar. The former has its rise in the highest mountainous range, which stretches into Galloway. After running a few miles southward, it empties itself into the Cree. The Stinchar, which has its source in the upper part of the parish, flows south-westerly, till it joins the sea at Ballantrae. Approaching from the north by the old road to Galloway, the strath of the Stinchar is peculiarly interesting. Beyond is the Nick of the Balloch—the pass in olden times between Ayrshire and Galloway—with the Shalloch of Minnoch rising dark and bleak in the south-east. Beneath, in the beautifully sheltered valley, at the confluence of the Pinvalley burn and the river, the farm-houses of Aldinna and North and South Balloch, situated on opposite banks, form a community much to be estimated where the population is so scattered. The windings of the Stinchar, through the mountainous range by which its course is circumscribed, are altogether romantic. At no time, perhaps, is the scene more imposing than at early dawn. Shrouded in a pall of mist, the outlines of the strath alone are perceptible, and you feel, like Rasselas in the Happy Valley, as if shut out from all the world beside. The peering sun at length becomes visible, the aerial canopy is gradually

rolled up, and the pearly dew-drops begin to glisten on the moist blades, like myriads of gems in the joy-giving presence of Aurora.

The drive from the Balloch down to the Barr is an easy and pleasant one. The course of the Stinchar is always in view, and presents numerous agreeable features. In an old account of Carrick, the banks of the river are described as thickly covered with trees; but they are not so now. The few belts to be met are exclusively of recent growth. The whole parish is destitute of wood, save in one or two instances, where plantations have been made within the last fifty years. In a district of hill and moorland, such as Barr, innumerable rivulets are of course to be found, with many picturesque waterfalls. Upon the Stinchar there is a cascade upwards of thirty feet high. There are several lochs in the parish, abounding with the best quality of trout; but they have a bare appearance—no trees or brushwood sheltering and ornamenting the margins. As already remarked, the land is fitted chiefly for pasture, though many of the hills, where the furrows of the old “bowed rigs” can be distinctly traced, show that they had formerly been cultivated. The pasturage is generally of excellent quality, and in not a few instances it has been vastly improved by the cutting of stone drains. Along the valley of the Stinchar, green-cropping is practised to a considerable extent.

HISTORY.

As the parish is of comparatively recent erection—1653—it cannot be said to have any separate history. Though large, it constituted formerly the remote portions of the parishes of Dailly and Girvan. Of old, however, there was a place of worship, now called *Kirkdamdie*, not far from the existing church. The church and village are prettily situated at the foot of the rising ground, where the Gregg joins the Stinchar. *Kirkdamdie* is about a mile and a half farther

down. The ruins of the old chapel occupy the centre of a precipitous eminence on the north side of the river ; and behind, the range of high lands, which lie between and the coast, rise gently sloping to a great height. A few trees impart to the spot an aspect of pleasurable seclusion. In the rear of the kirk there is an excellent well, approached by a covered way. It is not known when this place of worship was erected. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and probably emanated from the church of Girvan, to which parish it formerly belonged. In some of the charters it is called *Kildomine*, and in one or two old manuscripts *Kildinine* and *Kildamnie*.* Chalmers supposes *Kildomine* to be the original, and that the name “was afterwards changed to *Kirkdomine*, while the Saxon people prevailed over the Celtic.” But this assumption is by no means satisfactory. On the same principle, no such names would exist as *Kilmarnock* or *Kilwinning*, both of which places were more exposed to Saxon corruption than the higher and more remote districts of the county. What Chalmers distinguishes as the Scoto-Saxon period of Scottish history began with Edgar in 1097 ; while so late as 1404, in a charter of Robert III., conveying the chapel and lands to the monks of Crossraguel, it is designated “*capelli Sancti Trinitatis de Kildomine*”—thus showing that the change could not well be charged against the Saxon. The inaccuracy of charters and old acts of parliament, in the spelling of proper names, is notorious. If *Kil* must be regarded as the original prefix, the probability is that the real name of the chapel was *Kildominick*—the church of St Dominick, not of the Trinity. In some instances, as already mentioned, it was written *Kirkdamnie*, from which the present popular pronunciation of the word *Kirkdamdie* or *Kirkdandie* may have arisen. The chapel appears to have been in use down to the Reformation, when, like other places of Roman Catholic

* Another way of spelling: “Fergus M’Alexander, minister of *Kirkdoming*, or Bar, was outed from his parish in 1672.”—*Wodrow*.

worship, it probably suffered from the zeal and fury of the times.

Owing to the great distance of many of the inhabitants from the parish churches of Girvan and Dailly, a petition was presented to parliament, in 1639, praying that Kirkdamdie might be rebuilt for their convenience. The application was referred to the commission to be granted for plantation of kirks; but nothing farther appears to have been done in the matter till about 1650, when it was resolved that a church should be built at the Barr. The following minute of the Presbytery of Ayr directs that the old chapel of Kirkdamdie should be taken down to aid in building the new erection:—"1650, June 26.—The presbytery considering that the new kirk of Barre is to be builded, thairfore they thought it was necessair and expedient that the materials of Kirkdomini, as yet standing, be taken down and transported to the place where the said new kirk is to be builded, the transportation of the which materials they did recommend to the care of the Laird of Kirkmichael yr., and to Fergus M'Kubin." The roof of Kirkdamdie only seems to have been "transported," as the greater part of the walls still remain. Though the church at Barr may thus have been built before 1653, the parish does not seem to have been erected until that period. The proceedings of the presbytery are not recorded from 1652 till 1687; but it is stated, in the New Statistical Account, that "a few ancient papers, all referring to its erection, are in the possession of the minister, one of them having the signature of Oliver Cromwell." The village, which has grown up in the vicinity of the church, contains about three hundred inhabitants.

The much celebrated fair of Kirkdamdie, which takes place annually on the last Saturday of May, is held on the green knoll beside the ruins of the chapel—the site, in all probability, of the ancient burying ground, as it still retains the appearance of having been enclosed. The institution of this annual meeting, so far as we are aware, is unknown; it has, however, been held from time immemorial. The only

market throughout the year, in an extensive district, it was attended by people from great distances. Booths and stands were erected for the entertainment of the gathered throng, and the disposal of merchandise, which, as there were no roads, was brought chiefly on horseback.* Here those travelling merchants, whose avocation is now almost gone—but who, before communication with the towns came to be so freely opened up, formed nearly the sole medium of sale or barter among the rural inhabitants, assembled in great numbers, bringing with them the tempting wares of England and the Continent. If, with the magician's power, we could recal a vision of Kirkdamdie centuries back, how interesting would be the spectacle! The bivouack of the pedlars, with their pack-horses,† who usually arrived the night before the fair; the bustle of active preparation by earliest dawn; and the gradual gathering of the the plaided and bonneted population from the various pathways across the hills, or down the straths, as the day advanced, would be a picture of deep interest. Even yet, changed as are the times, the gathering is a truly picturesque sight, and one which intuitively points to the “days of other years.” Until the establishment of a fair at Girvan, together with the great facilities everywhere afforded for the interchange of commodities, conspired to

* The custom from traders at landward fairs was, in ancient times, levied by the sheriff of the county, whose minions were frequently very rapacious. This species of robbery became so clamant that several acts of parliament were passed against the abuse. The dues at Kirkdamdie, about two centuries ago, appear to have been lifted by *Alexander* or *M'Alexander of Corseclays*, to whom “the three pund land of Kirkdominie and Ballibeg” belonged, together with the “teyndis and fisching upon the watter of Stincher, commonlie called the fisching of the weills.”

† A pack-horse merchant was considered in those days equal to the wholesale merchant of the present. This is the testimony of old people. Sir Walter Scott describes them as persons of no small consideration:—“The pedlars (or packmen) of those days, it must be remembered, were men of far more importance than the degenerate and degraded hawkers of our modern days. It was by means of those peripatetic venders that the country trade, in the finer manufactures used in female dress particularly, was almost entirely carried on; and if a merchant of this description arrived at the dignity of travelling with a *pack-horse*, he was a person of no small consequence, and company for the most substantial yeoman or franklin whom he might meet in his wanderings.”—*Kenilworth*, vol. ii., p. 182.

deprive Kirkdamdie of its importance, it continued to be numerously attended. Many remember having seen from thirty to forty tents on the ground, all well filled with merry companies—

“Here Jamie Brown and Mary Bell
 Were seated on a plank, man,
 Wi’ Robin Small and Kate Dalziel,
 And heartily they drank, man.
 And syne upon the board was set
 Gude haggis, though it was na het,
 And braxy ham; the landlord cam
 Wi’ rowth o’ bread and cheese, man.”

A large amount used to be transacted in wool and lambs; and not even a few staplers were in the habit of coming from the manufacturing towns of England. But we must follow the graphic description of the ballad—

“The tents, in a’ three score and three,
 Were planted up and down, man;
 While pipes and fiddles through the fair
 Gaed bummin’ roun’ an’ roun’, man.
 And mony a lad and lass cam there,
 Sly looks and winks to barter,
 And some to fee for hay or hairst,
 And others for the quarter.

“Some did the thieving trade pursue,
 While ithers cam to sell their woo;
 And mony cam to weet their mou’,
 And gang wi’ lasses hame, man.”

Besides the fame acquired by Kirkdamdie as a market, it was still more celebrated as the Donnybrook of Scotland—

“A canty chap a drap had got,
 And he gaed through the fair, man:
 He swore to face wi’ twa three chieils
 He wudna muckle care, man.
 At length he lent a chiel a clout,
 While his companions sallied out,
 So on they fell, wi’ sic pell-mell,
 Till some lay on the ground, man.”

The feuds of the year, whether new or old, were here reckoned over, and generally settled by an appeal to physical force; and it was no uncommon thing, towards the close of the fair, to see fifty or a hundred a-side engaged with fists or sticks, as chance might favour. Smuggling, after the Union, became very prevalent throughout Scotland, and nowhere more so than in Ayrshire and Galloway. A great many small lairdships were then in existence, the proprietors of which, almost to a man, were associated for the purpose of carrying on a contraband trade. From locality as well as union, they lived beyond the reach or fear of the law. At Kirkdandie, future operations were planned and old scores adjusted, though not always in an amicable manner. The Laird of Schang, a property in the vicinity, was noted as a member of this confederacy, and a sturdy brawler at the fair. He possessed great strength and courage; so much so that he was popularly awarded the credit of being not only superior to all his mortal enemies, but to have actually overcome the great enemy of mankind himself. Like most people of his kidney, Schang could make money, but never acquired the knack of saving it. He was sometimes, in consequence, sadly embarrassed. At a particular crisis of his monetary affairs, the Devil, who seems to have been a considerable Jew in his way, appeared to Schang, and agreed to supply the needful upon the terms usual in such cases—

“Says Cloot, ‘here’s plenty if ye’ll gang,
 On sic a day,
 Wi’ me to ony place I please;
 Now jag your wrists, the red bluid gie’s;
 This is a place where nae ane sees,
 Here sign your name.’
 Schang says, ‘I’ll do’t as fast as pease,’
 And signed the same.”

From henceforth the fearless Schang, as our upland poet goes on to relate,

"had goud in every han',
 And everything he did deman';
 He didna min' how time was gaun—
 Time didna sit:
 Auld Cloot met Schang ae morn ere dawn,
 Says, 'ye maun flit.'

The dauntless smuggler, however, peremptorily refused to obey the summons. Drawing a circle round him with his sword, without invoking either saint or scripture, he fearlessly entered into single combat with his Pandemonium majesty, and fairly beat him off the field. The engagement is thus circumstantially described by the veracious laureate of the hills, whose verses, it will be observed, are not very remarkable for beauty or rhythm :—

"The Devil wi' his cloven foot
 Thought Schang out o'er the ring to kick,
 But his sharp sword it made the slit
 A wee bit langer;
 Auld Clootie bit his nether lip
 Wi' spite an' anger.

The Deil about his tail did fling,
 Upon its tap there was a sting,
 But clean out thro't Schang's sword did ring,
 It was nae fiddel;
 'Twas lying loopit like a string
 Cut through the middle.

Auld Clootie show'd his horrid horns,
 And baith their points at Schang he forms;
 But Schang their strength or points he scorns,
 The victory boded;
 He cut them aff like twa green corns—
 The Devil snodded.

Then Cloot he spread his twa black wings,
 And frae his mouth the blue fire flings;
 For victory he loudly sings—
 He's perfect mad:
 Schang's sword frae shou'der baith them brings
 Down wi' a daud.

Then Clootie ga'e a horrid hooch,
 And Schang, nae doubt, was fear'd enough,
 But hit him hard across the mou'
 Wi' his sharp steil;
 He tumbl't back out owre the cleugh—
 Schang nail'd the Deil!!”

As the Schangs gradually died out, and the power of law and religion began to prevail, the feuds at Kirkdamdie assumed a different aspect, and might have been altogether modified, but for a new element of strife which kept alive the spirit of pugilism. From Girvan and other localities on the coast, where immense numbers of Irish have congregated within the last sixty years, bands of them used to repair to Kirkdamdie for the sole purpose of indulging in the pleasures of a row, sometimes amongst themselves, but more generally with the native population. This led to fearful encounters, and many anecdotes are told of the prowess of the champions on either side. Amongst the Scots, a person of the name of B——, forester on the estates of the late Lord Alloway, to whom the property then belonged, was remarkable for his daring, being often singly opposed to a large body of Emeralds. Gradually ascending the rising ground, in the rear of the kirk, with his face to the foe, he wielded his stick with such dexterity, that the brae soon became covered with disabled opponents, whom he struck down one by one as they approached. He frequently fought their best men in pitched battles, and as often and successfully headed the Scots against the Irish in a melee. Several individuals are still alive who took an active and distinguished part in these affrays. C—— and the “Fighting T——s” were much celebrated. One of the latter, who afterwards emigrated to America—when most people, save the bands of Irishmen who remained for the purpose of attacking such obnoxious Scotsmen as himself, had left the fair—has been known, more than once, to break in amongst them on horseback, and, after laying twenty or thirty on the sward, canter away, without sustain-

ing the slightest injury. Such tantalizing displays of coolness were chiefly undertaken, as he facetiously remarked, to provoke the Patlanders, and keep their temper in play till next meeting. Such scenes are characteristic of the past, not of the present. The "glory" of Kirkdamdie, like that of Donnybrook, has happily departed. In place of thirty or forty tents, four or five are now sufficient; and almost no business whatever is transacted. It is apparently maintained more from respect to use and wont, than from any conviction of its utility. The property belongs to John Niven Goudie, Esq. of Kirkbride.

There are no antiquities in the district. The possessions of the resident proprietors in former times were of small extent, so that no castellated towers remain to tell of former greatness. From its remoteness, the parish of Barr was a favourite retreat for conventicles during the reigns of Charles II. and James VII.; and there are many "monuments and traditions" of the sufferings of the persecuted.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF BARR.

The author of the "Description of Carrick," written before the Revolution, says of the parish of Barr—"None dwell here but petty Heretors, in common ordinary houses, as *Deherne, Barre, Drummurchie, Antanalbany, Achinsoul, Bennan, Monuncion, and Bellimore.*" None of the owners of that period now possess these properties.

ALTANALBANY.

Altanalbany formed part of the property of Barr, which belonged to the M'Jarrows. It now belongs to HENRY HUGHES ONSLOW of Balkissock.

AUCHINSOUL.

William Fergusson of Auchinsoul was engaged with his chief, Barnard Fergusson of Kilkerran, in the attack on the Laird of Camlarg, in the fenced court of the sheriff of Ayr, in 1564. In 1689, Fergusson of Auchinsoul was excommunicated by the church for contumaciousness, having paid no attention to the various sentences of the presbytery for several years previously. Upon this he fled to Drummore in Ireland, with the object of his illicit affection, Janet Martin; but he felt glad, in 1711—such was the influence of the Church—to make “due repentance,” and be relieved from his sentence. He must, at the same time, have made over his lands to a relative, for Francis Fergusson of Auchinsoull, and Hellen Fergusson, his wife, had sasine of the six pound land of Auchinsoul, over and Nether, the six pound land of Meikle and Little Brocklock, Smithston, Enoch, Mochromhill, Mallinanstoun, Mossyd, Auchinblain, &c., 20th July, 1694.

William Fergusson of Auchinsoul was a commissioner of supply in 1758. In 1781, Lieut. James Fergusson of Auchinsoul was admitted a burgess of Ayr. His successor, Fergusson of Littleton, sold the property to John M'Kie, who, in turn, disposed of it to the late Lord Alloway. Elias Cathcart of Auchindraine sold Auchinsoul, Altinalbany, and his other lands in the parish of Barr, to the trustees of the late General Hughes; and they now belong to the nephew of the General, HENRY HUGHES ONSLOW.

AUCHYNLEWAN, OR AUCHLEWAN.

These lands were acquired, in 1595, by Hew Kennedy of Bennane, from Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains; and they still remain in possession of his descendant, HEW FERGUSSONE KENNEDY, now of Bennane.

BARR.

The forty shilling land of Barr belonged to David Kennedy in 1629, and to the Earl of Cassilis in 1668 ; but in 1681, the proprietor was *Thomas M'Jarrow of Barr*. He suffered considerably during the persecution ; and was in the list of the "Rebel Heritors of Ayrshire," against whom severe proceedings were adopted. In 1692, *Thomas M'Jarrow de Barr, haeres Thomae M'Jarrow de Barr, patris*, was retoured "in 2 mereatis terrarum de Claichmalloehe, infra parrochium de Barr, et Comitatum de Carriek." This Thomas M'Jarrow was a merchant in Ayr at the time of his succeeding his father, and carried on business there for many years afterwards. He had a brother, James, who is witness to the baptism of several of his children.* He married Marion Moor, daughter of John Moor, provost of Ayr, progenitor of Robert Moor of Blairston, and by her had a numerous family, several of whom died young. His youngest child, *Thomas*, was born in 1711. His eldest son, *John*, born in 1688, studied for the medical profession, and became a "chyrurgeon and apothecary" in Ayr. He married Agnes Moor, daughter of Robert Moor of Blairston, a relation of his own, by whom he had several children. Both grandfathers—Thomas M'Jarrow of Barr, and Robert Moor of Blairston—were witnesses at the baptism of *Thomas*, his eldest child, in 1726. *William*, another son of the Laird of Barr, was proprietor of Altanalbany, and *James*, a writer in Ayr. In 1756, "John M'Jarrow of Barr, chirurgeon apothecary in Ayr," by a disposition and assignation, appointed James Boswell of Auchinleck (the biographer of Johnson),[†] John M'Dermitt Fergushill, minister of Straiton, Thomas Brown in Blackside-end, and James Fergusson in Ayr, trustees for the management of the twenty shilling lands of Nether Barr, and forty shilling lands of Nether Glengennet, commonly called Penjerroek, and other property (houses)

* Session Records of Ayr.

which he had in Ayr, as his only surviving son, "Robert, was facile, and not altogether fit for the management of his means and estate, but might be imposed on by designing men." Two of the trustees—Mr Brown and Mr M'Dermitt Fergus-hill—were married on the two daughters of William M'Jarow of Altanalbany, the nearest heirs. Mrs Brown being dead, however, her eldest son, Andrew, ranked jointly with his aunt, Mrs M'Dermitt Fergushill. In 1797, the parties agreed to dispose of the estate by public roup, at Ayr. It was exposed in two lots. John M'Crae, in Cowan, Barr, purchased Nether Barr; and John M'Kie of Auchinsoul, Penjerrock. John M'Crae, in 1807, sold Nether Barr to James Fergusson of Crosshill and William Niven of Kirkbride. In 1810, Mr Niven sold his half of the property to Mr Fergusson, who improved it greatly by draining, fencing, and planting; but, become bankrupt in 1822, he granted a trust disposition of his lands in favour of Alexander Hunter, W.S., and Thomas Robertson, accountant in Edinburgh, with full power to the former to sell or dispose of them for behoof of the creditors. Not having effected a sale when advertised, the property was put under the management of a factor till 1844, when ALEXANDER MACKIE, Knockjerran, purchased the lands. The Marquis of Ailsa is superior, but the feu-duty is merely nominal. The church, churchyard, Free church and manse, and nearly all the feus of the village of Barr, are situated on the lands. The glebe, also, which forms the angle where the Gregg joins the Stinchar, would no doubt be detached from the property when Barr was erected into a parish. Altanalbany was disposed of by Mr Brown to the late Lord Alloway. The ancestors of Mr M'Kie, the purchaser of Nether Barr, were farmers in the parish as far back as can be traced. His father had the farms of Monuncion and Pinclanty; and his grandfather, Traboyack. It is believed, however, that the family came originally from Galloway, having been a branch of the Mackies of Palgown. The principal names in Galloway, in the fourteenth century, were M'Kie and M'Kinnel.*

* Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

BELLIMORE.

This property was purchased from John Mure of Rowallan, in 1551, by George Kennedy of Balmaclanachan, whose son, *George Kennedy of Glenmuck and Bellimore*, had a charter of the lands from Queen Mary, in 1565. His wife, *Elizabeth Muir*, died in 1621, some time subsequently to the death of her husband. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his brother *Oliver*, who served himself heir in 1605. Oliver married *Isabel Wallace*. Their son, *George*, was infeft in the estate of Bellimore in 1633.* Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother *John*, who married *Elizabeth Kennedy*, daughter to Doctor Hugh Kennedy, son of Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains, by whom he had William Kennedy of Dangar.† In 1657, and subsequently, the property belonged to the Kennedies of Kirkmichael. *Janet Kennedy*, lawful daughter to David Kennedy of Bellimore, who married Hugh Fergusson of Finnarts, had sasine of the five merk land of Finnarts, and merk land of Belliefatton, 2d March, 1694. *David Kennedy*, of Bellimore, heir to his father, had sasine of the land of Glenmuck, 7th Feb., 1710. His will is recorded, 8th July, 1736. David Kennedy of Bellimore was one of the commissioners of supply in 1758. He, or his predecessors, appears to have acquired it from Kirkmichael, who again succeeded to it. It now forms part of the Pinmore estate, having been purchased by the late Mr Hamilton of Pinmore.

CARPHIN.

Carphin belongs to WILLIAM BROWN, writer and banker, Maybole.

* Nisbet's Heraldry.

† Nisbet.

CHANGUE.

This property, in 1691, belonged to *William M'Culloch*, who had a charter of resignation of the lands of Changue and Cairn, dated 3d July of that year. *William M'Cully* [M'Culloch], had sasine of the 40s. land of Changue, and of the lands of Cairn, 15th Feb. 1702. It had previously belonged to a family of the name of *Stillie*, ancestors of *Mr. James Stillie*, bookseller, 78 Princes Street, Edinburgh. *Adam Stillie* of Changue, and *Agnes Campbell*, his spouse, gave a renunciation of an annuity of L.72 Scots in favour of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, 1st November, 1700. In 1692 (Dec. 21st), *Stillie* of Changue tried to reduce a bond over the property, held by *Jean Kennedy*, Lady Boreland, and ——— *Cochran*, then her husband. The property remained in possession of the M'Cullochs till 1759, when it passed into the hands of a family of the name of *M'Harg*, with whom it remained till they disposed of it, in 1789, to the late *Lord Alloway*, who, the same year, sold it to *Hugh M'Hutcheon*, who had also the lands of Lockstone and Drummurchie. In 1799, *Hugh* was succeeded by his brother *Alexander*. In 1800, Changue, Cairn, and Drummurchie were acquired by *Alexander Oswald*, from whom they passed, in 1821, to the trustees of the late R. A. Oswald of Auchincruivo. From these trustees the lands of Changue, including the superiority, together with that of Drummurchie, were purchased by the present proprietor, JAMES M'MILLAN of LAMLOCH. His father, *Thomas M'Millan of Lamloch*, who died February 23, 1831, was the third son of *David M'Millan* of Holm of Dalquhairn, in the parish of Carsphairn and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, who married one of the co-heiresses of Brockloch, of the name of M'Millan, by which alliance the two families were united. The M'Millans—both Brockloch and Holm—have been resident from time immemorial in the parish of Carsphairn. *Buchanan* of Auchmar, near Dunbarton, who wrote an account of "The ancient Scottish Sur-

names" of Scotland, states that the M'Millans were originally descended from the family of Buchanan. "There is a tradition," he says, "that a brother of MacMillan [of Knap], who went first from this country with him in the time of the civil wars after the death of King Alexander III., went from Argyllshire to Galloway, and settled in that country, being the progenitor of the MacMillans of Galloway. The principal man of these is MacMillan of Brockloch." *James M'Millan of Lamloch* and *Changue* married, in 1835, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William M'Call of Caithloch, and has issue, four sons and one daughter—1. Thomas; 2. William M'Call; 3. Samuel M'Call; 4. Catherine Broom; 5. James.

DALQUHAIRNE, OR DOHERNE.

Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, and *Katherine Maxwell*, his spouse, had sasine of one-half the barony of Glenschinschar, called *Dalquharne*, &c., 3d August, 1450.

The Earl of Cassilis was retoured "in 5 mercatis terrarum de Dalquharne," in 1622. In 1654, "*Janet, Issobell, and Margaret Mortouns*, heirs portioners of *Alexander Mortoun*, lawfull sonne to the deceist *Thomas Mortoun of Dalquhairne*, their brother german," were retoured in the property. The same parties were at the same time retoured as heirs portioners of their father, *Thomas Mortoun*, in the "30 shilling land of Dalwyne, part of the 5 pund land of Dalwyne, lyand in the parochin of Daly," &c.; also in an annual rent of 60 pund Scots out of the merk land of Garswalloch (or Glaswalloch), in the said parochin," &c. Dalquhairne was next possessed—probably by marriage with one of the heiresses—by John M'Neill, who was a stanch Covenanter in the days of persecution. In the dittay against the "Rebel Heritors of Ayrshire," in 1681, he is designated "John M'Neill of Dachairn, *Collonell*," so that he had been a leading man in the turmoil of that period. Dalquhairn subsequently belonged to a family of the name of Kennedy. The son of the late Dr. Wright of

Maybole, and of Miss Kennedy of Ballony, succeeded to Dalquhairn in right of his mother. He sold the lands to Ivie M'Ilwraith, a farmer in the parish of Barr, who disposed of them to his brother, John M'Ilwraith, and was succeeded by JAMES LAMB and JOHN SCOTT.

DRUMMURCHIE.

Drummurchie formed part of the Bargany estate, and seemed to be the patrimony of the second son. *Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchie*, brother to the laird of Bargany, took an active part in the feuds between the houses of Cassilis and Bargany, which so much disturbed the district towards the close of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century. He revenged the death of his brother, the Laird of Bargany, in the rencounter near Maybole, in 1601, by the slaughter of the Laird of Culzean at the Dupill-burn, in 1602 ; for which, and the burning of Auchinsoul, where Lady Cassilis and her escort had taken refuge, he was compelled at length to go abroad, where he died without issue. Shortly afterwards, it was acquired by the M'Ilwraiths, now of Auchinflower. In 1640, Patrick M'Ilwraith was retoured heir to Gilbert M'Ilwraith of Drummurchie, his father ; and, 1665, Gilbert M'Ilwraith was retoured heir to Patrick M'Ilwraith, his father. Gilbert, in 1681, was one of the persecuted heritors of Ayrshire. It now forms part of the Kilkerran estate in the parish.

It was here that the lady of the first Lord Stair, in travelling on horseback from Glenluce into Ayrshire, had to halt and give birth to the afterwards celebrated field marshall, one of the first men of his day.

KIRKLANDS, &c.

The late Mr William Blane of Grougar purchased from Mr

M'Ilwraith's trustees the lands of Kirkland and Bennan, in this parish, and shortly before his death sold them to the late Mr Niven of Kirkbride, banker in Maybole. Mr. Blane also purchased the lands of Lamduchty, Doularg, and Balbeg, and sold them to the late William Rodger, whose brother, DAVID RODGER, is the present proprietor.

MONUNCION.

Gilbert Kennedy of Monuncion was included in the summons of treason against Drummurchie, for the slaughter of the Laird of Colzean, in 1602. Kennedy's property having been forfeited, probably, Grahame of Knockdolian became the next possessor. "May 14, 1639.—*Jacobus Kennedie, filius legitimus Walteri Kennedie de Knockdone, haeres of Joannis Kennedie de Monuncheon, avi materni,*" was retoured "in 4 mercatis terrarum de Monuncheon, Altegermane et M'Ilhaffistoun, antiqui extentus," &c. In 1685, Hugh M'Alexander de Dalreoch, heir of his father, John M'Alexander of Dalreoch, had a retour of the property. It subsequently belonged to William M'Ilwraith of Dalreoch, whose trustees sold it to Colonel Robert Blane; and it is now the property of SIR GILBERT BLANE, his successor.

The MARQUIS OF AILSA is also a proprietor in the parish of Barr.

PARISH OF COLMONELL.

ETYMOLOGY, ETC.

THE name of this parish has, no doubt, been derived from the church, as supposed by Chalmers, and not from any natural feature, as some have conjectured, connected with the place. The church was called, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, *Kirk-Colmanel*, from the patron saint, Colmanel. The parish is bounded on the north by the Frith of Clyde; on the east by Girvan and Barr; on the south by Minnigaff, Penningham, and Kirkcowan; and on the west by Ballantrae. It is nineteen and a half miles in length, and about six, on an average, in breadth. The coast is somewhat bold, but the rest of the parish is comparatively level. The highest eminence is not more than seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. The hill of Knockdolian is a conspicuous object, both from its conical shape and prominence. Abercrombie, in his description of Carrick, says:—"It is the highest of all the country: about the top whereof, when any mist is seen, 'tis the forerunner of foul weather, and is the country-man's almanack." The soil, chiefly thin and light, is best adapted for sheep pasture; still there is a considerable quantity of rich alluvial land on the banks of the streams which intersect the parish. The principal of these are the Stinchar, Duisk, and Lendal, the declivities on each side of which are "beautifully clothed with a mixture of oak, ash, elm, larch, alder, and birch." Where arable, the

lands are well enclosed and highly cultivated. The Stinchar winds through the parish in a westerly direction, nearly nine miles. It is joined in its course by the Duisk, another pretty large stream. There are three stone and three wooden bridges across the river. "The oldest stone bridge," says the New Statistical Account, "and at that time the only one between this district and Galloway, was built in 1731.*" It fell at first, and the contractors were assisted in the second erection by collections made in the parish churches throughout Ayrshire and Galloway. There are also several fresh-water lochs in the parish. The largest, and most beautiful, and romantic are Loch Dornal and Loch Mabeiry. There is no coal in the parish, but plenty of limestone.

The village of Colmonell is built on a gently rising ground, about the centre of Glenstinchar—the river, the sweeps of which are here most romantic, flowing through rich holm land beneath it. While it is protected from the east and north by the hills of Bardrochwood and Clachanton—the former of which is beautifully wooded—it stands commanded by the frowning tower of Craigneil, that crowns a rocky eminence to the south. Immediately in rear of the village appear the picturesque ruins of the old house of Kirkhill, once the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Kennedy of Bargany. To the west the mountain of Knockdolian rises abruptly from the river—obstructing, indeed, the view of the sea from Colmonell, but almost compensating for this by the beauty of its own remarkable shape. It is perfectly green to its summit; and at its base is seen the old castle, peeping out from its venerable woods. To the far north-east the view is magnificently bounded by the lofty hills of Darlae, in the Barr, and by the Mirraes, and Minigaff mountains. We do not hesitate to assert that the situation of Colmonell, as a village, is unequalled in beauty by any other in the county. It consists of two rows of houses, which form the angle of a

* According to a minute of the Commissioners of Supply, a bridge over the Stinchar at Colmonell was ordered to be built in 1722.

square. Formerly it covered in a straggling manner, with mean hovels, the falling ground towards the holm land, which was approached by the Kirk Wynd, then forming the only access to the place from the ford over Stinchar, where now the bridge stands. The houses are chiefly one storey high, built of blue stone, and slated. Four fairs are annually held at Colmonell. Another village, called Barhill, on the banks of the Duisk, has sprung up in the parish. Three cattle markets are annually held here.

About two miles from Colmonell, and in the same parish, stands the Bennane Head, bounding on the north side, the Bay of Ballantrae. It is a bold and rocky headland, the precipice rising two hundred feet above the level of the sea, which it overhangs, and which, at that point, during westerly gales, rages and boils in a fearful manner. It is directly opposed to the Garron Head, on the Irish coast, and has, in consequence, to bear the whole force of the tides from the Atlantic. The high road passes immediately beneath the cliff, which has on its face an eyrie of the game hawk, long celebrated, during the days of falconry, for the flights of its tercel; while at its base there is a remarkable cavern. It extends into the rock more than a hundred feet, and is thirty feet high by twenty feet wide. This cave has been, in old times, strongly defended by a wall of rude masonry, five feet thick, portions of which still remain at its mouth, attached to the rock both above and below; and, in addition to this, the entrance has been further protected by a breast-work in front, which, it would appear, has been flanked by various smaller buildings. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the purpose for which this rude place of strength has been intended. We find that the lands of Trowkes, of Cragshaw, of Leffinclery, of Balcreuchan, and of Bennane, Dalryane, &c., all in this parish, "*cum caverna earundem*," have been held under an early charter of the Steward (1367), together with the office of Sergeandry of Carrick, by the ancestors of the present proprietor; and some suppose that this cave was used by the deputies of the heritable Sergeants for securing prisoners taken by them, in

following out the duties of their office, a portion of which was to pursue all persons guilty of stouthrief in their jurisdiction. It may also have occasionally formed a place of refuge for the family in troublous times, their mansion-house possibly having been incapable of being defended.

Near Bennane Head stands the Cliff of Cragnan, so well described in the old district ballad of "May Culzeane." It was here the "fause Sir Johne" intended to destroy the "Fair May" as his ninth victim. But the "Ladye" proved too much for him, and when he, (on her entreaty,) turned him round that she might undress, the opportunity was not lost, and she pushed him headlong from the precipice, where he perished.

HISTORY.

Under this head there is little to note which does not equally concern the whole district. We learn from Chalmers that the church, *Kirk-Colmanell*, was granted to the Bishop of Glasgow in the twelfth century. The rectory and revenues were settled on the Chapter of Glasgow, and "enjoyed by the canons, in common, till the Reformation. A vicarage was settled for serving the cure, the patronage whereof belonged to the Dean and Chapter, and the collation to the Bishops of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Colmonell, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £4, being a tenth of its estimated value. The rental of the vicarage of Colmonell, which was returned, officially, soon after the Reformation, states that it produced £40 yearly, and was then held 'by Mr. John Davidson, master of the pedagog of Glasgow.'* The rental of the rectory of Col-

* This John Davidson was one of the Reformed antagonists of Quintin Kennedy, the Abbot of Crosraguel, who disputed at Maybole with Knox. This reverend gentleman was the author of three poems of considerable merit. The original edition having become extremely rare, a limited reprint was issued at Edinburgh a few years since, to which a biographical sketch of the author was prefixed.

monell, which was returned by the Canons of Glasgow in 1562, states that it was let to the Laird of Bargany and 'the gudeman of Ardmillan,' for payment of 360 marks yearly ; whereof the Canons had got no payment for four years past. There belonged to the church of Colmonell a large extent of lands, which appear to have been shared between the rectory and the vicarage. The half which belonged to the rectory extended to 50 shillings land of the old extent, and, after the Reformation, was granted, in fee-farm, by the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, to David Kennedy of Knockdaw, who obtained a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, on the 2d of March, 1567-8.

In the parish of Colmonell there were of old several chapels : one of these was dedicated to all saints, and called *Allhallow Chapel*, or *Hallow Chapel*. In the eastern part of this parish, about half a mile from Loch *Duisk*, there was a chapel which was dedicated to St. Ninian, and which was called, in Gaelic, *Kil-an-Ringan*, signifying the chapel of St. Ninian ; and a piece of land adjacent was called *Chapel Croft*. At the place where the chapel stood there is now a gentleman's seat, which is called Kilsaint Ninian, or Kil-an-Ringan, the last whereof was the ancient name of Celtic times. At *Kildonan*, in the valley of the Duisk, there was, probably, in early times, a chapel, which was dedicated to *St. Donan*, as the name implies ; yet no other evidence can be traced of the existence of such a chapel but the name.

The patronage of the church of Colmonell was vested in the King, by the general annexation of 1587. In 1591, the King granted the patronage of the church, both parsonage and vicarage, with all pertinents thereof, to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnebarroch, who obtained the ratification of the grant by the Parliament of June, 1592. The patronage of this church belonged, in 1696, to William, Lord Bargany.* It is now exercised by the Duchess de Coigny. The lands of Ardmillan, extending three miles along the coast, and about two in-

* Chalmers' Caledonia

land, were, in 1653, detached from Colmonell, and united to the parish of Girvan. The old church, which was taken down in 1772, when the new one was built, had the date 1591 on a stone above the door. The church stands on the north bank of the Stinchar.

The parochial registers are not preserved earlier than 1822. The kirk-session have been shamefully negligent of their records. Owing to the absence of these documents, little can be said of the social condition of Colmonell in former times. It is likely, however, to have been little different from that of the adjacent parishes.

Thomas Fergusson, proprietor of Castlehill, was minister of Colmonell some hundred years ago. He was a man of great stature and uncommon strength. In passing from the Stinchar to Girvan, by the old track over the Nick of Daljarrock, he was waylaid and attacked by three robbers. They, by an unexpected assault, threw him to the ground, and attempted to strangle him. In the struggle which ensued, the buckle of the minister's collar broke, on which he immediately relieved himself, sprang to his feet, and in a short time thrashed to their hearts' content his three assailants, two of whom were secured by him and afterwards punished. The minister was the grandfather of Captain Hugh Fergusson of Midsands, who lived for many years in Ayr, where he was much respected.

ANTIQUITIES.

Craigneil Castle, though a ruin, is still pretty entire. It is a massive, strong tower, similar in structure to Dundonald Castle, in Kyle-Stewart, three stories high, with walls six feet in thickness. It stands upon a rock of mountain limestone, which originally rose in a conical form out of the valley, a short distance above Colmonell. Now, owing to the manner in which the rock has been quarried, the Castle seems as if it had been built upon a ravine. From its position, it commands a view of the whole valley of the Stinchar, from Penmore to

Knockdolian. Seen from the bridge at Colmonell, the ruin is very imposing. The castle is supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century, by Neil, Earl of Carrick—hence its designation, *Craigneil*. Of this Neil, tradition says the *Neilsons* of *Craigcaffie**—an old family on the borders of Ayrshire



Craigneil Castle.

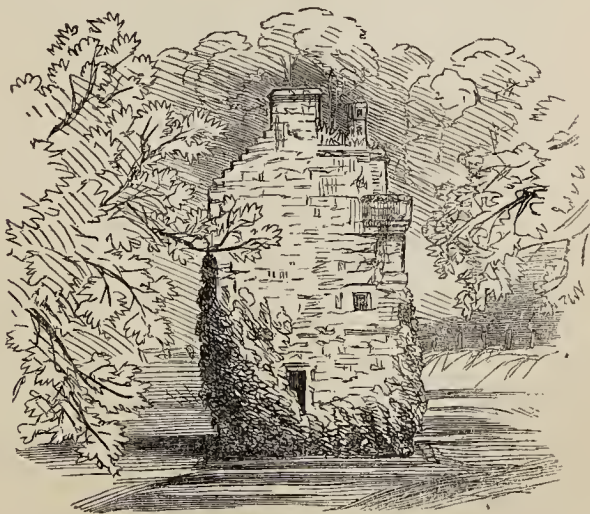
now extinct—were descended. Craigneil is said to have been one of the strong places resorted to by Robert the Bruce during his retreat in Ayrshire and Galloway. In the sixteenth century it was the occasional residence of John, fifth Earl of Cassilis; and, at all times, the half-way or halting-place of the family and their retinue when travelling between Cassilis and Castle-Kennedy, their principal stronghold on their Galloway property. The whole of this distance they could at one time travel upon their own lands, so extensive were their possessions. The Castle of Craigneil gives designation to a barony of land lying round it. This tower formed the scene of a cruel and bloody tragedy, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It was here that the fifth Earl of Cassilis executed Thomas Dalrymple, brother to the Laird of Stair. Although Dalrymple was his own second cousin, this vindictive nobleman could not overlook his nearer relationship to his enemy,

* This property belongs to the Earl of Stair.

Kennedy of Bargany, and seized the opportunity of gratifying his feudal vengeance. It does not appear what was the crime alleged against Dalrymple, but to be of Bargany's faction would then be held sufficient. The old historian mentions Dalrymple as "ane pretty little manne, and wery kynd." "He was cruelly handlit, quha was ane manne that had never offenditt manne." Some little way from the castle is a spot called the Red Slap, supposed to have been the scene of some conflict. Craigneil and Ardstinchar are the only remains of ancient castles on the Stinchar, the others being ruins of more modern buildings, erected during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the model of the French country-house of that period was usually adopted in Scotland.

Carleton Castle stands midway between Girvan and Ballantrae. The castle is in ruins, but still, in its decay, maintains the character of a high and large building. It was anciently the seat of the Cathcarts of Carleton. The castle, in form, is much the same as Craigneil. The steps of the stair, which was a turnpike in the south-west corner, were taken away, as well as other portions of the building, to erect a bridge over the Stinchar. This occurred upwards of a hundred years ago.

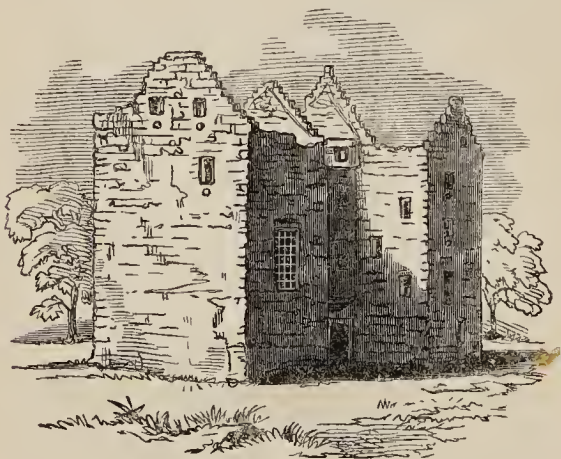
The *House of Knockdolian*, the remains of which stand on



Knockdolian House.

the east, at the foot of Knockdolian Hill, when Abercrombie wrote—shortly before the Revolution—was the seat of the *M'Cubbins*. Here, he says, “is shown what art and industrie can do to render a place, to which nature hath not been favourable, very pleasant, by planting of gardens, orchards, walks, and rows of trees, that surprise the beholder with things so far beyond expectation, in a country so wild and mountainous.” Such was Knockdolian House at the close of the seventeenth century.

The *House* or *Castle of Kirkhill* is situated close to the village of Colmonell. It is in ruins, but pretty entire, and in good preservation. It is a large building; and, like many others throughout the district, in every particular similar to the

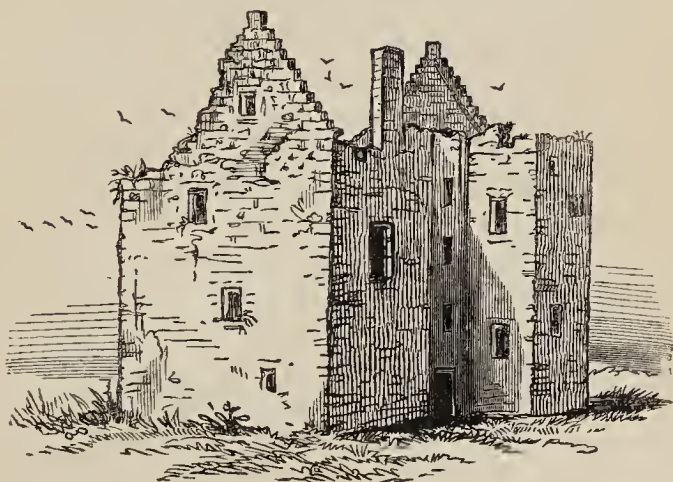


Kirkhill Castle.

French country-house of the sixteenth century. The mounds of earth in the glebe, in front of the castle, were obviously intended to defend the ford across the river. The castle bears the inscription, “T. K., 1589, J. K.”—Thomas Kennedy and Janet Kennedy. The arms of the husband and wife, the builders of this structure, have been cut on a stone placed above the door, but are now so much obliterated that it is impossible to make them out, farther than that they have

both been those of the Kennedies. Kirkhill gave the title to Sir Thomas Kennedy, provost of Edinburgh, about 1680.

Besides these remains of a former era, there are those of *Knockdaw*, *Pinwherry*, *Kildonan*, *Daljarrock*, and *Pinmore*,—ancient seats of the numerous branches of the family of



Pinwherry Castle.

Kennedy. There is an old rhyme connected with the former, but for its genealogical accuracy we cannot vouch. It is as follows :—

“ There was a champion I knaw,
Sprung of the great house of Knockdaw,
Wha by meikle wit and pains
Became the knight o’ Girvanmains.”

A son of the house of Knockdaw was celebrated as a swordsmen.

The old seats of the Kennedies in Colmonell, were Craignell, Kirkhill, Clachanton, Polgarnock, Tarngannoch, Bennane, Pinmore, Daljarrock, Pinquhirrie, and, for a short period, Knockdolian. Kildonan was the seat of Eccles of Kildonan, a brother of Eklis of that ilk, in Berwickshire; Bardrochwood, the seat of Mungo Eccles, another brother; Dalreoch

and Crosclays, of the MacAlexanders ; Glenduisk, of the Cathcarts ; Kilsantninian, of the M'Meikins ; Craig and Mil-lenderdale, of the Fergussones, of the Kilkerran family.

In the parish of Colmonell, there are several mementos of the great struggle for civil and religious liberty. At Dal-reoch, there is a cave on the hillside, in which the proprietors often found shelter from the soldiery. The circumstance gave rise to a belief amongst the peasantry that the hill was the abode of fairies. The cave has now been expanded into a quarry. Formerly there was a house or castle at Dalreoch, of old the property and seat of a family who held considerable possessions in this and the neighbouring parishes—the MacAlexanders. Now it is under the management of the trustees of the late P. W. Kennedy of Dummellane. It was in existence when Abercrombie wrote, but has since disappeared, having been taken down, in all probability, for building purposes. The Houses of Glenduisk and Craig seem to have shared the same fate. There are the graves of three martyrs at Arnshean. The following inscription is upon one of them :—

“I, Mathew M'Ilwraith, in parish of Colmonell,
By bloody Claverhouse I fell,
Who did command that I should die,
For owning Covenanted Presbytery.
My blood a witness still doth stand
'Gainst all defections in this land.”

On the farm of Ammont, the property of Mr Thompson Kennedy of Daljarrock, there is an uncommon mound of earth, from which the farm has had its name, having been formerly written Auld Mount. Whether it has been in the olden time a place of strength, or one of those heights on which justice was administered, it is now impossible to say. The inhabitants of this valley, it is to be regretted, are void of traditionary lore, which renders the account of the parish more meagre than the writer could have wished.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF COLMONELL.

The property in the parish of Colmonell—save that which appertained to the Church, and which, we have seen, was pretty extensive—belonged chiefly, after the gradual breaking up of the Earldom of Carrick, to the Kennedy family, who, from time to time, obtained large grants of land from the crown. The great divisions were those possessed by Cassilis, Bargany, and Kennedy of Knockdaw, who, as formerly mentioned, obtained a grant of the Church lands after the Reformation. Apart from the Kennedies, the oldest and most extensive owners of land were the

CATHCARTS OF CARLETON.

The first of this family was undoubtedly nearly related to Allan, first Lord Cathcart.*

John Cathkert of Carleton, Knight, who had a charter from Alexander of Dalreoch, 14th November, 1485, of the office vulgarly called “*Le Mare de Fee sive cliens Regis*,” within

* The peerage writers are evidently wrong in the degree of relationship which they trace between John Cathcart of Carleton and Allan, the first Lord Cathcart. The following note, from a charter of the 14th May, 1495, shows that John, the second Lord, was the *nephew*, not the *son*, of Allan:—Allan, Lord Cathcart, grants a charter to his nephew, Allan Cathcart, son and heir of the deceased David Cathcart of Calinayth, with consent of Sir John Cathcart of Killuchan, Knight, of the three merk land of Colinaight; the three merk and ten shilling land of Perfoddart, lying in the lordship of Cumnock; the nine merk land of Dalleglis, within the barony of Dalmelington and shire of Air. There is a substitution to the heirs male of his body. Sir John Cathcart of Killuchan appends his seal as *nephew and heir apparent* of Allan, Lord Cathcart, the granter. Lord Cathcart was able to write, for he signs the charter—a rare accomplishment at the time. Hugh Cathkert of Kilzottane, witness to a charter in favour of Sir Alan de Cathcart, in 1477-8, was no doubt the father of Sir John Cathcart of Killuchan, nephew of Allan, Lord Cathcart. Sir Alan de Cathcart is said to have redeemed several lands, in 1447, from John Kennedy of the Coyff, which had been mortgaged by his grandfather. These lands were originally granted to the Cathcarts by Robert the Bruce. The present Sir John Cathcart of Carleton has in his possession a charter by that monarch in 1324, and another from Robert II. in 1386. Carleton Castle, it is said, belonged in very remote times, previous to the arrival of the Cathcarts in Carrick, to a family of the name of De Kierly [now M^cKerlie].

Carriek, confirmed by royal charter of 17th February, 1485-6. He was succeeded by his son,

Alan Cathcart of Carleton. He was a witness to an obligation by Huchon Wallace of Smithstoun, in 1487, in the burgh of Prestwick, in which document he is designed "Allane Cathcart, sone and apparand ar to Sr. Johne Cathcart, of Carloun, Knyt." He was alive in 1504-5, at which period he witnessed a charter of the lands of Killounquhane [Killochan], by John, Lord Cathcart, to his son, Robert. He died, leaving an only daughter,

Margaret Cathcart of Carleton. She married her relative, Robert Cathcart of Killochan, who was killed at Flodden, in 1513. He was the eldest son, by his second marriage with Margaret Douglas of Drumlanrig, of John, second Lord Cathcart. By him she had a son,

Robert Cathcart of Carleton and Killochan. He had a charter of half the barony of Carleton, in 1538, from the words of which it would appear that his mother, then alive, had married a second husband. The charter runs :—"to Robert Cathcart, eldest son of Margaret Cathcart, *wife of Hugh Campbell*." It was in all probability this Robert, for the mutilation of whom Thomas Kennedy of Knockdaw, and his sons, David and Fergus, had, in 1548, to find security for themselves and accomplices, to "assyth, satefy, and pleise." The assault had taken place in January, 1546-47. He had been mutilated of his left hand, and hurt and wounded in the face.* He was alive in 1550.† He was succeeded by his son,

John Cathcart of Carleton. He was one of the assize, in 1564, on the trial of Fergusson of Kilkerran, and others, for attacking the Laird of Camlargh, in a fenced court of the Sheriff of Ayr. He was succeeded by his son,

John Cathcart of Carleton, who, in 1600, was, along with a great many others, "dilatit for abyding fra the Leutennentis

* Criminal Trials.

† *Ibid.*

Raid of Dumfries.” In 1601, he was, together with his son, John, yr. of Carleton, engaged on the side of Bargany at the fatal conflict with the Earl of Cassilis, near Maybole.* The young Laird of Carleton had the command of the second division of Bargany’s forces upon that occasion. He died in October, 1612. His latter-will runs thus :—“ At Killuquhan, the first day of October, 1612 zeris. The qlk day Johnne Cathcart of Kairltoun, being sick in bodie, bot haille in mynd, nominatts Johnne Cathcart, his eldest son & appeirand air, his onlie exr. & intror. wt. his guidis & geir, to execut his latterwill. Item, last he ordanes his wyf and his eldest sone to help and supplie his zoungest sone, Wm., in sic portioun of geir, his debts being payit, as God sal inabil yame. Subt. be ye said Jonn. Cathcart of Cairltoun, at Killuquhan, ye first day of October, ye zeir of God foirsaid, befor thir witness, Jonn. Eccles of Kildonan,” &c. It was this Laird of Carleton, we should suppose, of whom Wodrow, in his *Analecta*, has the following memorandum :—

“ December 5, 1709.

“ Mr James Stirling tells us that he had it from good hands, that the old Laird of Carlton was extraordinary at solving of cases of conscience. That Mr David Dickson when a student, after he had conversed with most part of the Christians and ministers in that country, under his deep and perplexing exercise, at length came to Carlton, and told he could not get believing in Christ ; when he essayed it, ther wer, as it wer, ane army of devils between Christ and him. ‘ You must,’ said Carlton, ‘ break throu them ; yea, if it [were] possible you could hear a voice from heaven, saying, “ Mr David Dickson, you must not believe on my son Christ,” yet you are to goe over that ; for though [an] angel from heaven should preach another gospel let him be accursed !’ This expression gave him more ease than anything he mett with from all he had conversed with. The said

* Criminal Trials.

Laird of Carloun he was wonderfully holy and heavenly in his family, and he had this peculiar way : He retired awhile his alone, be with him who would, before family worship, which ordinarily was before dinner, and came directly out of his clossett to worship ; and be in the family who would, he retired immediately after worship to his closett 'till the meal was set on the table, and then he came to dinner, and was extremely pleasant, for ordinary, to his conversation."

Besides the sons mentioned in his latter will, he had other two, as is shown in the list of "Debts awand be ye deid." "Item, thair was awand be the defunct to Mr Robert Cathcart, his son, jcc. thrie scoir sax li. xiiis. iiiid. Item, to James, his sone, twa hundrith L.xvi. xiiis. iiiid.," &c. His family would thus be—

1. John, his successor.
2. James, of Barneill.
3. Robert, who, from his being styled *Mr*, must have been a clergyman, or connected with some of the learned professions. He was one of the witnesses to the latter-will of Lady Bargany, who died in 1605, which document was signed at Edinburgh.*
4. William, probably of Glenduisk.

John Cathcart succeeded his father in 1612. His name, "Johnne Cathcart of Kairltoun," appears in the testament of "Johnne Sim in Dalie, quha deceist in Aprile, 1615."† He had issue, *John* and *Hew*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Cathcart of Carleton, who married Helen Wallace, and had issue—

* 1. John, who died in November, 1628. He married Margaret Kennedy, and left a daughter, named *Marie*. The inventory of what pertained to him was "ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be Mr. Hew Cathcart, his fayr. brother, in name and behalf of *Mairie Cathcart*, laut.full dochter to ye defunct and exrix. dative.‡

2. Hew, who succeeded.

3. William.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

In 1621, the name of John Cathcart, *younger* of Carleton, appears in the testament of Lady Culzean.* “Helein Wallace, Lady Carletoun,”† died in January, 1624. “Johnne Cathcart, elder of Cairletoune,” died in April, 1633. The inventory of his property was “maid and gevin vp be Mr. Hew Cathcart, his laut.full sone and exr. dative.” He was succeeded by

Hew Cathcart of Carleton, who was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*, 20th June, 1702. He had sasine of the 40s. land of Hallowchapel, 30th March, 1705. He married, in 1695, Miss Brown, daughter of Sir Patrick Brown, Bart., of Colstoun. His will was recorded 8th Sept., 1746. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, who married, first, in 1717, Catherine, daughter of Robert Dundas, a Senator of the College of Justice, titular Lord Arniston, but by her left no issue; and secondly, in 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Culzean, Bart., by whom he had a numerous family. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, who died, without issue, in 1785. The title devolved upon his next brother,

Sir Andrew, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who died in 1828, in the 87th year of his age. The title then passed to his grandnephew,

Sir John-Andrew Cathcart, of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, the present proprietor. He married, 5th July, 1836, Lady Eleanor Kennedy, granddaughter of the Marquis of Ailsa.

Arms—Azure, a Human Heart, Or, between three Cross Crosslets, fitchée, issuing out of as many Crescents, Ar.

Crest—A Dexter hand holding up a Heart, Royally Crowned, all proper.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Ibid.

Supporters—Dexter, a Lion Rampant ; Sinister, a Savage, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, all proper.

Motto—"By faith we are saved."

Seat—Killochan Castle.

ARNESCHENE

Was the property of the Earl of Cassilis, in 1668. It now belongs to the trustees of the late SIR WILLIAM FETTES, Bart. It was purchased, about thirty years ago, from Snodgrass Buchanan, Esq. of Cuninghamehead, by Sir William Fettes, Bart., of Edinburgh. On the farm of Alticamoch, a portion of this estate, will be found the graves of two persons killed during the religious troubles in Charles II.'s reign. They were natives of Wigtonshire ; their names MacIlrick and MacMurchie ; and had been hunted from New Luce, and shot on the spot where they were buried. A subscription was lately raised *amongst all sects* in the neighbourhood, and a monument raised on the ground.

COLONEL BARTON OF KIRKHILL AND BALLAIRD.

The Kirkhill or Glebeland of Colmonell was acquired, shortly after the Reformation, by *Gilbert Kennedy*, third son of Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, ancestor of T. F. Kennedy of Dunure. It remained in his possession until 1843, when the property was purchased by the late Lieut.-Colonel Barton of Ballaird, who also purchased Clachanton about the same time. Ballaird was in the possession of Fergus Paterson in 1667. This appears from a receipt granted by him in that year to the Laird of Bennane for twenty-three rix dollars, which he was to forward to Cathcart of Carleton, then in Edinburgh. *Fergus Paterson*, in Burghlewan, had sasine of the 20s land of Ballaird, 20s land of Alskean, and the lands of Lochmagighan,

commonly called Boghouse, and other lands, in the parish of Colmonell, 4th Jan., 1714. His will is recorded 13 Sept., 1739. Benjamin, the son of this Fergus Paterson of Ballaird, succeeded him in the inheritance of Ballaird, Altikane, Boghouse, and Glentig, properties which still remain with the family: Ballaird belonged to the Grahames of Knockdolian in 1606. In 1618, *Mr. Gilbert Ross*, heir of *Oliver Ross of Ballaird*, was retoured in the twenty shilling land of Ballaird. He seems to have disposed of it immediately afterwards: for in the testament of Dame Elizabeth M'Gill, Lady Culzean, who died in 1621, *Alexander Kennedy of Balvaird* [Ballaird] is mentioned as a debtor.* This gentleman died in 1631. From his latter-will it appears that he was married to Isobel Kennedy, whom he appointed executrix to his daughter, *Jonet*. Thomas Kennedy of Balvaird, no doubt his son, was cautioner. The property must have, soon after this, been acquired by the ancestor of Benjamin Paterson, merchant in London. In 1764, Fergus Paterson, second son of Benjamin Paterson of Ballaird, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Ballaird, twenty shilling land of Altikane, lands of Boghouse (*alias* Lochmageachen), and Glentig on an extract of disposition granted by the said Benjamin Paterson, dated December 27, 1758. It was to one of this family—the Patersons of Ballaird—that the old ditty of

“Paterson’s filly gaes foremost”

has reference. The Covenanters of Carrick were on their way to Bothwell Brig, and the ballad describes the leading parties as they passed along the old and narrow bridge of Ayr.

Lieut.-Colonel Barton, the late proprietor of Kirkhill and Ballaird, is said to have been the lineal representative of *Booth de Barton*, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and settled in Lancashire.† Having taken part in the civil war, on the royal side, during the reign of Charles I., the family

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Colonel Barton had in his possession a silver flagon, which belonged to his ancestor, Booth de Barton.

of De Barton lost their possessions, and passed into Yorkshire and Scotland. *Benjamin Barton*, Colonel Barton's father, was Commissary Clerk of Glasgow. He married *Jane*, only daughter and heiress of *Benjamin Paterson* of Ballaird. Lieut.-Colonel Barton served nearly forty years in the 12th Lancers, and distinguished himself in various engagements. He was present at nearly all the battles in the Peninsula, under Wellington, and fought in the last great struggle at Waterloo. He had the command of a squadron of his regiment in three general engagements—Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo—and thirty-three minor affairs in the Peninsula. On the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he was promoted to the rank of brevet Major, in January, 1819, for distinguished service in the field during the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. He rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1837. He was also a Knight of Hanover. Lieut.-Colonel Barton married *Sarah*, youngest daughter of John Devison of Sandwich, Kent, but had no issue. The property is now held by his nephew, J. F. Gray, Esq.

Arms—On a Shield, three Boars' Heads, couped.

Crest—Boars' Head, couped.

Motto—That of a Knight of Hanover.

M'ADAMS OF BALLOCHMORRIE, ORIGINALLY OF WATERHEAD.

This family claim a descent from the clan Gregor. It is said that Gregor, the second son of the chief, Gregor M'Gregor, fled, along with his cousin, the ancestor of the Griersons or Gregorsons of Lagg, to the south, "in consequence of an edict of fire and sword issued against the clan [by James II.] for a raid upon the M'Nabs." Gregor, after committing various aggressive acts, was executed at Edinburgh. His son, *Adam M'Gregor*, was thus under the necessity of changing his name, which he did to *Adam M'Adam*. Such is apparently the family tradition; but like all similar traditions,

and there are many of them, it is very questionable. There were no edicts of unusual severity issued against the clan Gregor till after the well-known raid called the "Conflict of Glenfruite," in 1603, which gave rise to all the acts of extirpation so unrelentingly passed against the M'Gregors by James the Sixth. The *M'Adams*, wherever they came from, seem to have been firmly established in Carrick and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright long before their denunciation by James. "William M'Adame of Craigullane" [Craigengillan], said to have been an offshoot of the Waterhead family, is mentioned amongst those who remained by license from the raid of the Isles under Lord Ochiltrec, in 1611; and, in 1613, *Peter M'Adam of Glenhead* appears in the list of debtors to the deceased "William Broune, merchand burges in Air." A difference in descent is also sought to be drawn between the *Adams*, or *Adamsons*, and the *M'Adams*,* because of the difference in their armorial bearings; but no great weight is to be attached to such distinctions in cases of this kind. The arms of the M'Adams at the same time, bear no resemblance to those of the M'Gregors—a circumstance accounted for by a vague tradition that one of their ancestors had saved the life of the King by shooting a stag when driven to bay. The first of the M'Adams of Waterhead was

Andrew M'Adam, who obtained a charter of the lands of Waterhead from James VI., dated 31st July, 1569. His father, *John M'Adam*, had occupied the lands as a tenant some time previously. Andrew married Ellinor, of the family of Cuninghame of Caprington, in Ayrshire, by whom he had a son and heir,

Quintin M'Adam of Waterhead, who was twice summoned to Parliament in 1581, and was succeeded by his son,

Gilbert M'Adam of Waterhead, who was served heir to his father, 5th February, 1591. His son,

* See *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

William M'Adam of Waterhead, was served heir to him thirty years afterwards. He was summoned as "Baillie," together with other barons of the Stewartry, to form a Committee for the defence of the country in case of war, A.D. 1648. His brothers, John and Christian M'Adam, are spoken of by the celebrated John Livingstone, in a letter dated 1626, as "worth and experienced Christians rendering him much assistance in his wanderings." Mr M'Adam married Bessie Fullarton, and was succeeded by his son,

Gilbert M'Adam who was served heir to his father, 2nd August, 1662. This gentleman was a strenuous supporter of the reformed religion in Scotland, and consequently became involved in the political disputes of that time. He was tried and banished the country for harbouring the famous John Welsh and other leaders of the insurrection who fled from Bothwell field. Having been ransomed by his father-in-law, James Dunn of Benwhatt (who was afterward shot by Claverhouse), he returned, and whilst at prayer in a cottage, in the village of Kirkmichael, was surprised and shot by a party of soldiers under the command of the Lairds of Culzean and Ballochmyle, A.D. 1685.* A stone was erected at the time to commemorate the event; and the names of the two leaders having been subsequently erased from it, were restored by the hands of *Old Mortality*, whose singular occupation is recorded in the pages of Sir Walter Scott. This ancient stone is now inserted into a neat monument in the churchyard of Kirkmichael. Gilbert M'Adam married a daughter of James Dun of Benwhatt, and had a son and successor,

James M'Adam, who was served heir in 1686. He had sasine, as heir to his father, of certain houses in Dalmellington, 7th June 1695. He married a lady of the Cuninghame family, and appears to have died in 1687. He inherited his father's regard for religious freedom, as on the reverse side of his tombstone, in the family burying ground at Carsphairn are found the following lines :—

* Woodrow.

“Reader, behold in death so cold
Two Waterheads here ly,
 Who in our night yt. give us light
 Truth’s champions in their day,
 Protectors brave lo here yr. grave
 In of day
 Their souls above the . . .
 With saints do sing for ay.”

His life, also, was attempted by Crawford of Camlarg and Crawford of Boreland, who followed him along the road, and missing him in the dusk of the evening, overtook and shot Roger Dun, his uncle, in mistake for the laird. The tombstone of the murdered man lies beside that of the intended victim. This James was succeeded by his son,

James M’Adam, who married Janet Craufurd (of the Loudoun family), by whom he had

James M’Adam, his heir, who married late in life, A.D. 1715, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Reid of Mid Helliar, and had issue,

The eldest son,

James M’Adam, succeeded his father, and was one of the founders of the first bank in the town of Ayr. He married Susanna, daughter of John Cochrane of Waterside and Hannah De Witt, of the illustrious family of De Witt, in Holland. Miss Cochrane was niece to the heroic Grissel Cochrane, and cousin-german to the eighth Earl of Dundonald. They had issue, two sons and eight daughters :

James, a captain in the army, died, unmarried, in 1763.

John Loudon, of whom presently.

Margaret, married William Logan, a near relation of the facetious “*Laird of Logan*.”

Grissel, married Adam Steuart, Esq. of Glenormiston.

The second son,

John Loudon M’Adam, born September 23, 1756, celebrated for the reformation of the public roads of the kingdom, became, by the death of his elder brother, James, the representative of the family, but did not inherit the estate of Waterhead, it having been disposed of by his father, and

purchased by the M'Adams of Craigengillan, whose heiress married the Hon. Col. M'Adam Cathcart. Mr M'Adam went to New York, in America, when only fourteen years of age, where his uncle had been settled for some time. There he realised a large fortune, and married Gloriana-Margaretta Nicoll, daughter of William Nicoll, of Islop, Suffolk county, Long Island, America, lineally descended from Colonel Nicoll, equerry to the Duke of York (James II.) at the taking of New York. At the close of the American revolutionary war, in which Mr M'Adam served as a loyal volunteer, he returned to Scotland, with the loss of nearly all his property. He purchased Sauchrie, where he resided many years, being in the commission of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant. At the commencement of the war with France, he raised a volunteer corps of Artillery, for the protection of the coast of Ayrshire, and received from George III. a commission as major. It was in the course of his active services as a magistrate and trustee of roads, that Mr M'Adam's attention was attracted to the want of scientific principle in the formation of roads. From that time to an advanced age this subject continued to occupy all the leisure of an active life, and the result was freely given to the country. Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr M'Adam was in his sixtieth year when he commenced his public career as a "reformer of roads;" thus effecting a great national measure at a period of life which men of common minds devote to shelter and repose. In introducing his system of road-making throughout the United Kingdom, Mr M'Adam expended several thousand pounds of his own private fortune. In 1825, he proved this expenditure before a committee of the House, when an equivalent sum was agreed upon, and an honorary sum of two thousand pounds voted, as a consideration for the benefit the public had derived from his labours, and the free gift of his invention. Although the inadequacy of this remuneration is very striking, and never was wholly paid, Mr M'Adam was the last to complain of it; never having made money his object, but, on the contrary, rejecting, from principle, many oppor-

tunities of gathering wealth which were open to him, and refusing even honours when offered to him: he therefore died a poor, but, as he often expressed himself, "at least an honest man," in the year 1836, in the 81st year of his age. He had issue—

1. William, his heir.
2. James, died an infant.
3. James-Nicholl (Sir), knighted in 1834.
4. John-Loudon, married Marianne, daughter of Joseph-Hellicar and Henrietta Gresley, and has issue, Charles-Loudon, Alice-Mary, and Selina-Henrietta.
1. Anne, married to Captain James Sanders, R.N. and C.B., and left issue John-Loudon-James and Gloriana Margaretta.
2. Gloriana-Margaretta, died unmarried.
3. Georgina Keith.

Mr M'Adam was married a second time, at an advanced age, to Miss De Lancy, by whom he had no issue. His eldest son, *William M'Adam*, died a few months before his father. He married Jane, daughter of Capt. Pickard of the 13th Light Dragoons, and left issue—

1. William, late representative of the family.
2. Christopher.
3. George, who married Theresa, daughter of William Eccles, and has issue.
1. Selina.
2. Susan-Cochrane-Craufurd, married to George Natheam, and has issue.
3. Jane, married John Townsend, Esq.

William M'Adam of Ballochmorrie, in the county of Ayr, (Sauchrie being sold), succeeded his grandfather in 1836, and became Surveyor-General of Turnpike Roads in England. He died 28th August 1861, aged 58.

Christopher M'Adam Esq. of Ballochmorrie, his brother, succeeded, and is now the representative of the family. He married in 1837, Helen, daughter of Edward Stephen Trelawney, Esq. of Coldrinnick, and has issue.

Ellen-Jane.
 Agnes-Henrietta.
 Emily-Darrell-Louisa.

Arms.—Vert, three Arrows, Paleways, Barbed and Feathered, Argent.

Crest.—A Stag's Head, Erased, proper.

Supporters—Two Saracens, naked, proper.

Mottoes—Above the Crest, "Calm ;" under the Arms, "Crux mihi grata quies."

BARDROCHAT,

A small property situated farther down the Stinehar than Dalreoch, belonged, in the sixteenth century, to a brother of Eeles of Kildonan. In 1616, David Kennedy of Kirkhill was retoured, as heir of his unele, *Thomas*, in the two merk land of Over Bardrochat.

CLACHANTOUNE.

This was also another possession of the Kennedies. In the testament of Mr. James Ker, minister of Colmonell, who died in 1616, David Kennedy, son to *Hew Kennedy of Clachantoune*, is mentioned as indebted to him in the sum of iiije. lb., as 'takisman of ye half teynd of Colmonell, for ye zeirs of God 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615.*' Clachantoune is now the property of J. F. Gray, Esq.

CORSECLAYS.

The old house of Corseclays stood at the junction of the Muek and the Stinehar. The property originally was of small extent, being only a two merk land ; but the M'Alexanders, to whom it belonged from an early period, acquired large possessions in the vicinity. The first of the family we meet with was *Thomas M'Alexander of Corsclays*, who must have died before 1603, in which year his son, *George M'Alexander of*

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Corsclays, was retoured in the lands of Piumore and others. *George* died before 1619, and was succeeded by his son *Robert M'Alexander of Corsclays*, who, in 1649, was appointed curator and overseer to the son of the Rev. Andro Millar, deceased minister of Ayr.* He had a son, *George*, whose name occurs in the testament of "George Wat, merchand burges of Air," as one of his debtors.* *George*, however, seems to have predeceased his father. *Robert M'Alexander of Corsclays*, heir of *Robert M'Alexander of Corsclays*, his father, was retoured in the property in 1658. The possessions of the family at this period consisted of the three pound land of Kirkdominie and Ballibeg, the two merk land of Viccartoun, the forty shilling land of Lommochie, the merk land of Laggangill, the merk land of Drummolong, the two merk land of *Corsecleys*, the forty shilling land of Drummoir, the forty shilling land of Pinmoir and Lagansaroeh, the two merk land of Cairnquhin, the corn miln of Pennieclontie, with the salmon fishing in the Stinchar, the merk land of Pennieclontie, the sixteen shilling eight penny land called Nether Milntoun of Assil, and milnstead of the same—acquired from the Kennedies of Beunane—part of the five merk ten shilling land of M'Murriestounc or Ballig, "extending to ane sixteen shilling eight penneye land of old extent in Glenstincher, within the earldome of Carrick," part of the "Maynes of Daljarrock, commonlie callit the Yle of Daljarrock, upon the south side of the watter of Stincher." The M'Alexanders of Corsecleys had thus considerable property. They were connected with the Dalreoch and Drummochrine families, all of whom have long since been extinct. Corsecleays now belongs to R. Kerr, Esq. of Chapeldonane.

THE CRAIG.

The ten pound land of *the Craig*—the old mansion-house of which stood below the influx of the *Duish* into the

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Stinchar—belonged, in 1602, to *David Grahame* of Craig, who, along with *Alexander Kennedy* of Daljarrock, was “dilatit” before the High Court of Justiciary for the slaughter of *Richard Spens*, servitor to the Earl of Cassilis, at the feud gathering at Pennyglen in December, 1601. *Gilbert Grahame*, younger of Craig, was “dilatit,” for the same offence, in 1605. Soon after this, the property fell to the Grougar branch of the Grahames of Knockdolian. *Robert Grahame* of Grougar, heir male of his uncle, *John Grahame* of Knockdolian, was retoured in the lands of Craig in 1606. *David Grahame* of Craig is mentioned in the list of debtors to “*Michael Dalrumpel*, merchand burgess of Air,”* who died in 1613. *Gilbert Grahame* of Craig appears as one of the debtors in the latter-will of *John Muir*, cordiner, Maybole,* who died in 1614. In 1616, *David Kennedy* of Kirkhill, heir male of his uncle, *Thomas Kennedy* of Kirkhill, was retoured in the property of *Craig*. From the Kennedies of Kirkhill the lands were acquired by a branch of the Fergussons. *John Fergusson* of Craig died 1st Oct., 1667, aged 55. He was married to *Janet Lynn*, who died 1st November, 1689, aged 69. *James Fergusson*, their son, died 1st September, 1701, aged 49. His spouse was *Marion Gemmel*. The tablet, on the outer wall of the churchyard of Colmonell, bearing this inscription, was erected by *Robert Fergusson*, probably the grandson of *John Fergusson* of Craig. From the Fergussons, the lands passed to a family of the name of *Hutchison*, from whom they were acquired by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor. A headstone in the churchyard of Colmonell, on which the arms of the family are inscribed, records that *David Kennedy* of Craig died 15th January, 1782, aged 68 ;† also his spouse, *Mary Douglas*, who died 4th August, 1767, aged 45. *John*, *James*, and *Robert* are mentioned as their children. From

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† *James Montgomerie* of Langschaw married *Barbara*, daughter of *John Kennedy* of Craig, or *Barclanachan*, in *Carrick*, by a daughter of *Hunterston*, but had no issue.—*Ayrshire Families*, vol. iii., p. 191.

the same evidence it appears that he was succeeded by his son,**David Kennedy* of Craig, who died 12th February, 1825, aged 71. He was married to Mary M'Millan, whose death occurred on the 9th March, 1829, in the 78th year of her age. They had several children. David, their eldest son, married Miss Dalton, heiress of Crosbie, near Carlisle. He was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse; and was succeeded by his son, David Dalton Kennedy. He married Margueretta Craufurd, second daughter of A. C. B. Craufurd of Ardmillan, and left a son, *Archibald*, now of Craig.

Arms—On a Shield, three Cross Crosslets.

Motto—"Avisé la Fin."

DALJARROCK.

According to Abercrombie, Daljarrock House stood on the north side of the Stinchar, "at the head of a pleasant plaine, looking westward, below which Stinchar receives *Dusk*." The Kennedies of Daljarrock were no doubt a branch of the Bargany family. The first of them of whom we have any notice is *Patrik Kennedy, younger of Dalgerrok*, who took part with Kilkerran and others, in the "invasion of the Laird of Camlarg," in the fenced court of Air, in 1564. Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, was americiated for not entering him to underly the law for the offence. The whole of the Kennedies would thus appear to have countenanced the attack. *Alexander Kennedy of Daljarrock*, probably the immediate successor of Patrick, was engaged in the slaughter of Spens, servant to the Earl of Cassilis, in 1601. The same Alexander occurs in the list of debtors to the deceased "Williame Broune, merchand burges of Air,"* in 1613. He was succeeded by his son, "Patrik Kennedy, sone to Alexr. Kennedy of Daljarrok," whose name is mentioned in the testament of William Fergusson, Mayboil,

* This "Williame Broune" appears to have been a very extensive dealer. There was scarcely a person of note in the district who was not in his books. The whole inventar and debts amounted to iiiicj. iiic. xxlb. xviis. iiid.

February, 1622.* His son appears to have been John “Kennedy, younger of Daljarroke,” who occurs in the testament of a person of the name of Kennedy, in Ballantrae, 1643.* William Kennedy, yr. of Daljarrock, probably the grandson of John, appears as a ruling elder in the Ayr Presbytery Records in 1696. William Kennedy of Daljarrock had sasine of that property 2d May 1701. Also of the twenty shilling land of Little Shalloch of Mark, parish of Barr, 13th Sept. 1702. The same name, *William Kennedy of Daljarrock*, is to be found pretty regularly in the list of Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire, from 1711 till 1740; and his will is recorded 13th Sept. 1750. In 1763 (8th November), Hugh M‘Ilwraith of Auchenflour, obtained sasine of the forty shilling land of Auchenflour, upon a charter of adjudication by *Captain Robert Kennedy* of Daljarrock, dated 12th August, 1763. William Kennedy of Daljarrock married Janet Cathcart, daughter of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton and Killochan, and had the misfortune, late in life, to be drowned in the river Ayr, between the Old and New Bridges. He had been for some time factor over the estates of the Earl of Cassilis, to whom, it is believed, he was related. His second daughter and heiress married Robert Thompson, father of the present proprietor, *Robert Thompson Kennedy*.

Arms.—First and fourth, those of Kennedy; second and third, those of Cathcart of Carleton.

DALREOCH.

The three merk land of Dalreoch, with the fishing in the water of Ardstinchar, and other lands in the parish, belonged, at an early period, to a branch of the *M‘Alexanders*, who possessed, at one time, considerable property in Carrick. The first of whom we find any notice is *John M‘Alexander* of Dalreoch, who, along with a great many others, was dilati—

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

but discharged—for not attending the Raid at Dumfries, in 1600. He was on Bargany's side at the feud fight with the Earl of Cassilis at Pennyglen, in 1601. His name occurs in the list of persons denounced by the Privy Council for appearing in arms on the occasion. He was again denounced for the same cause in 1607. In 1613, ——— *M'Alexander* of Dalreoch is mentioned in the testamentary list of debtors to the deceased "Willame Broune, merchand burges of Air."* The next successor appears to have been *Andrew M'Alexander* of Dalreoch, who must have died before 1647, in which year his son, *John M'Alexander* of Dalreoch, was retoured his heir. He died before 1685, and was succeeded by his son, *Hugo M'Alexander* of Dalreoch. *Hew M'Alexander* of Dalreoch had sasine of the lands of Camluthie and Monunscheon, called M'Moriestoune, 29th June, 1694. William M'Ilwraith of Balclaitchie purchased Dalreoch from the last of the Mac-Alexanders, and left it to his grandson, William Leggatt of Balockhart, who again left it to James Kennedy, his second cousin, brother to the late Primrose William Kennedy of Drummellane.



DORMAL

Was possessed by the Cathcarts of Carleton during the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth centuries. It now belongs to *D. M'Whirter M'Kie*.



DRUMLONGFUIRD.

The three pound land of Ballochebroik, Drumlougfuid, and Corwardow (now Corwar) belonged, in 1631, to John Campbell of Kinganeleuch. The property was subsequently acquired by the Kennedies of Kirkmichael, in whose hands

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

it remained for some generations—the last laird, David Kennedy of Kirkmichael (brother to Lady Shaw Kennedy of Kirkmichael), disposing of it to Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh. It, with other lands, formed the estate of the late *Thomas Dickenson Rotch, Esq.*, who had been at great expense in improving them. It is now under the charge of the trustees of the late Sir W. Fettes. The house, built of granite, stands surrounded by several mountain tarns, and to the south has Lochmaberry in view; while to the east and north it is surrounded by the magnificent mountain of Shalloch-a-Minach, which is 2700 feet above the sea. In its own peculiar style of beauty Drumlongfuir is unrivalled in the county. Mr. Rotch—third son of Benjamin Rotch, from Massachusetts, in America, the introducer of the southern whale fishery into Britain—married Miss Katherine Wason, and had issue.

Arms—Quarterly : Argent and Gules, in the first and fourth quarters a Lion, rampant, Azure, crowned, Or; in the second and third, Fetters, of the last; over all, a Maltese Cross, of the first.

Crest—On a Rock, proper, an Eagle, Argent, wings elevated.

Motto—"Dieu est ma roche."

FARDINREOCH

Belonged to Thomas Boyd of Penkill in 1616. In 1668, John Earl of Cassilis was retoured in the property. It is now possessed by *A. Dunlop*.

GLENDUISK.

The lands of *Glenduisck* belonged, from an early period, to the Cathcarts of Carleton. There was a mansion-house on the property when Abercrombie wrote, which he describes as standing on the rising ground a little up Duisck. The lands continued in the Cathcart family till after 1636, in August

of which year “William Cathcart of Glendowsk” died. In his latter-will he nominated Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, his only executrix ; and his debts “being payit,” continues the document, “he levis the superplus of his frie geir to his said spous, and *William, Jonet, Margaret, and Agnes Cathcartis, ye bairnis.*”* In 1758 (10th Oct.), John Cathcart of Glendusk gave furth a certain sum from the lands of Killup, on an heritable security granted by Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, Bart., dated September 19, 1758. The property was acquired by the grandfather of the present proprietor, in 1776. *John M’Culloch* of Glenduisk died 17th September, 1792, aged 42. He was descended of the M’Cullochs of Bar. William M’Culloch was proprietor of Changue, and some other lands in the same parish ; but being descended from John M’Culloch, a younger branch of the family, proprietor of Black Clanchrie and Clanchrie, who lived and died at Meikle Shalloch, these properties fell into the hands of John M’Culloch, whose curator sold them, during his minority, and bought Glenduisk. He married Margaret M’Cracken, who died on the 2d April, 1827, aged 66. He was succeeded by his son, *William M’Culloch* of Glenduisk, who died 6th May, 1830, aged 42. His brother, John M’Culloch, died 9th July, 1836, also aged 42 ; and his wife, *Elizabeth M’Kie*, died 24th January, 1843, aged 41. Their son, *William M’Culloch* of Glenduisk, succeeded to the property on the death of his father.

KILDONAN.

The old *House of Kildonan* stood upon the east bank of the Duisk, about a mile from the junction of that stream with the Stinchar. The lands were possessed, in the fifteenth century, by a branch of the border family of Eccles of that ilk. *Johnne Eccles of Kildonane* was concerned, along with

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Bargany's party, at the affair of Pennyglen, in 1601. One of his ancestors, *Mungo Eccles of that Ilk*, took part in the Carriek feuds as early as 1528. He was, along with the Bargany Kennedies, at the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus, Alexander Kirkwood, and Patrick Wilsone, in that year. "Johnne ecclis of Kildonnell" is mentioned in the testament of "Nathane Inglis, minister of Rickertoun," who died in 1612, as his debtor to the amount of "thrieseoir six pund." The same individual was also a witness to the testament of John Cathcart of Carleton, in 1612. "Johnne Ecclis, Laird of Kildonan," is amongst the list of debtors to "George Wat, merchand burges of Air," who died in 1618. *Johnne Eccles, younger of Kildonane*, was cautioner for Margaret Eccles—no doubt his sister—spouse of Hew Kennedy of Gleneorse, in 1636. The children of deceased were Agnes, Margaret, Janet, and Elizabeth Kennedy. The young laird of Kildonan was a ruling elder in Straiton parish, in 1645. Shortly after this the property seems to have passed to the Carleton family. In 1662, Hugh Cathcart of Carleton was retoured in the lands of Kildonan; so was John Cathcart of Carleton in 1680, and also Hugh Cathcart of Carleton in 1683. Sometime after this, Kildonan must have been re-acquired by a descendant of the former proprietors. *Robert Eccles of Kildonan* had sasine of the lands of Arnshaine, in security of a bond, 20th August 1697. He was a Commissioner of Supply from 1712 till 1726. *Mr William Eccles*, doctor of medicine—mentioned by Nisbet as the possessor of *Kildonan*, and representative of that "ancient family"—must have been the successor of *Robert*. The Arms of Eccles of Kildonan were, according to Nisbet, Argent, two Halberts, crossing each other Saltier ways, Azure; Crest, a broken Halbert; with the Motto, "Se defendendo." The next proprietor of Kildonan was *James Chalmers*, whose name occurs in the sederunt of Commissioners of Supply in 1749 and 1755. It was bought some thirty years ago by the late Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, but it is now the property of the Scottish Episcopal Fund.

KILSANCTNINIANE.

As early as 1609, *Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan* was returned, as heir of his father, in the three merk land of *Kil-aniniane*. The property remained with the Ardmillan family till it passed, by marriage, to the M'Meikins, with whom it continued for four generations. In 1814, the heiress, Marion M'Meikin, widow of George Buchan, married George Torrance, then a H. P. Lieutenant of Infantry, now proprietor of Cultyzeone, near Maybole. On Mrs Torrance's death, without issue, the lands came into the market, and were purchased by RIGBY WASON, a native of Liverpool, and at one time M.P. for Ipswich. This gentleman also purchased the lands of Corwar, for many generations the property and shooting ground of the Kennedies of Kirkmichael. Mr Wason has built a large mansion on Corwar, which had been previously embellished by plantations laid down about forty years ago by the late Dr Hamilton of Edinburgh.

 KNOCKDAW.

The twenty-six shilling land of Knoekdaw was possessed, in 1547, by *Thomas Kennedy*, who, along with his sons, David and Fergus, had to find caution, for themselves and accomplices, to satisfy Robert Cathcart of Carleton for the mutilation of his hand, and other injuries inflicted by them. He was of the original stock of Bennane, and styled, in 1547, their nearest of kin. He married a *Janet Kennedy*, but of what house does not appear. He died at Knoekdaw, 26th April, 1549. In his testament he appointed his body to be buried at Colmonell, and constituted David Kennedy, his eldest son, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, his executors. He left to his wife certain lands, which he held in taek from William Edzare of Kynhilt. He also left a legacy of 40s. to his son *Thomas*, and made provision for his two daughters, *Issobell* and *Cristyn*. He was

succeeded by his son, *David Kennedy of Knockdaw*, who, in 1567-8, obtained half of the ehureh lands of Colmonell, belonging to the rectory, in fee-firm, from the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow. His successor, apparently his brother, *Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw*, was "dilatit," in 1600, for "abyding fra the Leutenmentis Raid of Dumfries." Fergus must have died soon afterwards. In 1601, *Gilbert Kennedy of Knockdaw* was at the skirmish of Penninglen, between Cassilis and Bargany, where the latter, his chief, was slain. The next we find on record was "Fergus Kennedy of Knockda," whose name appears, in 1616, in the testament of Mr James Ker, minister of Colmonell, as debtor for "ye teyndis of Colmonell possest be him in anno 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615 zeirs, and tak deutie yrof, vpliftit be him, his factors, doars, and ehalmerlanes in his name, iiije lb." A daughter of this laird of Knockdaw, Jonet Kennedy, was married to James Dalrymple of Stair, and became mother of the first Viscount Stair. Her husband died in early life, in January 1625. In his testament, "ffergus Kennedy of Knoekdaw, guidsr. [grandfather] to James Dalrymple, lautfull sone to ye defunct, procreat betuix him and Jonet Kennedy, his relict," is appointed "in name and behalf of ye said James executor dative."* Fergus Kennedy appears to have been succeeded by David Kennedy, who died before 1632. In that year Catharina Kennedy, heiress of "the *late* David Kennedy of Knoekdaw," was retoured in the superiority and lands of Cunray. David was succeeded by John Kennedy of Knoekdaw, whose son, David Kennedy, was retoured in the lands of Cunray, Knoekdaw, &c., in 1650. Knoekdaw, soon after this, passed into the hands of Bargany, who was the proprietor when *Abercrombie* wrote his account of Carrick. It still forms part of the Bargany estate. Tradition says that one of the family of Knockdaw, *Gilbert* (the same, no doubt, who succeeded to the property in 1601), was so good a swordsman that he was indued to go to Smithfield, Lon-

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

don, to meet the challenge of a celebrated Italian fencer. They fought, and the foreigner was slain. It is to this circumstance, no doubt, that the rhyme refers—

“ There was a champion I know,
Sprung of the great house of Knockdaw.”

GRAHAMS AND M'CUBBINS OF KNOCKDOLIAN.

The barony of Knockdolian—which consisted of the twenty pound land of Knockdolian, in the parish of Colmonell, the forty shilling land of Auchinsoull, in the parish of Ballantrae, and the four merk land of Little Shallochane, in Kirkcudbright Innertig—was acquired, towards the close of the fifteenth century, by a family of the name of Grahame. They were perhaps a branch of the house of Menteith, descended from Sir John Grahame of Kilbride, called Sir John with the bright sword. He had a charter of the lands of Kilbride, in Strathern, from his father, Malice, Earl of Menteith, 7th April, 1464. He was the ancestor of the Grahams on both sides of the border. The first whom we find of Knockdolian was *Robert Grahame*, who, in 1525, was concerned as an ally of the Earl of Cassilis, in the slaughter of Kennedy of Lochland.* In 1554, *Robert Graham of Knockdolian* was on the assize at the trial of George Crawford of Lefnorris, for intercommuning with Duncan Hunter of Ballagane, who was then at the horn. In 1584, Robert Grahame of Knockdolian was one of the assize on the trial of David Home of Argatie, for intercommuning with the Earl of Mar and other traitors. He, next year, officiated in a similar capacity on the trial of “Malcolme Dowglas of Mains,” for being concerned in the Raid of Ruthven. The Lairds of Knockdolian seem to have been persons of considerable importance, both locally and politically. On the decline of the Kilmarnock family, who

* Criminal Trials.

adhered steadfastly to the fortunes of the unhappy Mary, they obtained a grant of the barony of Grougar, in the district of Cuninghame. Lord Boyd resolved to resist Knockdolian in taking possession of the lands, and for this purpose solicited the assistance of his friends. Amongst the Boyd papers is a letter from "my Lord Angus," dated 7th August, 1590, promising to send, for "ye ald standain kindnes betwix our houses," his friends of Douglas and Niddisdail, "agane the tent off yis instant, to Grougar," for the "court haldin" of Lord Boyd, that he might repel the invasion of Knockdolian. How the affair was arranged, or whether any bloodshed took place on the occasion, does not appear; but the lands of Grougar continued in possession of the Grahams for some time. In 1591, *John*, or rather *Sir John Grahame of Knockdolian*, was one of the assize on the trial of "Eufame Mackalrane," for witchcraft. In 1592-3, *John Graham of Knockdolian* became security, along with others, for John, Earl of Menteith, not to pursue the feud against Walter Lekky of that ilk. In 1599, *Johne Graham of Knockdolian* was charged before the supreme court with abiding from the raid of Stirling. He, however, produced the King's letters sanctioning his absence, and was acquitted. In 1604, *Johne Grahame of Knockdolian* was on the assize at the trial of parties engaged at the "Field of the Lennox." He married *Helen*, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, and widow of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglinton. He died before 1606, in which year he was succeeded by his brother, Robert Grahame of Grougar.* In 1628, Robert Grahame of Auchinbowie was retoured heir to his father, Robert Grahame of Knockdolian, in the "20 pund land" of Knockdolian, the other portions of the estate having apparently been parted with previously. Soon after this the property passed into the hands of the Kirkmichael family. Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichael, heir of his father David, was retoured in the lands of Knockdolian, in 1653. When Abercrombie wrote his description of

* Ayrshire Retours.

Carrick, the house of Knockdolian was "the seat of the M'Kubbens," the successors of the Kennedies of Kirkmichael. "Fergusius M'Cubein, filius Fergusii M'Cubein de Knockdoliane, haeres masculus Fergusii M'Cubein junioris de Knockdolian, filii fratris," was retoured, August 29, 1677, in "20 libratis terrarum de Knockdoliane cum piscatione in aqua de Stincher, in parochia de Colmonell et balliatu de Carrick ; 40 solidatis terrarum de Auchinsoull, in parochia de Ballentray ; 4 mercatis terrarum de Little Shallochane, in parochia de Kirkcudbright Innertig, et balliatu de Carrick praedicto ; unitis in baroniam de Knockdoliane."* According to Abercrombie, the M'Cubbins had greatly improved the lands round Knockdolian. The old castle of Knockdolian was built, about the middle of the seventeenth century, by Fergus M'Cubbin and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, on, it is believed, the foundation of a much more ancient structure, of the knightly family of the Grahams, the ancient proprietors of the estate. Sir Fergus M'Cubbine of Knockdolian had sasine of an annual rent, 25th Dec., 1702. Fergus M'Cubbine, of Knockdolian, had sasine of an annual rent, furth of the mains of Glentige, &c., 13th Nov., 1703. The M'Cubbins were descended from *Thomas M'Cubbin*, who, in 1511, was proprietor of Tredenock, directly opposite the old castle of Barclanachan, now Kilkerran. *Fergus M'Cubbin*, the last proprietor of Knockdolian of that name, was a keen supporter of the Covenant during the reigns of Charles I. and II., and had, upon several occasions, given protection and maintenance to the famous preacher, Alexander Peden, for which he had been pretty severely fined. Peden having again solicited the laird to conceal him, the entreaty was refused ; upon which, tradition says, Peden declared, in a moment of irritation, that Knockdolian would not continue in the possession of a male of the family. At this time the laird had two stalwart sons, one of whom soon afterwards fell from a tree in the orchard, and was killed. The other was drowned from a boat on a

* Ayrshire Retours.

summer day, in the Bay of Ballantrae. Fergus M'Cubbin, who was alive in 1712, had a daughter, Margaret, from whom are descended the

CATHCARTS OF KNOCKDOLIAN,

Who, as well as the Cathcarts of Genoch, are a branch of the Carleton family.

James Cathcart of Barneill, second son of John Cathcart of Carleton, and grandson of Robert Cathcart of Kiloehau, was married to Margaret Cathcart. He obtained a charter of the lands of Easter Barneill M'Lune from King James, in 1601, and purchased the estate of Genoch, in Wigtonshire, about 1618. He died about 1636, leaving two sons and one daughter—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Robert, married to Elizabeth Kennedy.
3. Margaret, married to Hew Kennedy of Bennane, and had issue.

John,* his eldest son, was married, on 8th February, 1632, to Rosina, daughter of Sir Peter Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart., by whom he had issue—

1. William, who succeeded him.
2. Robert, married, 1st July, 1690, Margaret, daughter of Fergus M'Cubbin of Knockdolian.

William, the eldest son, married, on 29th December, 1671, Janet, eldest daughter of Quentin Kennedy of Drummellane, by whom there was one child, Agnes, who married the Rev. William Wilson, minister of Inch; and in 1698, with consent of her husband, disposed the estate of Genoch to her uncle, Robert, who had married the heiress of Knockdolian.

Robert Cathcart of Genoch, as heir to Robert Cathcart of Barneill, his uncle, had sasine of the two merk land of Balbeg,

* John Cathcart of Gennoch, in Wigtonshire, was fined, in 1662, in £2000 Scots, for art and part with Oliver Cromwell in his usurpation.—*Wodrow, folio edition, Appendix, vol. 1., p. 66.*

&c., parish of Kirkoswald, 10th May, 1699. By his wife, Margaret M'Cubbin of Knockdolian, he had issue—

1. John, who succeeded about 1737.
2. Fergus, said to have gone to America.
3. Jean, who died unmarried.

John Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian married, 9th June, 1719, Agnes, eldest daughter of Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir.* He died in 1779,† and left an only son,

Robert, born in 1721, and died in 1784. He was married, 12th May, 1763, to Marion, only daughter of John Buchan of Letham, Haddingtonshire, and Elizabeth Hepburn of Smeaton. Marion died at Drum, Mid-Lothian, on 10th August, 1810, aged 70 years. Their issue were—

1. Elizabeth, born 25th December, 1766, and died at Edinburgh married, 3d January, 1842.
2. John, born 14th May, 1768, and succeeded on the death of his father in 1784.
3. Robert Cathcart of Drum, W.S., born June 22, 1773; married, 16th October, 1797, Ann, eldest daughter of John Cadell of Cockenzie, by whom he had one son and seven daughters, and died on the 18th November, 1812, at the early age of 39. His son, Robert, died in India, after a residence of eight years, on the 26th May, 1834, at the early age of 27.

John Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1791; but in a few years retired to the country, where he spent a long life of usefulness on his estates. His character as a proprietor and gentleman was highly esteemed in the district. He died at Genoch, 5th October, 1835, aged 67. He married, on 17th June, 1795, Ann Gordon, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon of Rockville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who

* This Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir, in the parish of Paisley, and borders of Lochwinnoch parish, was the nephew of the first Earl of Dundonald. His father, Captain Gavin Cochrane of Craigmuir, was the seventh son of Alexander Blair, younger son of Blair of that Ilk, and Elizabeth Cochrane, heiress of Cochrane. Blair changed his name to Cochrane. The said Alexander of Craigmuir married a daughter of Kennedy of Kirk-michael.

† *Simple's Renfrewshire*, p. 255.

was third son of William, second Lord Aberdeen, by Lady Ann Gordon, daughter of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon. Mrs Cathcart died at Genoch on 27th March, 1837. Of this marriage there was issue—

1. Ann, born April, 1796; married, November, 1839, to Samuel Berger, junr., Esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.
2. Robert, born March, 1797.
3. George, died young, at Bath, in 1811.
4. Alexander, born 6th March, 1800.
5. Marion, born in 1809, and died at Genoch in March, 1824.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian. He entered the civil service of the East India Company, and died at Agra, Bengal, unmarried, on 14th July, 1840, having survived his father scarcely five years.

Alexander Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian succeeded, in 1840, on the death of his brother, Robert. Having sold Genoch, he acquired the property of Craignell, adjoining his Ayrshire estate, and built a commodious and elegant mansion, after a design by Mr Rhind, near the ruins of the old Castle of Knockdolian. He married, 13th July, 1841, Margaret, fourth daughter of James Murdoch, Esq.

Arms of Cathcart—On a Field, Azure, three Cross Crosslets, fitchee, issuing out of as many Crescents, Argent; and in a chief, a Man's Heart, Gules, ensigned with an Imperial Crown, proper, for Douglas.

Crest—A Dexter Hand, couped at the wrist, issuing out of a wreath, holding up a Crescent, Argent.

Motto—"I hope to speed."

Arms of M'Cubbin—On a Field. Azure, a Castle, Argent, on a rock, proper.

Crest—A Swallow, proper, Close.

Motto—"Nulli, Præda."

MILLENDERDAILL.

The five shilling land of Millenderdaill belonged to the Grahames of Knockdolian in 1606. It was subsequently acquired by a branch of the Fergussons of Kilkerran. *James Fergusone of Millenderdaill*, heir of his father, *John*, was retoured in the lands in 1677. It is now the property of *Archibald Kennedy of Craig*.

PINMORE.

The forty shilling land of Pinmore belonged, towards the close of the sixteenth century, to the Blairs of Adamton, in the parish of Monkton. In 1576-7 (February 15), David Blair of Adamtounne gave sasine to his son, James Blair, and his heirs, "of all and haill the xls. land of Pynmoir, of auld extent, with the pertinentis, liand wtin. the erledome of Carriack and shrefdome of Air." This proceeded on a charter dated March 6, 1574-5, "reservand his fatheris lifrent of the samin."* In 1603, Pinmore was possessed by the *M'Alexanders of Corsclays*. It continued in their possession till about 1660, when it was acquired by John Cathcart of Carleton, with whose family it remained till it fell into the hands of one of the numerous branches of the Kennedies. Robert Kennedy of Pinmore, the last proprietor of the name, suffered severely, with many others, by the failure of Douglas, Heron, and Company's Bank, and was necessitated to sell his estate. His family were descended of the Kennedies of Bennane. He married a daughter of Vans of Barnbarrow, an old family in Wigtonshire, and left a son, General Vans Kennedy, of the Indian army—an officer highly distinguished for his literary acquirements—and three daughters, one of whom was the authoress of "Father Clement," "Dunallan,"

* Mason's Notes.

and several religious works. Hugh Hamilton, son to the minister of Girvan, became the purchaser of Pinmore. He married Miss Ritchie of Busbie, but died without issue. He was succeeded by Captain H. Hamilton, son of his second cousin.

PINQUHIRRIE.

The two merk land of Pinquhirrie belonged, in the sixteenth century, to one of the numerous branches of the Kennedies, but whether of the Cassilis or Bargany stock does not appear. The first we find of the family is *Johnne Kennedy of Banquhirrie* (Pinquhirrie), who, in 1596-7, was objected to on the assize of Robert Hamiltoun of Inchmauchan and others, because he was "nocht a baronne." This John took an active part in the feuds that prevailed at the time. Crawford of Kerse, in Kyle, having invaded Carrick, and slain a person of the name of George Kennedy, Pinquhirrie was the chief leader in a retaliatory raid across the Doon, when two Crawfurds, John and Rodger, were slaughtered. To save himself from the vengeance of Kerse, he went under the protection of Bargany, and was taken into the household. Notwithstanding this, he fought on the side of Cassilis against Bargany at Pennyglen, in 1601, from which circumstance it may be inferred that Pinquhirrie was a dependent of the former. He was included in the list of persons "absolved," along with Cassilis, in 1602, for appearing in arms on the occasion. His son and successor was *Hew Kennedy of Pinquhirrie*. His name occurs, as a witness, in the latter-will of Margaret Hamilton, spouse to "Antonie Kennedy of boigend," who died in 1613. He is again mentioned in similar documents in 1614 and 1620.* He was succeeded by *Johnne Kennedy of Pinquhirrie*, who must have died before 1637, in which year his widow, Jonet

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Kennedy, died. From her latter-will it appears she left a daughter. The inventory was "gevin vp be Anthonie Kennedy, in name and behalf of Jonet Kennedy, lauchtfull dochter to the defunct, and execrix. dative," &c. The successor of John seems to have been *Thomas Kennedy* of Pinquhirrie, who "deceissit Oct., 1644." The inventory of "guids and geir" was "gevin vp be Robt. Chalmeris, son of John Chalmeris of Sachrie, lawfull creditor," &c. Thomas having thus died without issue, the property soon afterwards passed into the hands of the Earls of Cassilis. John, Earl of Cassilis, was retoured in the lands of Pinquhirrie, in 1668. Subsequently, they were acquired by the Kennedies of Kirkhill, and were sold by their descendant, T. F. Kennedy of Dunure, to Mr. Thomas Sloan. He dying in 1844, without issue, they fell to his nephew, Mr. GILBERT M'CLUNG, the present proprietor.

PARISH OF DAILLY.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

“THE parish of *Dailly*,” says Chalmers, “was anciently called Dalmakeran, or Dalmaolkeran. The ancient parish church was dedicated to Saint Michael; and it was called the Church of Saint Michael, of Dalmaolkeran, or Dalmakeran—the latter being plainly an abbreviation of the former. The name of Dalmaolkeran is Scoto-Irish, and signifies the meadow of Saint Keran.” How the name of the parish came to be changed to *Dailly* is not known: whether it was simply an abbreviation of the original, or arose from the place of worship having been removed from Dalmaolkeran to Dailly, is matter of conjecture. *Dailly* may be derived from the Gaelic *Dal* or *Dail*, a valley, which is peculiarly descriptive of the parish of Dailly, intersected as it is throughout its whole length by the Girvan water.

The parish is about seven miles long, and varies from four to six in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Kirkmichael; on the south, by the parish of Barr, a great portion of which, previous to 1650, belonged to the parish of Dailly; on the west and south-west, by the parish of Girvan; and on the north and north-east, by the parish of Kirkoswald. Although nearly two miles from the sea, the island of Ailsa is included in it, from its having formed part of the barony of Knockgerran, now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa. Abercrombie, in his description of Carrick, says—

“They (the inhabitants) have plenty of poultry, hens, capons, ducks, geese, and Turkeys, at easie rates ; and for wild-fowl, partridge, moor-fowl, black-cocks, pliver, no place is better provided ; besyde, store of solan-geese, in so great plenty, that the very poorest of the people eat of them in their season, at easie rates ; besides other sea-fowles, which are brought from Ailsa, of the bigness of ducks, and of the taste of solan geese, and are called *albinacs* or *Ailsa cocks*, and *tarnathans*, of which there is so great a multitude about that isle, that when, by the shot of a piece, they are put upon the wing, they will darken the heavens above the spectators. This Ailsa is a rock in the sea, in which these solan-geese nestle and breed ; in which also there be conies and wild doves. It is reckoned as a part of the parish of *Daylie*, and belongs to the *Earl of Casilis*, and has the valuation of ten lib. land of old extent.”

The parish, in its topographical appearence, is one of the finest in the county. The hills rise gently on each side of the valley, and the river has many beautiful windings in the course of its passage through it. In agriculture, great improvements have lately taken place in the parish ; and, from the number of plantations in it, the surface is pleasantly varied and picturesque. It abounds in minerals—such as coal, limestone, and sandstone of the best quality—all of which are wrought to much advantage. Iron is also to be found ; but at so great a depth as to neutralise its value. The nature of the soil is as varied as the different strata upon which it rests. On the banks of the river it is light, and capable of high cultivation. On the south it rests on a bottom of gravel, and on the north it consists of a deep clay. “It is computed that 2500 acres are under wood, natural or planted. The trees planted are generally oak, ash, plane, and elm, with such proportion of Scotch, larch, and spruce firs, as fills the ground for an early crop. The indigenous trees are chiefly oak, ash, and birch. The woods of the first and last are remarkably well pruned and thinned every year. The felling of the Scotch and larch firs takes place at fifteen years growth, to

give room to the hard wood and spruce firs. The agricultural improvements, introduced since 1805, have been carried to greatest perfection on the estates of Kilkerran, Bargany, and Dalquharran. These consist chiefly of tile and surface draining, irrigation, and green cropping. Considerable expense has been incurred, both by the proprietors of Kilkerran and Dalquharran, by cutting new courses and embanking the river along the flat grounds, in an ingenious manner, so as to prevent the overflowing of the waters. In this way much valuable meadow land has been gained.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The parish may be said to have no political or civil history peculiar to itself. There is only one village, called New Dailly, which has grown up since the removal of the church from Old Dailly, in 1696. This was done because of the more central situation of the former. It consists of two short rows of houses, and contains upwards of 300 inhabitants. The present church was built in 1776. The ruins of the old church, as well as the church-yard, still remain. The site is delightfully in keeping with the seclusion and quiet of a place of worship. Of the ecclesiastical state of the parish, we learn from Chalmers that "the Church of Dalmakeran was granted, by Duncan, the first [second ; he was the son of Gilbert, Earl of Carrick] Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley ; and this was confirmed by Alexander II., in 1236. This church was afterwards transferred from the Monastery of Paisley to the Monastery of Crossragwell. The church was confirmed to the monks of Crossragwell by Robert I., and afterwards by Robert III., by a charter, wherein it is called *Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Dalmulkerane*. This church belonged to the monks of Crossragwell till the Reformation. * * * * The monks of Crossragwell enjoyed the revenues of the church of Dalmakeran, and provided a chaplain to serve the cure. In the rental of Crossragwell Abbey, which was given in

officially soon after the epoch of the Reformation, it was stated that the church of Daylie yielded 260 marks a year. In this parish, which was anciently of much greater extent, there were several chapels. There was one dedicated to St Machar, and named from him Machri-kill, which stood on a rivulet, about half a mile north-west from the old Castle of Kilkerran, at a place which still bears the name of Machri-kill, where the ruins of the chapel are extant. Another chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from this circumstance was called Lady Chapel. This stood in the lower end of a romantic dell, which was called Lady Glen, and which is not far from the modern mansion of Kilkerran. In 1617, the patronage and tithes of the church of Dailly, with the whole property of Crossragwell Abbey, was annexed, by act of Parliament, to the Bishoprick of Dunblane ; reserving to Peter Hewet, the Commendator of the Abbey, the income during his life. On the final abolition of Episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the church of Dailly was vested in the crown, to which it now belongs. In 1653, the whole south-east part of the parish of Dailly, comprehending a large extent of country on the upper branches of the river Stinchar, was detached from that parish, and formed a great part of the new parish of Barr, which was then created. On the other hand, the parish of Dailly, at the same time, received a small addition on the northern side, from the south part of the parish of Kirkoswald."

The parish records go back to 1691, but they have not, until a comparatively recent period, been regularly kept. The session minutes, as in most other parishes, refer chiefly to cases of Sabbath-breaking and immoral intercourse—presenting, in the latter respect, a sad picture of the times. "Oct. 26, 1701. The coaliers of Drummochrein compeired and confessed they had drawn water upon the Lord's day, in July last ; but that they did so, thinking it was a work of necessity." The charge against them was, in consequence, not insisted upon. It appears that coal was wrought on the lands of Drummochrein at an early period. We have before us a contract, dated the 27th July, 1617, between John M'Alexander of Drum-

mochrin and Hew Kennædy of Bennane, in which the former engages to furnish the latter with twenty loads of coal of his “colehewche of Drummochreine ; or gif ye samyn be not gangane, as God forbid,” he obliged himself to furnish the stipulated quantity out of “ye next gangane colehewiche, during ye space of aucht zeirs next.” The contract was signed before “Johne Cathcart of Carlthouse, younger, wryter heirof, and Robert M’Alexr., younger of Corselayis, Thomas M’Alexr., brother-germane to the said Robert.”

Amongst other delinquents, two elders are brought before the session for having purloined some of the poor’s money lifted at the church. They had secreted the cash about the stair of Bargany House. The case was fully proved against them, and they were rebuked accordingly.

The change from old to new style is thus minuted in the session and other books connected with the parish :—

“Aug. 2, 1752.

“By act of Parliament, the Julian form of the year, or old stile, ends with the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred & fifty-two, and the Gregorian, or new stile succeeds, whereby eleven days are taken out of the month of September forsaide, current year. All following dates are accordingly made after the new stile.”

ANTIQUITIES.

“At the western extremity of the ridge of hills on the south side of the parish, there are the remains of an encampment, 100 yards in length by 65 in breadth. It is of an oval form, and consists of two enclosures ; the inner one is more entire than the outer. Neither of them extends the whole way round, the ground being particularly steep for about fifty yards on the face of the hill. The encampment commands a magnificent view, particularly of the Island of Arran ; and Turnberry Castle, in the parish of Kirkoswald,

lies directly before it, towards the north. It may therefore have been connected with the plans or movements of Robert Bruce.”*

West of Penkill, says Abercrombie—writing about 1686 “lyes a high hill, called the *Sanckhill*, once memorable for the resort of people to conventicles, where they built a meeting house of turfe and wood.”

The same writer says—“Of late there was a discoverie made near the House of Bargany, and just opposite to the gate of the new avenue to this House, a sepulchre of square stone, covered over with flag stones, in which we found the bones of a man ; and in the place where his head was laid, an earthen pott, in which the diggers of it found some small pieces of silver, whereof the impression bore no letters that could be known.”

On the margin of a deep ravine amongst the hills which rise on the south side of the river, stand the ruins of the old tower of Kilkerran. It had been a place of great strength at one time. The houses of the proprietors, when Abercrombie wrote, were, as he enumerates them, “Pinkill, Killochan, Bargeny, Brunstoune, Dalquharra, Moorestoune, Drummochrin, Drumburle, Drummellan, and Barclanachan,” all of which were inhabited, and in good repair. Of these, Pinkill, Killochan, Brunstoune, Dalquharra, and Drumburle, still exist, though all in a ruinous state, save Killochan, Drumburle and Penkill.

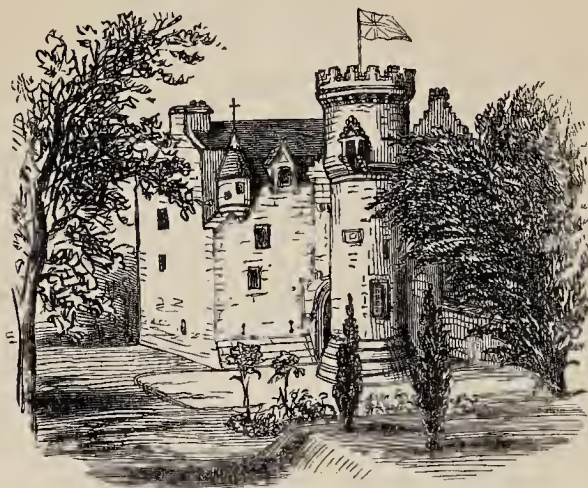
Penkill, The present proprietor of Penkill, with the genuine feeling of an antiquary, repaired and enlarged the old mansion as a summer residence. The principal portions of the building consists of a tower, with a spiral stair at the one corner, from which all the apartments enter. A stone, which had probably been built in the wall of the turnpike, above the main door, has been carefully restored. It contains the following inscription :—

“1642.

T. B. M. M.”

* Statistical Account.

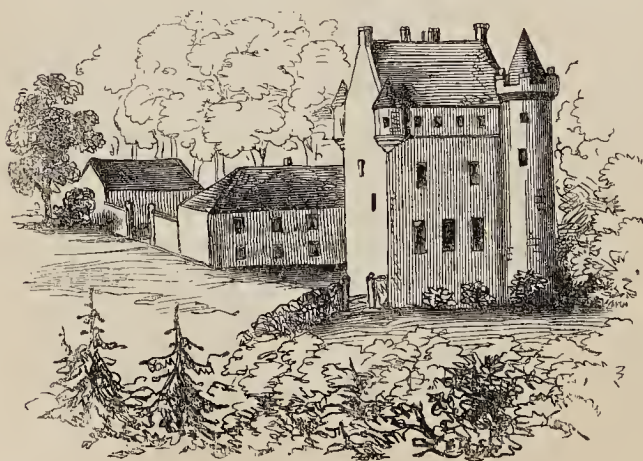
The house stands on a promontory of the stream in Glenquhapple, a romantic gorge which stretches towards Old Dailly.



Penkill.

Though situated low, compared with the surrounding high lands, it commands a pleasant glimpse of the country down the glen.

Killochan is in the same style, and was probably built

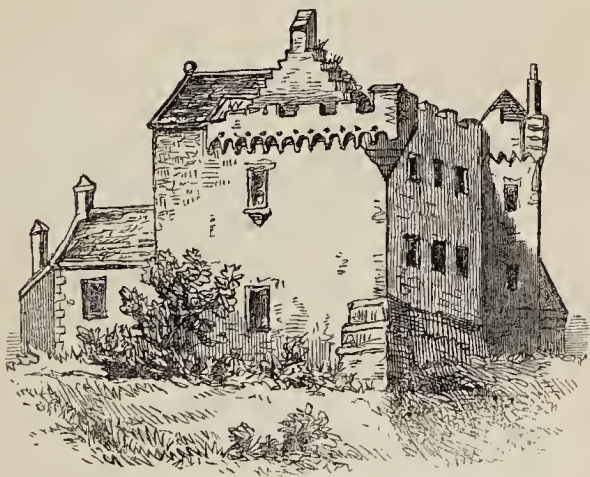


Killochan.

about the same time as Penkill. It is, however, much larger. Killochan was an ancient seat of the Cathcart family; and it still forms the principal residence, when in Scotland, of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton. It is in good repair, and stands on fine holm land, on the north side of the Girvan.

Brunstone occupies a gentle knoll on the north side of the Girvan, and has the appearance of having been defended by a moat. It is not a large building.

Dalquharran, though ruinous, is still very entire. It is a pretty extensive tower, and is situated on the margin of the Girvan. Abercrombie says—"Not far from this (Drum-



Dalquharran in 1798.

mochrin), downe the water (Girvan), stands the stately castle of Dalquharran, the building whereof is much improven by the additions lately made therto, which make it by very far the best house of all that country; surrounded with vast enclosures of wood, that the countrey is not able to consume it, by their building and other instruments. And amongst them there be oak trees of a considerable size, both for hight and breadth, that will serve either for jost or rooffe of good houses." The new mansion of Dalquharran is in the immediæ vicinity.

Drumburle is comparatively a modern house.

Lochmody Castle. Near to the Dailly Station of the Maybole and Girvan Railway, there is a fragment of an old Castle, about twenty-five or thirty feet high, called Lochmody. It does not seem to have been of any great extent, as it is situated on the banks of a ravine. Almost nothing is known of its history ; but of old it no doubt belonged to a sept of the Kennedies.

Ailsa Craig. The remains of a small castle, or fortified house, still exist on the rock, which is said to have been built by Philip II. of Spain.

The *old church of Dailly* is delightfully situated in a corner formed by the new road between it and New Dailly, which the late John Hamilton of Bargany made almost wholly out of his own pocket, that he might carry the public thoroughfare farther away from Bargany House. It had been built before the Reformation. Both gables and the side-walls are pretty entire. The belfry was surmounted by a cross ; but the branch of a tree, which spreads over it, knocked down the stones in a storm. In the burying-ground there are several old tombstones : one of unhewn granite, shaped like a coffin, has the figure of a sword and a mallet, or bottle upon it. There are three others, laid together, similar in form ; but the emblems are not so distinct. There are two flat grave-stones, with an inscription and this device, the date only being different—

“ I May.

“ 16 [three sand-glasses] 64.”

The churchyard contains the graves of two martyrs, to whose memory an upright square stone was erected by public subscription in 1825. It bears the following inscription :—
“ Here lies the corpse of John Semple, who was shot by Kilkerran, at command of Cornet James Douglas. Also, here lies Thomas M'Clorgan, who was shot, uncertain by whom, for their adherence to the word of God, and the covenanted work of Reformation, 1685.” Another grave is pointed out as the resting-place of a third martyr. It is covered by a rude flat whinstone, said to have formed the hearth of the

cottage in which the victim dwelt. He was slain at his own fireside by the king's dragoons ; and a small incision, as if made by the point of a broadsword, is asserted by tradition to have been cut out by the stroke of one of the soldiers. A reddish colour in the stone is also affirmed to be the shed blood of the martyr.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DAILLY.

BALMACLACHAN, OR BARCLANACHAN.

No vestige of this strong house now exists. It stood, as elsewhere mentioned, on the ground occupied by the modern mansion of Kilkerran. When Abercrombie wrote, it was surrounded by a thick wood. He says—"Upon the south syde [of the Girvan], and at some distance from the river, stands the House of Barclanachan, with its gardens and orchards, all which are surrounded by a wood. All the water from this downward, till near Dailly, being so covered with wood, that it looks like a forest.' No evidence apparently exists as to the origin of this family ; but Nisbet states that

John Kennedy had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Balmaclanachan in 1361, "dated at Dumbriton, in the 22d year of King David's reign," and adds, "this man's heirs male were served and retoured in common form as heirs and proprietors thereof, until Elizabeth Kennedy became heiress, whereby the male line was interrupted ; but she dying without issue, it was again restored in the person of Gilbert Kennedy, her father's brother, who infeft himself as her nearest heir, at the tower of Balmaclanachan, the 16th day of July, 1517." This charter, the title of which is given in *Robertson's Index*, is somewhat dubious. John Kennedy is not designed, and it conveys to him two shillings worth of land on the north side of the Girvan, with an annual revenue of ten merks

from *Bullichlewnekan*, &c. Barclanachan stood on the south side of the Girvan. John Kennedy had a previous charter from the same monarch "of the lands of Garvan, and an annual of *Ballenclonochans*;" and John Kennedy of *Dunure*, amongst other gifts, bestowed on the Church of Maybole "10 marcarum sterlingorum annuatim de terra ejus de *Balmaclew-hane*," &c. If these names apply to *Barclanachan*, it is evident that John Kennedy of *Dunure* was the proprietor in 1371, the year in which his donation is dated. It is supposed that the first of *Barclanachan*, and Fergus of *Drummellane* were brothers, sons of *John Kennedy* of the *Cove*, second son of the first family of Sir Gilbert of *Dunure*. The first we meet with, however, was

Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan who was engaged with *Bargany*, in 1528, in revenging the death of the Earl of *Cassilis*. He married *Elizabeth Blair*, and had a son, *George*, to whom he resigned the lands, reserving a liferent to himself and a terce to his wife, on the 28th June, 1538. He died intestate, at the battle of *Faaside*, in 1547.*

George Kennedy of Balmaclanachan was on the assize at the trial of *George Crawford* of *Lefnoreis*, in 1554, for intercommuning with the *Laird of Ballagane*. He was arraigned along with a number of others, in 1563, for attempting to restore *Popery* at *Kirkoswald*, &c.† He married *Janet* daughter of *Patrick Kennedy* of *Bargalton* and *Cameiscan*. He and his wife were infeft in the lands of *Balmaclanachan*. *Cameiscan* afterwards fell into the hands of *Balmaclanachan* and was sold to *Robert Wallace*, son of *Hugh Wallace* of *Cairnhill*, by *Lady Balmaclanachan*, with consent of her husband, and her sister, *Egidia*, widow of *John Grierson* of *Lag*. The resignation is dated at *Edinburgh*, the 5th of May, 1562 and at *Drumlanrig* the 4th of April, 1563. *George Kennedy* of *Balmaclanachan* bought the lands of *Glenmuck*, *Bellimore* &c., from *John Mure* of *Rowallan*, whose disposition is dated at *Balmaclanachan*, the 24th September, 1551. In 1556, he

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Criminal Trials.

disponed his heritable estate to his eldest son, Gilbert, by deed dated at Balmaclanachan, May 10. He had two other sons; *George*, to whom he gave the lands of Glenmuck and Bellimore; and *Oliver*, who succeeded *George*.

Gilbert Kennedy, of Balmaclanachan, married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains. He disponed his lands to his second son, David, 23d December, 1617.

David Kennedy, of Balmaclanachan. He married Janet, daughter of David Kennedy, in Maxwelston, and had himself and his wife infeft in the property. In 1633, on the 3d of February, at Holyrood House, with consent of his brother, Oliver Kennedy, he resigned his lands to his son, David. His wife, Janet Kennedy, died in 1630. Her testament was given up by her husband, in behalf of *Thomas* and *John* Kennedy, lawful "bairns to defunct, exr. dative."*

David Kennedy of Balmaclanachan married Jean, daughter of Hunter of Hunterston. He died on the 30th of July, 1689, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan, who was alive in 1722.

The property, soon after this, passed to the Fergussons of Kilkerran; and the family is now supposed to be extinct.

Nisbet says the "*Arms* which the family has always been in use to bear, as by their seals, and that above-mentioned,† are Argent, a Cheveron Gules, betwixt three Cross Croslets fitched Sable, and in chief a Lymphad, with a Star proper in the sinister point, contained within a double tressure flowered; and for *Crest*, an Anchor and Cable in the see; *Motto*, 'God be guide.' These arms are yet to be seen carved on his seal of arms to a resignation in Queen Mary's time; and on stone, upon the entry to the tower of Balmaclanachan, and several other places which are still standing. The tower was the mansion-house of the family before the year 1517."

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Their seals appended to the resignation of the lands in 1562.

KENNEDIES OF BARGANY.

All remains of the Castle of the Kennedies, the ancient possessors of Bargany, have been long ago removed ; Abercrombie in his description of Carrick, however, gives a very distinct account of it. He says—"In the midst of a forest, rather than a wood, stands in a low ground, near the brink of the river, the old castle of Bargany, on the south syde of Girvan ; which is ane argument of the sometime greatnesse of that family ; being a hudge, great, lofty tower, in the center of a quadrangular court, that had on each of three corners fyne well-built towers of freestone, four story high." The last of these towers was only taken down about thirty years ago. The castle stood quite close to the river, which protected one side of its court yard wall ; but the new house, built after the modern fashion, stands upon higher ground, southward of the old castle, which furnished materials both for "founding and finishing of the new house. It is a mighty commodious house ; and if any make a greater show and appearance, yet it has the advantage of them for contrivance and accommodation. It is flanked on the south with gardens, very pretty ; and has orchards lying westward of it." This "mighty commodious house" bears, from an inscription upon a stone in front of it, to have been built in 1681 (16 H. B. 81), so that Abercrombie must have written his account of Carrick very soon after this, while he held the incumbency at Maybole previous to the Revolution. "H. B." must stand for Hamilton of Bargany. The builder was John, second Lord Bargany, who made a considerable figure on the side of Presbyterianism, and died in 1693. Three additions have since been made to the house, which now forms a sort of square, and is both commodious and elegant. The woods and lawns can nowhere be surpassed.

The origin of the Kennedies of Bargany has been matter of doubt to some. The account given by the author of "The Historie of the Kennedies," written about 260 years ago, though it cannot be entirely relied upon, is not unworthy of notice, as

embodying the belief of the times. He says—"Now, at this tyme (about 1373), thair wes ane Laird in Carrik quhilk wes callit Macktaise. The Laird of Donour (Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, Knight) makis this Maktaise his gossip ; and the bairne being ane man-chyld, this Laird Maktaise wald neidis heff him to be his foster ; and in end, be wantene childreyne of his awin, maid his foster-sone his air, and gaiff him his landis efter him. And of that sone cam the House of Bargany, quha had na benefitt of the Hous of Donour." He farther states that "the Hous of Bargany cam to their preferment" by the valour of a second brother, *Hew*, who had been educated for a friar ; but his courage, as the writer quaintly remarks, not being "agreeabill to sa base ane office," he passed with the "Laird of Balquhane" to France, to aid Charles the Seventh against the English. This, according to the chronicler of the Kennedies, occurred "in the yeir of our Lord 1431"—an error, but probably a clerical or typographical one, as the battle of Bauge, in which Hew Kennedy so greatly distinguished himself, was fought in 1421. "He was callit Freir Hew," continues the writer, "and was for his valour, so beluiffit of the King of France, that he remaynit with him mony yeiris thairefter ; and went with him to the Holy Land. And at his returning, he resavitt word that his broder, the Laird of Bargany, was deid : Quhairupone he tuik leiff of the King of France, and gatt, in recompans of his service, mony gritt rewairdis of gold and mony ; and abuiiff all, he gaiff him leiff to weir airmis quarterly in his airmis, to wit, fleur-de-lyse, quhilk that hous weiris to this day. He com to Scotland, and bocht the ten pund land of *Arstensar*, and buildit the house thair of, and conqueist mony ma landis, be the benefeitt off the stipend of the King of France." Such is the old chronicler's account, written not two hundred years after the principal event of which he speaks.

In *Nisbet's Heraldry*, the origin of the Bargany Kennedies is thus stated :—"In the reign of King David the Bruce, John Kennedy of Dunure got several lands from that King, as by the *Rotula R. Davidis secundi*. He added to his patri-

monial inheritance the barony of Cassils, by Mary, his wife.* He had two sons: Sir Gilbert, his successor, and Sir Hugh Kenneday, of Ardinstinshire, who for his valour in the wars of France against the English, was honoured with the arms of France, &c., as I observed in my Essay on the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories. But there I was mistaken in saying that Kennedy of Bargany was descended of Sir Hugh, who was only uncle to the first Bargany." The first of Bargany, he subsequently states, was "Thomas Kennedy, second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Denure, by his first wife, a daughter of Sir James Sandilands, of Calder," and consequently a nephew of the alleged Sir Hugh of Ardstinchar. Sir Gilbert, he goes on to say, "married, secondly, Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert III., by whom he had a son, *James*, in consequence of which great match he disinherited his two elder sons. This occasioned a quarrel between Gilbert, the eldest, and James, in which the latter lost his life. Gilbert fled, and died in the French service, it is supposed, without issue; upon which his next brother, *Thomas*, succeeded his uncle, Sir Hugh, of Ardstinchar." By this account of the origin of the Bargany family, it would follow that they were the senior branch of the Kennedies.

In *Wood's Peerage* a different version of the first of the Bargany family is given. He is there said to have been Sir *Hugh* Kennedy, *fourth* son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, by his first wife, the daughter of Sir James Sandilands, of Calder—both genealogists following the old chronicler as to the name, *Hew*, and the fact of his having gained distinction in the French wars.

The discrepancy between the statement of Nisbet and that of Wood involves questions which can alone be satisfactorily settled by positive evidence. In the first place, if the first of

* It does not appear that John Kennedy of Dunure married the heiress of Cassilis. He acquired the property by a charter of sale from Marjory de Mungomery, in her pure widowity, with consent of Marjory de Mungomery, daughter of John de Montgomerie, her cousin, about 1360. The charter, however, is without date. The name of John Kennedy's wife was *Mary*.—*Papers in the Charter-chest at Culzean*.

Ardstinchar, as is said, was "*Hew Kennedy*, second son of Sir John Kennedy, of Dunure, by his wife, the heiress of Cassilis, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Bauge, in Anjou, in 1421," how does the fact accord with chronology? Gilbert, the elder brother of Sir Hugh, was named as one of the hostages for David II., in 1354. If Hugh was then born—and it is scarcely to be doubted—he would have been 67 years of age when he fought at the battle of Bauge, in 1421!* It is not, therefore, at all probable that it was Sir Hugh, son of the heiress of Cassilis, who performed the warlike feats attributed to him in France, and who was the first of Ardstinchar. Then as to documentary evidence. Wood, referring to charters, states that Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure had *four* sons by his first wife, Marion Sandilands: 1. *Gilbert*, who was disinherited; 2. *James*, who married the Princess Mary; 3. *Alexander*; 4. Sir *Hugh*, of Ardstinchar; and by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood—1. *John*; 2. *Thomas*; 3. *David*. There

* There were Scotsmen on the English side as well as that of France. Douglas entered into a bond with Henry V., by which he agreed to furnish 200 lances for the war in France. The bond is dated 31st May, and a safe conduct is granted by the king, dated at Dover, 9th June 1421, for 140 lances: then, on the 14th October, 1421, he grants another safe conduct, for 60 lances, making up the full number of 200. The first of these included the following parties:—

Alexander Seton and 40 lances,	.	.	40	
Alexander Forbes do.,	.	.	40	
John St. Clare 30 do.,	.	.	30	
<i>Alexander and Fergus Kennedy</i> ,	.	.	30	
			<hr/>	140

The second was to

A. Seton, <i>et homines ad arma</i> ,	.	.	40	
A. Forbes,	.	.	20	
			<hr/>	60
				<hr/>
				200

The pass to Alexander and Fergus Kennedy is in the following words: "Rex, &c., Alexandrum Kenedy, et Fergussum Kenedy, cum triginta lanceis in comitiva sua (cujuscumque gradus existant), cum equis et armaturis eiusdem Alexandro et Fergusio et lanceis predictis, de lite spectantibus usque, ad numerum sexaginta in toto." Who these parties were can only be guessed. Among the witnesses to a charter, dated at Dundonald, 27th Jan. 1405, of the barony of Dalrymple, are *John Kennedy of Lenyhe*, and *Fergus Kennedy*, his son. In point of time this Fergus may have been the companion of *Alexander of Ardstinchar*, or they may have been *Alexander of Ardstinchar* and *Fergus of Drummellane*.

would thus have been only one son, Gilbert, disinherited ; and *Thomas* is made the *sixth* in place of the *second* son. Wood is so far borne out by the evidence adduced in the Cassilis Peerage case in 1760–4, when the title was claimed by the Earl of March, in opposition to Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean.* To prove that the estates of Cassilis were anciently invested in heirs male, several charters and confirmations of charters were produced. One, in 1404, by Robert III., father of the Princess Mary, already referred to, granting the lands of Cassilis and others “to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, and to James Kennedy, his son, and the heirs male of his body which failing, to *Alexander Kennedy*, his brother, and the heirs male of his body ; which failing, to *four* other brothers successively, and to the heirs male of their bodies ; † which all failing, to the heirs male whatsoever of Sir Gilbert, their father.” The same “King Robert—28th Jan., 1405—made a grant in favour of the said *James Kennedy*, then married to Mary Stuart, his daughter, whereby he and his heirs male are appointed the Head of the whole Tribe in all questions, articles, and affairs that could pertain to the *Kenkynol*, or head of the tribe.” This charter was evidently granted to set aside the natural right of the disinherited son, *Gilbert*, and his heirs, to the *Kenkynolship*.

There is nothing in these charters to prove that ‘it was *Sir Hugh*, who fought in France, who acquired “the ten pund land of Arstensar ;” nor does it follow, as Wood says, from anything the charters bear, that “from him descended the Kennedys of Bargany, Kirkhill, and Bining, [Bennane] in Ayrshire.” But in whatever way it arose, the question of *Kenkynol* seems to have been early entertained between the houses of Cassilis and Bargany. As shown by the Lord Lyon, in 1542, Bargany carried the plain coat armorial, without any mark of cadency.

* Report of Claims preferred to the House of Lords, in the cases of Cassilis, Sutherland, Spynie, and Glencairn Peerages. By James Maidment, Esq., advocate. Edinburgh: W. G. Stevenson, 87 Princes Street.

† They are mentioned by name in the charter: “*Alexander*, brother of *James*; *Hugh*, brother of *James*; *John*, son of the said *Gilbert* and *Agnes* [Maxwell, his second lady], brother of *James*, *Thomas*, and *David*, brothers of *James*.”

On the Lyon record, at a later period, Bargany is thus mentioned—"Kennedy of Bargany, held by some to be chief of the name, has for arms," &c. But the fact is still more clearly evidenced by a document before us, which, though somewhat torn and defaced, is intelligible enough. It is a submission entered into between John, Earl of Cassilis, and his second cousin, Hew Kennedy of Bennane, in 1604—three years after the feud-fight at Pennyglen, where the Laird of Bargany was mortally wounded. The Arbiters were the Earl of Mar, Lord Erskine, Lord Abereorn, Lord Loudoun, Mark Lord Newbottle, and the Commendator of Holyrood House. The point at issue was, whether Bennane should continue his adherence to the house of Bargany, of which he was descended, or acknowledge the Earl of Cassilis as his chief. It was, of course, the policy of the Earl to withdraw the adherents of Bargany, and destroy the power of a family which had proved itself so dangerous a rival. The arbiters decided that Bennane should resign his lands, which he held from the crown, "in fauouris of ye said nobill lord, Erle of Cassils, his airs and suecessours, to the effect that he may despone the same of new agane to the said Hew Kennedy, his said sone, and thair airis, be new infestment to be halden be thame of ye said Erle and his suecessours in tyme coming, be seruice of waird and releif," &c. Bennane and his heirs were also, in all time coming, to depend upon the Earl and his successors "as thair chiefs." The submission was subscribed, as the decret bears, by Kennedy of Bennane; and the document before us has the signature of "Johne, Erle off Cassilis"—another copy having, no doubt, been signed by Bennane and given to Cassilis. But the "decret arbitrall" does not seem to have been fully carried out, as the lands of Bennane still hold from the crown.

Nisbet's account, for the reasons already assigned, must be regarded as apocryphal. Wood's statement is more in accordance with chronology, as well as probability; still it is not satisfactory; and it is certainly curious that the question of primogeniture should have been entertained so early as 1542—not much more than a hundred years after the supposed

branching off of the family. If any reliance could be placed, on the statement of the writer of the "History of the Kennedyes"—supposed in another part of this work to have been, not the Laird of Auchindraine, but "Mr Robert Mure, seolemaister of Air," a kinsman of the Laird—the mystery might be easily cleared up. His statement is, that the first Kennedy of Bargany was a son of Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, whom "Laird Maktaise" adopted, having no children of his own. Then he says that "the *Hous of Bargany* cam to their preferment" by the valour of a *second* brother, *Hew*, the brother of Kennedy of *Bargany*. This would agree perfectly with chronology, and also with the statement of the chronicler, that Friar Hew returned from France on hearing of the death of his brother, the Laird of Bargany, whom he succeeded, and purchased the "ten pund land of Arstensar."

The author of a "Historical Account of the noble Family of Kennedy," privately printed in 1849, adduces the crown charter of 1400 and 1404, to show that the children of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, by his wife, Agnes Maxwell, were *James, Alexander, Hugh, John, Thomas* and *David*. He had three other children, not two, as *Nisbet* states, by his first wife, *Marion Sandilands*; but as this lady's name does not occur in any of the charters, the writer assumes that they were illegitimate. The charter of 27th April, 1466, to which he refers in evidence of this, proves quite the contrary. It is a charter of confirmation by James III., of a charter of Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, dated 27th January, 1384-5, which again confirms one by John Kennedy of Dunure, to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, "*filio primogenito Joannis Kennedy de Dunure, et Domine Agnetæ Maxwell, sponsæ suæ,*" and their heirs-male; whom failing, to *Gilbert Kennedy*," filio primogenito dieti Domini Gilberti," and his heirs male; whom failing, to *John Kennedy*, his brother german; whom failing, to *Roland Kennedy*, their brother-german, and his heirs male; whom all failing, to the heirs whatever of the said John Kennedy of Dunure, of the lands of Kirkintilloch. There is no appearance of illegitimacy here. *Gilbert* is described

as “*filio primogenito*” and *John* and *Roland* as his brothers. It is true they are only called failing the heirs-male of Sir Gilbert and his spouse Agnes Maxwell. The charter is, however, conclusive of the fact that, from whatever cause, the elder branch of his family were set aside for the advancement of the younger.

Following up the idea of illegitimaey, and that *Gilbert*, having slain his half-brother, *James*, who married the daughter of Robert III., died abroad childless, the author of the “*Historical Account*” proceeds to show that Ardstinchar belonged to *Alexander Kennedy*, who is designed “of Ardstynchar” in a charter to which he was a witness, dated 18th March, 1415. His natural son, Sir Gilbert Kennedy got a charter of the lands of Beoch from John M'Douall of Quarterland, dated 31st December, 1456, in which he is called son of the deceased Alexander Kennedy of Ardstynchar. He was ancestor of the Kennedies of Craigneil, which they held till about 1540. This *Alexander*, the author assumes to have been the immediate younger brother of *James*, eldest son of Sir Gilbert by his second marriage; but it is very remarkable that there is no charter in the Ailsa Charter Chest of the lands of Ardstinchar to *Alexander*. The first condescended upon is to *Thomas Kennedy*, of the lands of *Ardstynchell*, Ballomon-eastell, Dalfask, *Kyrkoswald*, and “*de le Brigend*,” 20th Aug. 1429.* This *Thomas* he also assumes to have been the fifth son of Gilbert and Agnes Maxwell. But the charter itself is far from squaring with this belief. It is to *Thomas* and his heirs-male; whom failing, to *David Kennedy* his brother-german; whom failing, to *John Kennedy of Castell*; whom failing, to *Gilbert Kennedy*, his brother-german; whom failing, to *James Kennedy*; whom failing, to *Hugh*, brother of the said *Thomas*. Now, suppose *Thomas* and *David* to have been the two younger sons of Sir Gilbert's second family, who is “*John Kennedy of Castell*?” He is not

* *De le Brigend* means the lands “of the Brigend,” and are believed to have been the lands now known as Doonside, near the old bridge of Doon. If so, the bridge must be much older than is generally supposed.

designed as the nephew, son of James and the Princess Mary, who predeceased his grandfather ; *Gilbert*, who is not named as one of the sons of Agnes Maxwell, is styled his brother, but *James* is not so designed. Thus, although the names are in the order of his younger brother and nephews, yet the charter does not prove that they were the same parties. *Hugh* is clearly designed as the brother of *Thomas*. In fact, the charter states that it was upon *his resignation* that he obtained the lands of Ardstinchar and Kirkoswald. It therefore appears strange, if the parties called after *David* were the nephews of Thomas, why *Hugh* his elder brother should have been called last, and *John of Blairquhan* omitted altogether. On the 16th December of the same year (1429), Thomas Kennedy of Kirkoswald has a charter to himself and heirs ; whom failing, to *David Kennedy*, his brother-german ; whom failing, to *John Kennedy*, bastard son of the said Thomas ; whom failing, to *Alexander Kennedy*, also his bastard son ; whom failing, to the heirs whatsoever of the said Thomas of the lands of Kylyhekencze, [Kilhenzie] upon the resignation of Thomas, filij Ade," [or Adamson.]

Thus, after the different statements have been fully weighed, and the charters carefully read over and studied, it certainly does not appear that the Ardstinchar or Bargany Family could have been of the second marriage of Sir Gilbert. It appears as if they were of an older branch, sons of Gilbert, great-grandson of Sir Johne Kennedy of Dunure by Mary de Carrick. No doubt the charter of the lands of Cassilis, 13th February, 1450, is to Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure and his family ; whom failing to *Thomas Kennedy of Kirkoswald* ; whom failing, to *Gilbert Kennedy*, "David son ;" whom failing, to the heirs whatsoever of the said Gilbert. This would seem to imply that *Thomas of Kirkoswald* was a junior member of the Dunure family ; but this does not necessarily follow. For example, in the charter, 17th May 1473, to Gilbert Lord Kennedy and his heirs-male, of certain lands in Kirkeudbright, *Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany*, is the next called, then *John of Blairquhan* ; and *Gilbert of Kirkmichael* last. In the charter, 11th Aug. 1481, to

Alexander Kennedy of the lands of Girvan, &c. *Thomas* of Bargany is not called at all ; his name occurs merely as a witness. *Thomas of Kirkoswald* may have been the nearest and most eligible of the Dunure stock in 1450, as he appears to have also been in 1455, when (23rd October) another charter confirms the office of Baillie of Carrick, and chief of the Clan, failing the family of Lord Kennedy, to *Thomas Kennedy of Bargany*, and the heirs male of his body ; whom failing, to *Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael*, &c. But it does not follow that he was junior in point of descent.

It would thus appear that *Thomas Kennedy* acquired the barony of Ardstinchar and the lands of Kirkoswald in 1429, and the barony of Bargany between 1450 and 1455. The Laird of Bargany was one of eleven persons of the name of Kennedy who, in 1538, served Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, his son-in-law, heir to his father in the estates, and also in the chiefship. This he was bound to do, whatever his position in reference to the question of primogeniture, because the chiefship was vested by crown charters in the male heirs of *James*, son of Sir Gilbert by his second marriage. There is thus, after all, very strong grounds for the popular belief that Bargany was the oldest branch. It could hardly be supposed that the *fifth* son of Sir Gilbert's second marriage could have acquired such extensive possessions in so short a time.

The following is the descent of the Kennedies of Bargany, as far as can be traced from documentary evidence :—

Alexander Kennedy of Ardstincher, as appears from a charter to which he is a witness in 1415.

Hew Kennedy of Ardstincher, who, 1429, resigned the lands to his brother, *Thomas Kennedy*.

Thomas Kennedy of Ardstynchel and Kirkoswald, designed of Bargany in the crown charter in favour of Lord Kennedy, in 1455.

Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar. On the 15th September, 1465, he entered into an indenture with Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, that David, eldest son and heir of John (afterwards first Earl of Cassilis), should marry Marion, daughter

of Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany ; and that Thomas Kennedy, eldest son and heir of Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany, should marry Katherine, daughter of John and sister of David, Earl of Cassilis. Earl David's marriage with Bargany's daughter did not take place ; but Thomas Kennedy of Bargany married the Earl's sister, Katherine. He had a crown charter of the lands of Coffe, in 1470. His name is enrolled, with other feudal barons, as appearing in the Parliament of 1471. He had issue—

1. Thomas, eldest son.
2. Marion.

And, according to Craufurd, another daughter, *Jean*, who married the Laird of Ardoch—Craufurd of Ardoch, or Craufurdland—in Cuninghame.

Sir Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar. He is witness to a charter, in 1481, by John, Lord Kennedy, to Alexander Kennedy of Girvanmains. In 1492, he got two crown charters of various lands. These were charters of confirmation of the lands of Trodonag [Tredennock], called the Lime Kiln, lands “ de le Brigond,” &c. From Colin Mack Alexander of Daltepene, 28th July ; also of the lands of Daltepene itself, from the same party, 15th January 1492-3. There seems to have been a sort of excambie between Bargany and the Laird of Daltepene, for Bargany, of the same date, gives the latter a charter of the lands of Cláthdorm, Culsoule, Creathelow, Shallock, &c. He sat in Parliament, as a feudal baron, during the reign of Richard III. ; and in 1498 he grants receipt for infefting his “ traist freend,” Fergus Kennedy of Drumellane, in the lands of Auchlyffine and Arde. He is styled in that document Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, Laird of Daltappane and Tredunnock. In 1504, he is mentioned in a respite to the “ men, kin, tenentis, factoris, and serventis,” of the Archbishop of Glasgow, for the slaughter of Thomas Ruthirfurde, within the Abbey of Jedworthe. He is described as “ fermour” to Archibald Layng, vicar of Colmonell. He was alive in 1511, in which year he had crown charters of

certain properties. He married—not the daughter of Alexander Stewart, son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, an ancestor of the Earls of Galloway, as stated by Wood, unless he had been twice married—but, as already mentioned, Katherine, daughter of John, second Lord Kennedy, and by her had

1. Alexander, eldest son.

2. John, of Bardrochat. He granted a Letter of Reversion, dated 2d April, 1509, to Walter Kennedy of Glentig.*

He was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, about 1511. He married, previous to 1502-3, Mariot Dunbar, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock. Her name is mentioned in a crown charter of that year, and several subsequent ones. Issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.

2. Hew, who died before his father.

3. Gilbert, who acquired the lands of Kirkhill, ancestor of T. F. Kennedy, now styled of Dunure.

4. Alexander.

5. Sophia, married to Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis.

6. Elizabeth, married, first to Hew Kennedy of Culzean, and afterwards to William Kennedy of Brunstane.

7. Janet, married to John Mure of Caldwell.

It appears he took a leading part in the civil commotions which disturbed the minority of James V. The Earl of Cassilis was opposed to the faction of the Hamiltons and the Douglas, at the head of whom stood the Earls of Arran and Angus. Instigated by the Hamiltons, the Campbells of Loudoun, in the absence of Sir Hew, their chief, attacked Cassilis on his journey from Stirling, and killed him at Prestwick. In revenge of this deed, Bargany assembled his friends and followers, and slew several of the Campbells. In 1528, Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, and *Hugh* and *Thomas*, his sons, along with seventy-two others (among whom were John Kennedy of Bennane, and Patrick Kennedy of Drumellane)

* The poetical contemporary of *Dunbar*.

were charged before the criminal court with the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus and others,* and fined for not underlying the law. In 1537-8, Bargany's town residence in Ayr was attacked and destroyed, and the safety of the inmates endangered, by Alexander Lokert, burgess, and a body of lieges he had convoked for the purpose. About the same time—March 23, 1537-8—"Thomas Kennedy, sone and apperandarc to Alex. K. of Bargany, his airs, &c.," had a letter of gift "of all gudis, movabill and vnmovabill, debtis, &c., quhilkis pertinit to vmqle James Kennedy in the Schal-loch of Glentig, and now Eschetc, because he, and Neil Boyd, his servand, vpon the ... day of Marche instant, vpon auld ffeid and forthocht felonnie, cruelly slew vmqle Patrick M'Ilwrik, at Cragneil, and for breking of our souerane Lord his ffensis and arrestis, And for Deforceing of his officiaris," &c. He died before 31st January, 1551-2, as in a charter of that date to his daughter, Margaret, he is said to be dead.

Sir Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar succeeded his father before 1554, in which year he was on the assize at the trial of George Crawford of Lefnuoreis, for intercommuning with the Laird of Ballagane, a rebel and at the horn. He was first married to a daughter of Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis. This appears by a discharge, dated 15th July, 1527, granted by Alexander Kennedy of Bargany to Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, of £100 Scots, left by his mother, Dame Catherine Kennedy, to the Earl, in part of a greater sum due by contract of marriage between the said Alexander, as taking burden upon him for—Kennedy, his eldest son and heir, and by the Earl as taking burden upon him for his daughter. He afterwards married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Hew Campbell of Loudoun. He had issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.

2 John.

3. Hew, who married Katherine Kennedy, heiress of Bennane, in 1560 and whose grandson became the representative of the house of Bargany on the issue of his elder brother failing.

* Criminal Trials.

In 1558, Sir Thomas had, along with "John and Alexander, his son and brother," to find security to underlie the law for besieging the house of Pinkill, and wounding — Kennedy, the wife of Adam Boyd.* He was, it would appear, the most powerful of his house, and under his management the estates of the family increased. He was, in addition to Bargany and Ardstinchar, proprietor of Newark and its castle, near Ayr; of the barony of Daltappane, and of Tredunnoch; of the lands and mill lands of Thorntoune, in Cuninghame; and overlord of many lands in Carrick. He assisted from the first the cause of the Reformation, and was present with the Lords of the Congregation at Langside, where the party of the ill-fated Mary were defeated. Hollingshed places Bargany at the head of the list of those of knightly rank who fought on that occasion; and the son of Bargany is placed by Craufurd at the head of the list of those of his own grade who were selected as a guard for the young king. This baron's arms were emblazoned in 1542, by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, in his work formerly alluded to, being—Kennedy, quarterly with the royal coat of France. The arms of Kennedy, without the double tressure, or any mark of cadency. He was succeeded, about 1572, by his son,

Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, who married, about 1560, Agnes, daughter of the second Earl of Eglinton, and had issue—

1. Roland, who died during his father's lifetime.
2. —.
3. Gilbert, who succeeded. He is called *Third* son in a charter in 1590.
4. Thomas, of Drummurchie.
5. Helen, married to the Earl of Eglinton.
6. Margaret, married to John Mure of Auchindraine, who bore a conspicuous part in the feuds between the houses of Cassilis and Bargany.
7. Janet, married to Adam Boyd of Penkill.
8. Elizabeth, married to the Master of Cathcart.

It was this Bargany who relieved the Abbot of Crossraguel, "Maister Allane Stewart," from the Castle of Dunure, where

* Criminal Trials.

he had been confined and tortured by his cousin, Gilbert, the fourth Earl of Cassilis. This cruelty was inflicted on the poor Abbot to compel him to surrender the temporalities of Crossraguel. It appears, from a renunciation among the Cassilis papers, dated 13th November, 1573, that Bargany had other motives besides those of humanity for interfering between the Earl and the Abbot. He had been trying to fleece the Abbot himself. It is shown from this deed that, previous to 1569, Bargany had obtained letters of eaption against the Abbot for being art and part guilty of the slaughter of umple. James Ballamy, and two others at Langside, in May, 1568 ; under which he held the Abbot in captivity, and would in no wise liberate him ; whereupon the Abbot, on the 28th Jan., 1569, obtained letters of relaxation, charging Bargany to set him at liberty ; and thereafter, by the above renunciation, on the 13th November, 1573, Bargany, in implement of a contract between the Abbot on the one part, the Earl on the second part, and Bargany on the third part, renounces in favour of the Earl a great variety of lands, part of the Abbacy of Crossraguel, and overgives *the whole letters of assedation thereof granted by the Abbot to him*, so that the Earl might possess the same, execept the lands held by Bargany of the King and the Laird of Barneil. In 1584, Bargany was on the assize of parties tried for taking part in the raid of Ruthven. He lived to a good old age, and died in 1597. His character is thus well drawn by the historian of the Kennedies, previously alluded to :—" Now it pleissit God, on the seevnit day of November to tak the Laird of Bargany in his mercye ; quha wes the nobillest manne that ever wes in that cuntry in his tyme. He wes indewitt wi mony gude wertueis : First, he feirritt God, wes fra the beginning on the richt syde of religioune. He wes wyise and courteous, and thairwith stoutt and passing kynd ; and sik ane nobill splendar in outlingis, with the best halding hons at hame that ever wes in the land. He wes newer behind with na pairty, and keipitt himsel ewer to the foir with his leiving. He had ewer in his houshald xxiiii. galland gentilmenne, doubill horsitt, and gallantly cled, with

sik ane repair to his hous, that it wes ane wonder quhair the samin wes gottin that he spendit." He was succeeded by his son,

Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, who married Janet Stewart, the "Queen's maideyne," sister to Lord Ochiltree, by whom he had issue, *Thomas*, who succeeded him, and two daughters, who died young. On his father's death, Gilbert had just attained the age of twenty-one, and only lived four years to enjoy his estates. Feuds of long standing existed between the Earls of Cassilis and the Bargany family; and soon after Gilbert's accession, a fresh dispute arose on the subject of the teinds of Girvanmains, of which the Earl was the superior. Bargany appears to have been a youth of high promise; but, unfortunately, he had around him several ill advisers, who spared no exertion to widen the breach with the Earl. His brother-in-law, the well-known Auchindrane, was one of the leading parties. A hostile meeting was at last the consequence. It took place near Maybole, at Pennyglen, in 1601. Bargany, returning from Ayr with only a few of his immediate followers, was attacked by the Earl with a force of two hundred men, collected for the purpose. Several were wounded and some killed on both sides; and the young Bargany himself, after a gallant resistance, fell, mortally wounded, by the stroke of a lance thrown at him from behind, while engaged with superior numbers in front. The affray is well described by the historian; and from the character given of Bargany, it will be seen that he was highly esteemed, and that he was possessed of consummate valour:—"Bot now to speak of this nobill youth my penne can nocht writt the same; for being bot this way, accompanyitt with thir five menne, thair wes aganis him the number of thirty horsmenne, quha all gaif the chairge to thir five. Yet quhane thair wes of thame twa unhors-sitt, and ane slain, *sa that thair wes nane with him bot ane* (Auchindrane) yitt he wald not stay his curradge, but raid through me Lordis menne, hard to me Lord, and cryit, quhair is me Lord himself? Lett him now keip promis and brek ane trie. He deitt the best resolluit manne that euer was knawin in this

cuntrey, sae that his death may be an exampil to all posteritie. He wes the brawest manne that was to be gotten in ony land ; of hiche statour, end weill maid ; his hair blak, but of ane comlie feace, the brawest horsmanne, and the ae best of mony at all pastymis, for he wes feirce and feirry, and wonder nimbill. He wes bot about the aige of twenty-five years quhane he wes slayne, bot of his aige the maist wyise he might be, for gif he had tyme to had experience to his witt, he had been by his marrowis."

In this affair the conduct of the Earl of Cassilis was ungrateful ; for although acting against his feudal enemy, he ought not to have forgotten that in him he was destroying a near relative, nor been unmindful of the great services conferred on him by Bargany on a very late occasion when he was in difficulties. Besieged in his castle of Inch, near Stranraer, by the "gentlemen of Galloway," whom he had exasperated, Bargany, at his request, raised his friends and followers, "ane gude numbir," and came forward, and not only relieved him, and that without bloodshed, but through his great interest with the Galloway men he arranged all the differences and "freinded them." In the Book of Survey already quoted, appears the following note from the minister of Kirkoswald relative to the conflict :—"The most memorable actions now remembered in this country are domestic feuds betwixt the great families of the name of Kennedy, contending for precedence, viz., the family of Cassilis and the Kennedies of Bargany—these contending *for the right of primogeniture* against the encroachments of the other, who by the interest of his greater alliance assumed the pre-eminence."

A cruel revenge was taken for the cowardly slaughter of young Bargany. His brother, Thomas Kennedy of Drum-murchie, accompanied by Walter Mure of Cloncaird, and some of the followers of the house of Bargany, waylaid Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzeane, uncle to the Earl of Cassilis, and killed him at St Leonard's Chapel, near Ayr. Such a deed cannot be defended ; but it ought to be kept in view that Sir Thomas, although under great obligation to the Bargany

family, had a few years before counselled the destruction of "that hous" by cutting off the two brothers, Gilbert and Thomas. Drummurchie, for this slaughter, and for firing the house of Auchinsoul and taking prisoner the Countess of Cassilis, was declared a traitor; and the doom of forfeiture having been pronounced against him, he was forced to leave the country, and died abroad, without issue.

Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, the next Laird, on his father's death was only four years old. The relations of the family of the name of Kennedy were most unaccountably and unjustly set aside by the Chancellor; and Josias Stewart of Bonnytone, brother of Lady Bargany, was declared tutor. The lady herself died in 1605. The following is from the inventory of her effects:—"Item, in Barganie, four Inglis ky, pryce of ilk ane or. heid, with her followar, twentie pund. Item, *two charriot* hors, pryce of ye peice £xvi. xiiis. iiij*d.* * * * Item, the defunct had ye tyme foirsaid thrie chaynes of gold, *two* chaynes qr. of weying saxtein vnce, the third weying ten vnce, pryce of ilk vnce at that time fourtie pund, inde jaj xli*b.* Item, thrie pair of gold braccellets, ilk pair weying thrie vnce, inde nyne vnce, pryce of vnce xli*b.*, inde iii^c lxli*b.* Item, ane belt of gold, weying fourtein vnce, pryce of ilk vnce xli*b.*, inde v^c lxli*b.* Item, *two* hingeris, pryce of ilk hingir xli*b.*, inde lxxxli*b.* Item, *two* small jewalls set wt. diamonds and sum rubeis, pryce of ilk jewall lxvi*b.* xliis. iiij*d.*, inde j^c xxxiii*li*b. vis. viii*d.* Item, ane singill pair of gold garnischingis, estimat to j^c xxxiii*li*b. 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, ane vther pair of gold garnischingis, estimat to j^c xxxiii*li*b. 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, ane perill schadow, estimat to lxvi*li*b. 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, ane litle neck chayne, estimat to lv*li*b. 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, ane basein and lawer and ane litle sylvoir maser or. gilt, estimat all to iii*i.* pund wecht and ane half, pryce of ilk vnce thrie pund, inde ij^c sax punds moey. Item, ane goblet sylvoir, weyand sevin vnce and ane half, pryce of ilk vnce thrie pund, inde xviii*li*b. Item, sax gownes wt. dowblets, skirts and vaskeins yrto., ilk gowne skirt dowblet and waskein estimat lxvi*li*b. 13*s.* 4*d.*

Item, fyve cloiks of silk velvot and growgrane taftie, ilk cloik estimat to fourtie pund. Item, ane gowne of grein figourit velvot, estimat to liiilib. 6s. 8d. Item four stand of velvot, qlks perteint to ye defunct's vmqle husband, ilk stand or heid estimat xlib., inde j^c lxl^b. Item, ane velvot cloik of purpor. claith, estimat to xxlib. Item, ane cloik of blak clemmas, estimat to xxxlib. Item, ane stand of zallow damas courteinis and ane zallow taftie matt. Item, ane pair of reid Spaynis taftie courteinis and ane broune taftie matt. Item, ane pair of blew taftie courteinis of ye coird, and ane broderit pynnakill of skarlot. Item, ane stand of blak figorit taftie courteinis. Item, ane pair of courteinis of pirnit satin reid and quhyt, and ane reid velvot pynnakill. Item, ane stand of grein damas courteins. Item, ane stand of gray damas courteyins, and stand of blew and grein taftie courteins and scarlot canobie. Item, twa stand of reid growgrane courteins. Item, sax stand of tartane courteinis. Item, thrie coimpter claithis, ane qrof. sewit, ye vther twa grein claith. Item, sax chalmer counter claiths. Item, fourtie pair of round and small schietts. Item, fourtie pair of blankatts. Item, twentie-sex coveringis. Item, threthe fedder beddis. Item, threthe bousters. Item, fyve dussane of coddis and waris. Item, twelff dornick and damas buirdclaithes. Item, twelf lynyng serveitts. Item, aucht dussane of dornik and damas towallis. Item, twelff buirdclaiths. Item, twelff copbaird claiths. Item, twelff dussane of plaittis. Item, ten dussane of truncheors. Item, four hall basenis. Item, telff chanlers. Item, twa mekill pottis. Item, ten litle pottis. Item, tweiff pannis, sex speitts. Item, twa pair of raxis. Item, twa hagbutts of found. Item, sax small irne pieces, all estimat to aucht hundryt. punds. Item, twa small bells, pryce of ilk bell xxvilib. xiiis. iiid., inde liiilib. vis. viiid. Summa of ye inventar foirsaid, viii^a jii^c li lib. iiis. iiid.

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ffollowis the deidis, latterwill, and legacie.

I, Jeane Stewart, Ladie Barganie, being haill in bodie and spreit, praisit be God, vnderstanding that yr. is nathing mair

certane nor daith, and the tyme and maner yrof alwayis vncertane, willing now in the tyme of my helthe, swa to dispois resolutlie upone my warldlie effaris, that the same salbe na impediment to me in mynd nor conscience quhane-sevir it sall pleis God in his mercie to call upon me, I have nominat, maid, and constitute, and be thir pnts. nominats, maks, and constitut Josias Stewart, my brother-germane, my exr. in, and onlie intror. wt., my haill guidis, &c. And this I have done in maner foirsaid, and have subscriyvit the samyne wt. my hand at Edr., the saxt day of July, the zeir of God Jai vi^c fyve zeirs, befoir thir witness, Johnne M'Adame and Williame Kemp, merchand burges of Edr., Mr Rot. Cathcart, sone to ye Laird of Cairiltoune, Gilbert Neilsoune, my servand, and Daniell Melvill, writer heirop. Sic subr.,” &c.

Thomas, the last Kennedy of Bargany, died without issue. The estates had been heavily mortgaged to support the rank of the “old Laird,” as he was called; and the management of Josias Stewart, during the minority, had not, it would appear, improved matters, for we find that all the property had to be sold between 1630 and 1640, the representation of the Family falling, as has been stated in the account of Bal-lantrae Parish, to Kennedy of Bennane, Bargany’s coheir.

HAMILTON OF BARGANY.

The purchaser of Bargany and Ardinstinchar was

Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, natural son of John, first Marquis of Hamilton. He obtained a legitimization under the great seal, 22d December, 1600. He had charters of Bargany, Carloch, and other lands in Ayrshire, 23d December 1631. He also had lands both in Perthshire and Lanarkshire. He married Jane, daughter of Alexander Campbell, bishop of Brechin, of the Ardkinlas family, and had issue, three sons and four daughters.

Sir John, his only surviving son, had the designation of

Carriden, in the lifetime of his father, to whom he was served heir, 23d April, 1642. He had been created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Bargany, in 1639, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He accompanied the Duke of Hamilton in his unfortunate expedition into England, 1648. His attachment to the royal cause was so conspicuous that Cromwell excepted him out of his act of grace and pardon, 12th April, 1654. He died April, 1658. His Lordship married Lady Jean Douglas, second daughter of William, first Marquis of Douglas, and had issue, two sons and five daughters.

John, second Lord Bargany, was served heir to his father, 17th October, 1662. Being obnoxious to the ministry of King Charles II., he suffered greatly at the hands of the Lauderdale ministry, and was only released from prison on finding security in 50,000 merks. Lord Bargany entered heartily into the Revolution, and raised a regiment of 600 foot for the public service. He died, 25th May, 1793. His Lordship married, first, Lady Margaret Cuninghame, second daughter of William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and had issue—

1. John, Master of Bargany, who died before his father. He married, in 1688, Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, Bart., and had one daughter, Johanna, heiress of Bargany.
2. William, third Lord Bargany.
3. Hon. Nicholas Hamilton.

Lord Bargany married, secondly, in 1676, Lady Alice Moore, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Drogheda, widow of Henry, second Earl of Clanbrazil. She had no children to Lord Bargany, and died at Roscommon-house, Dublin, 12th December, 1677.

William, third Lord Bargany, succeeded his father in 1693. He had sasine of the seven pound land of the ten pound land of Cowloth, twenty shilling land of Garleffin, lands of Bar-challan, &c., 22d July, 1695. He took his seat in Parliament the same year. He exerted himself in opposition to

the Treaty of London in 1706, and died about 1712. His Lordship married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Primrose of Carrington, sister of the first Viscount Primrose, by whom, says *Wood*, he had a daughter, Hon. *Grizel Hamilton*, married in 1713 to Thomas Buchan of Cairnburgh, advocate. Lord Bargany had also a son by this marriage, born in 1696. His name was John;* but probably he died young. His Lordship married, secondly, Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, a Lord of Session, sister of the first President Dundas, by whom he had a son,

James, fourth Lord Bargany, born 29th Nov., 1710, who succeeded his father in 1712. He completed his education by visiting foreign countries, as appears from Hamilton of Bangour's epitaph on the companion of his travels, who,

"With kind Bargany, faithful to his word,
Whom heaven made good and social, though a lord,
The cities viewed of many-languaged men."

His Lordship died unmarried, at Edinburgh, 28th March, 1736, in the 26th year of his age, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood House. His will is recorded 21st June of that year.

A competition for the estate now arose between—1st, the children of Johanna, Lady Dalrymple, only daughter of John, master of Bargany; 2d, the children of Mrs Buchan of Cairnburgh, daughter of the third lord; and 3d, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, son of Nicholas, daughter of the second lord. It was ultimately decided, in the House of Lords, in favour of the first.

Johanna Hamilton, only child of John, Master of Bargany, was born early in 1690. An order was made by the Court of Session—14th July, 1702, when she was just twelve years of age, and her friends, afraid of undue influence from her relations, the Swintons, in the nomination of tutors—that she should be placed with James Hamilton of Pencaitland, to remain with him till the 11th of November, and to nominate

* Parish Records.

curators betwixt the 1st and 10th of November that year. She married, 23d February, 1707, Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, Knt., eldest son and heir apparent of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, and had issue—

1. Sir Hew.
2. John Dalrymple, who became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1723; had the estate of Bargany adjudged to him by a decision of the House of Lords, and thereupon took the name and arms of Hamilton of Bargany. He was chosen member of Parliament for the burgh of Wigton at the general election, 1754; re-chosen on a vacancy, 1762; and died at Bargany, after he had completed his 81st year. He married, first, Lady Anne Wemyss, third daughter of James, fourth Earl of Wemyss; secondly, 9th December, 1769, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and sister to Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, but had no issue.
2. Robert Dalrymple, M.D., born 6th March, 1716; married, 23d July, 1745, to Miss Barclay, heiress of Towie; died without issue.
1. Marion, born 6th March, 1788; married to Donald, fourth Lord Reay. His granddaughter, the Hon. Marion Mackay, was married to Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton, who died at London, 13th February, 1308, ætat 54, without male issue.
2. Jean, born 25th March, 1709.
3. Elizabeth, born 3d May, 1713, married to William Duff of Crombie, advocate, Sheriff of the County of Ayr, and died at Ayr, 24th April, 1781, ætat 68, leaving issue.

Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart., the eldest son, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1730; and was elected M.P. for the burghs of Haddington at the general election, 1741; for the county of Haddington, 1747 and 1754; and for the burghs again, 1761. He died at London, 23d November, 1790. He married, 12th July, 1743, Miss Sainthill, and by her, who died at North Berwick, 31st December, 1747, had issue two sons—

1. Robert Stair Dalrymple, died unmarried, 11th September, 1768.
2. Sir Hew.

Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, the only surviving son, was chosen M.P. for the county of Haddington at the general election in 1780, and re-chosen 1784. A new writ

was ordered, 11th July, 1786, on his appointment to the office of Auditor of Excise in Scotland. He succeeded his father in the title and estate in 1790; and, on the death of his uncle, John Hamilton, in 1796, came into possession of the Bargany estate, which was confirmed to him by a decision of the House of Lords, on which occasion he took the name and arms of Hamilton of Bargany. He died at Bargany, 13th November, 1800. He married his cousin-german, Janet, daughter of William Duff of Crombie, and had issue four sons and three daughters.

Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton of North Berwick and Bargany, the eldest son, was elected M.P. for Haddingtonshire, on a vacancy, in 1795, and re-chosen at the general election in 1796. He succeeded his father in 1800; was elected M.P. for Ayrshire, on a vacancy, in 1803, and re-chosen at the general election in 1806. He married, 19th May, 1800, Jane, eldest daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, and had issue.

Sir Hew died, leaving no male issue. His daughter, heiress of Bargany, married the Duc de Coigny, in whose possession the property now remains.

Arms of the first Lord Bargany—Quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, three Cinquefoils, Ermine, for Hamilton; second and third, Argent, a Ship with her sails furled up, Sable, for Arran, all within a bordure gobonated, Argent and Azure, the first charged with Hearts, Gules, and the second Mulletts of the first.

Crest—A Crescent, Gules.

Supporters—Dexter, an Antelope, Argent, collared, Gules, charged with three Cinquefoils, Ermine; Sinister, a Savage, proper, with a Shoulder-belt, Gules, charged with Cinquefoils, Ermine, and wreathed about the head and middle with Laurel, vert, holding in his sinister hand a Garb, Or.

Motto—"Je ispear."

DALQUHARRAN AND DUNURE.

The ancestors of the present proprietor of Dalquharran and Dunure are understood to have been originally of Kirkhill, in the parish of Colmonell; the first of whom was

Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkhill, third son of the fourth Laird of Bargany. He was succeeded by

Thomas Kennedy, probably his son, who built the House or Castle of Kirkhill, in 1589. His initials, "T. K.," and the year, "1589," are upon the building. He was one of the supporters of the honours at the funeral of the Laird of Bargany, who was slain by the forces of the Earl of Cassilis, near Maybole, in 1601—thus denoting his nearness of kin to the house of Bargany. He seems to have been succeeded by his nephew,

David Kennedy of Kirkhill, son of David Kennedy of Polgarnock.* He was served heir to Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, *patru*, in 1616. In 1615 he is mentioned in the testament of George M'Almount, merchant burgess of Air. He died in 1630. The following is from his latter-will:—"Testament, &c., David Kennedy of Kirkhill, Colmonell, deceist in September, 1630, gevin vp be Jonet Stewart, his relict, in name and behalf of Antony, Johne, and Anna, Margaret, Jeane, and Barbara Kennedies, bairnes laut.full to ye defunct and excoris. dative," &c. From this we learn that he was married to Janet Stewart, of the Galloway family; and that his children were two sons, *Antony* and *John*, and four daughters. He was in all liklihood succeeded by his eldest son,

Antony Kennedy of Kirkhill, who, we may presume, was father of

Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, who is said to have fought at Worcester, and to have been the immediate ancestor of

* He was retoured in the 40s. land of Polgarnock, as heir of his father, in 1616.

Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, who rose to considerable distinction in Edinburgh. He was for some time Lord Provost of that city, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. This occurred previous to 1686. He acquired the estates of Dalquharran, Girvanmains and Dunure. *Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill* had sasine of the lands of Baltersane, Regality of Corseraguel, 2d May 1710; also of the lands of Clachrie, Skcoch, four merk land of Kirkland of Kirkoswald and Priestland, 1st September, 1702. He had issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded, and other five sons.

Agnes, married Mr Agnew of Lochryan, whose daughter, *Eleanor*, married *Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie*, whose daughter was Mrs Dunlop.

He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill had sasine of the lands of Pinwherrie and Cornstoune, Regality of Corseraguel, 1st December, 1702. He is styled in the records of the Presbytery in 1722 “The Right Hon. Mr [Thomas] Kennedy of Kirkhill, a baron of Exchequer.” In 1722, he is elsewhere styled “Thomas Kennedy, some time Advocate to Queen Ann, now of Dunure”^{*}—not having then been appointed a Baron of Exchequer. He was succeeded by his brother the youngest of seven sons,

“The honoured *Francis Kennedy of Dualwharran, Esq.*,” as he is styled in the parish records of Dailly, in 1748. Francis attached himself to the family of the Steuarts, and was for many years the friend and companion of Le Chevalier St George abroad. He returned home before 1745, and lived in retirement. He had issue, two sons and five daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas Kennedy of Dunure. In 1781 he was admitted a burgess of Ayr. He was a gentleman of much public spirit. He built the splendid new mansion of Dalquharran, and greatly improved the estate, though he thereby laid it under

^{*} Nisbet's Heraldry.

considerable pecuniary burdens. He built a small harbour at Dunure, which cost a great deal of money, for the purpose of shipping coal and importing lime ; but his plans did not succeed, and it is now chiefly used by the fishermen, of whom there is a thriving community at Dunure. He married Jane, daughter of John Adam Esq., of Blair-Adam, and was succeeded by his son,

The *Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy* of Dalquharran and Dunure. He studied for the Scottish Bar, and was admitted a member in 1811. He is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant in Ayrshire. He represented the Ayr district of Burghs in Parliament from 1818 to 1834 ; was a Lord of the Treasury in 1833-4 ; Paymaster of the Civil Service in Ireland 1837-50 ; Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1850-4, and chosen a member of Privy Council in 1837. He married in 1820, Sophia, only daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and has issue, a son,

Francis-Thomas Romilly, born in 1842.

Arms, as in Nisbet—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a Chevron Gules, between three Cross Croslets, fitched Sable, within a double Tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second, for Kennedy ; 2d and 3d, Azure, three Fleurs-de-Lis, Or, the Arms of France—carried with the Arms of Romilly impaled.

Crest—A Hand grasping a Dagger, proper.

Motto—"Fuimus."

DALQUHARRAN.

Of the first family of Kennedy who possessed Dalquharran we have almost no account whatever. It is the local impression that the Kennedies of Girvanmains, in the parish of Girvan, and the Dalquharran families, were one and the same ; but this could not originally be the case, as they are known to have been co-existent. In 1474, Gilbert Kennedy,

of Dalquharran gives a precept of sasine to Gilbert Kennedy, of Bog.* In 1547, "Duncano Kenneddy de Dalquhairan" is mentioned in the testament of Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan.† He was an assisor at the trial of Peter Howstoune, for the slaughter of the Laird of Cauldwell, in 1550; and again at the trial of Bernard Fergusson of Kilkerran and others, for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court at Ayr, in 1564.

A farther examination of the Drummellane papers, however, leads to the conclusion that the Kennedies of the *Cove* or *Culzean* and *Dalquharran*, were the same. In 1536, there is an obligation by *John Kennedy of Culzean*, to Patrick Kennedy of Drummellane, dated at "my Place" of *Dalquharran*, 22d Dec. of that year, by which he annuls to him the superiority of Drummellane and other lands. It is signed "Ihon Kennydy of Cullaine, wyth my hand." There is another document, a charter of confirmation, by John Kennedy of Culzean to John Muir of Caldwell, and Janet Steuart, of the lands of Auchyndunnann, and Goldryng, given "apud Dalquharran," 16th October and 9th July 1537, and signed "Ihon Kenyde of Culzaine, wyth my hand." On the mantel-piece of the principal apartment in the more ancient portion of the old castle of Dalquharran, the *Kennedy arms* may still be seen, as on the seal of the Caldwell charter of 1537, with two lymphads and a star in chief. The arms, taken in connection with the foregoing documents, dated "apud Dalquharran," leave no doubt whatever that the houses of Culzean and Dalquharran both belonged to the old *Cove* family.

The Kennedies of Girvanmains, who subsequently acquired Dalquharran, are known to have branched off from the Casilis stock towards the close of the fifteenth century.

Alexander, second son of John, second Lord Kennedy, had a charter from his father of the lands of Garvane, in Carrick, dated 31st July 1481. He had subsequently other charters of lands.

* Drummellane Papers.

† Glasgow Commissary Records.

Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains had a respite, in 1530, which ran thus :—" For his treasonable art, parte, and assistance gevin be him to Archibald, sumtyme Erle of Anguse, his eme and brother, and thare compliceis : to indure for the space of five zeris : swa that the said Hew pas in Fraunce, within twa monethis, and thare remane at his grace plesour." His name occurs in various testamentary and other documents down to 1576. He seems to have been succeeded by his son,

Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains. In the list of assize at the trial of Fergusson of Kilkerran, for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court at Ayr, in 1564, he is styled "Gilbert, son to Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains." In 1566, (16th Feb.,) he had a crown charter of the lands of Dalquharan, &c., to himself, and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse. In that document he is styled, "Gilberto Kennedy, filio Hugonis Kennedy de Girvanmains, equitis aurati," (of the golden horse.) He had a daughter, Margaret, married to Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan.

Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains was accused of abiding from the raid of Dumfries, in 1600. His name occurs in various testamentary documents down till 1616. He had, besides his heir, a son, Dr. Hugh Kennedy, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married John Kennedy of Bellimore. He died before 1617, in which year we find

Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains, who was succeeded by

Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains whose name occurs as *younger* of Girvanmains in the testament of John Cathcart of Carleton. He died in October, 1639, in which year his testament is recorded in the Books of the Glasgow Commissary Court. He is there designated "of Girvanmains, in the parochin of Daillie." The inventory was given up by his youngest lawful son, Gilbert Kennedy, exr. dative.

Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains, who is mentioned in the Presbytery Records of Ayr, in 1645, as having taken part with Montrose.

Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains. He married *Marioune*, daughter of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean, by whom,

on his death in 1652, he and his spouse were left one thousand merks.

Sir John Kennedy of Girvanmains, admitted a burghess of Ayr in 1674. From this Sir John the estates of Girvanmains and Dalquharran were acquired by Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Arms of the Girvanmains family, according to Nisbet—Argent, on a Chevron Gules, betwixt three Cross Crosslets, fitched Sable, a Boar's Head erased of the first, and in the middle chief point, a Man's Heart of the second.

Crest—A Dolphin naiant proper.

Motto—"Avisé la fin."

DRUMMELLANE.

It is uncertain at what time the Kennedies of Drummellane became a separate family. Two sons of the old Coiff or Cove (Culzean) branch of the Kennedies settled at an early period on the Girvan water, and built for themselves strong-houses or towers, the one at Barclanachan and the other at Drummellane, both on the south side of the river. The tower of Barclanachan stood on the ground now occupied by the house of Kilkerran; Drummellane low down by the river, opposite to the house of Drumburle, which was at a recent period built by one of the family. *John*, second of the three elder sons of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, was the ancestor of the Kennedies of Cove. If any weight is to be attached to armorial bearings, the descent of this family must have been as above stated. The Cove Kennedies carried in their arms, as attached to documents of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, two lymphads, a star in chief,—while in the same way, and of the same date, can be seen those of the Barclanachan and Drummellane Kennedies, the former with one lymphad and a star in chief, the latter with the lymphad in base. Barclanachan is now extinct. The house of Drummellane was fired by the Kenne-

dies of Blairquhane, in revenge for the family having, it is supposed, assisted the Whitefuirds, with whom they were connected, in ejecting the Kennedies from Blairquhane. A portion of this strong-house remained at the commencement of the century, but had passed into the possession of the present family of Kilkerran, by whose order it was taken down to build the wings to the present house. The first of Drummellane of whom we find any record is

Fergus Kennedy of Drummellane. He had an obligation, granted by Sir John Kennedy of Culzean, to infest him in six merks' worth of land of old extent, with the lands of Drummellane and Cairnlea, dated the 25th June, 1415. He was probably a son of John Kennedy of the Coffe.

Thomas Kennedy of Drummellane, who, 9th June, 1438, had a charter, granted by Colin, son of Alexander, Laird of Daltippen, of the lands of Auchleffin. He had also a crown charter of the lands of Drumburle and Glengowland, in 1456. In the precept of sasine, 1438, Thomas Kennedy is styled "Laird of Drummellane," showing that the house was then of some standing.

Henrie Kennedy of Drummellane. In a precept of sasine from the Laird of Culzean to Fergus Kennedy, in 1493, he is styled father of Fergus.

Fergus Kennedy of Drummellane. He had a charter, from Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, of Auchleffin, dated the 25th January, 1498. He had, in the same year, an obligation by "Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, Laird of Daltippen and Tradonnoek," to stand betwixt him and all hazards anent his taking a charter of the lands of Auchleffin and Aird, and holding the said lands of the said Thomas Kennedy as superior thereof." He was succeeded by his son,

Patrick Kennedy of Drummellane, who had a precept of clare constat by Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, dated 6th July, 1519, in which he is styled "eldest son and apparent heir of Fergus Kennedy of Drumellan," for infesting him in the twenty shilling lands of Auchleffin and Aird. He succeeded before 1523, in which year he had a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, of Drummellane and the lands

of Glengowland and Drumburle.* In 1536, he had a charter of the lands of Drummellane, Attequin, *alias* Bog, and twenty shilling land of Cairnlea, from John Kennedy of Cullean. The following obligation, in reference to this charter, may be considered curious. Be it kend tyll all men be thir present lettres Me John Kenedy of Culzane To be bundin and oblyst and be thir my present lettres lelely and treulie be the faith and trewth of my body byndis and oblyss me my ayris and assignais to ane honorable man and my traist frend Patrik Kenedy of Drumnellane his airis and assignais that forsamekle as I haif analiit to the said Patrik my superiorite of his fourty scheling land of Drumnellane the tuenty scheling land of Ballydrynane the fyve pund land of Atyquin now callit the Boge and the fourty scheling land of Carnnoley (Cairnlea) of auld extent wyth thair pertinentis lyand wythin the Erledome of Carrik and Sherefdome of Air To be haldin be hym his airis and assignais of our souerane lord the Kyng in cheyf lyke as the charter of alieniatioun maid to hym thairvpoun mair fullylely proportis and becaus our said soueraine lord is now at this tyme furth of his realme† sua that the said Patrik his airis nor assignais may nocht get confirmatioun apoun our charter of alieniatioun of the saidis landis nor zit be sourely infest thairin onnto the tyme that our said souerane lord cum wythin this his said realme againe That theirfor I bynd and oblyss me my ayris and assignais to the said Patrik his airis and assignais that I nor thai sall nether mak na alteratioun nor infest any other persoun or persounis in the saidis landis nor superiorite thairof bot the said Patrik his ayris and assignais becaus I haif resaitit gret sowmis of mony fra the said Patrik for the alieniatioun of the superiorite of the landis aboune writtin to be haldin of our soueraine lord as said is of the quhilk sowmis of mony resaitit be me fra the said Patrik as said is I hald me weill content and payit

* In the same year—1523—"Fergus Kennedy, brother-german to the Laird of Drummellane," is mentioned in *The Obit-Book* of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Ayr, as having a tenement within the burgh of Ayr from which an annual revenue to the Church was uplifted.

† James V. was then in France, on a matrimonial visit.

thairof for me myne ayris executoris and assignais and quitclamis and dischargis the said Patrik his airis executoris and assignais thairof for now and evirmair and geiff it sall happin me my airis or assignais to mak ony alteratioun or infestment or to dispone ony maner of way of the superiorite of the saidis landis to ony person or personis fra the said Patrik his airis or assignais Than and in that caise I bynd and oblyss me my airis executoris and assignais to the said Patrik his airis executoris and assignais in the sowm of twa thowsand pundis gud and usuale mony of Scotland to be payit in this maner wythin fourty dayis nixt eftir it be notorly knawin that I my airis or assignais makis ony alteratioun or dispositioun apoune the superiorite of the saidis landis fra the said Patrik his airis or assignais That is to say ane thowsand merk to our souerane lord the King in name of painel ane thowsand merk to the byggeyn and separatioun of the metropolitane kirk of Glasgow for breaking of fayth and oblessing and ane thowsand merk to the said Patrik his airis or assignais for costs skaythis sustenit be thaim thair throwand for the sowmis of mony delyuerit be the said Patrik to me for the alieniatioun of the superiorite of the saidis landis to the payment of the quhilkis sowmis I bynd and oblyss me my airis executoris and assignais and all my landis to the said Patrik his ayris executoris and assignais to be pundit and distrenzeit thairfor in the sykirest forme and straitest style of obligatioun vsit wythin the realme of Scotland na remeid of law concill canoun act nor statute of parliament or the exceptioun *de pecunia nomine munerata* to be proponit in the contrair thairof to be of forse valu or effect and geif this obligatioun be nocht souer enuch I oblyss me my airis and assignais to mak ane other to the said Patrik his airis and assignais in the sykirest wyes men of law can devyss keipand the substance and effect aboune writtin In wytnes of the quhilk thing to thir my present lettres of obligatioun I haif hungin my seill wyth the subscriptioun of my hand at Dalquharran the twenty-twa day of December the zere of God ane thowsand fyfe hundreth and thretty sax zeris befor thir

wytnes. Sir Johne Kennedy prebendair of Maboil Duncane Fergusson and Andw. Ard zoungar notar writer of this.

Jhon Kennedy of Cullaine wyth my hand.

[The seal is not quite entire, but the two lymphads (or boats), with a star between, in chief, are plainly distinguishable, so is the word *Cullain* on the border.]

He had crown charters of the same lands, with the addition of Baldrennan, in 1536 and 1539. He was engaged with Bargany, 1528, in the raid against the Campbells, in revenge of the slaughter of the Earl of Cassilis, at Prestwick, when Robert Campbell, in Lochfergus, and two others, were killed. He had two sons, whose names are on the record: *John*, his successor, and *James*, who was also engaged with Bargany in revenging the death of Cassilis.*

John Kennedy of Drummellane. He had a charter from his father, 2d August, 1539, of the lands of "Drumillan, Baldrennan, Attiquin, and Cairnlea." In 1537 he was engaged with Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, in attacking Dunbar, of Blantyr, in Ayr.† In 1564, John, Laird of Drummellane, was one of the procurators at the trial of John Gordon, in the Park, for multilation.‡ In the same year he and his son, Walter, were on the assize at the trial of Bernard Fergusson for invading the Laird of Camlarg, in a fenced court at Ayr.§ He married "Marion, sister-german to John Muir, of Cauldwell." She had a charter from her husband of the life-rent of Drumbain and Fardingilloch, 3d May, 1556.

Gilbert Kennedy of Drummellane, who granted a precept for infefting his son, David Kennedy, in the lands of Liffiony, dated 2d February, 1590. He had a daughter, Janet, married to David Whyteford, in 1582. In the same year he paid 300 merks to Mareoun Wallace, sister to John Wallace, of Craigy, and spouse of John Maxwell, yr., of Potterhill, for the redemption of "ane annuall rent furth of the x*l*s. land of Bog, in Carrick."|| David seems to have predeceased his

* Criminal Trials.

† Books of Adjournal.

|| Mason's Notes.

† Books of Adjournal.

§ Ibid.

father. He had several children. In 1621, the Bishop of Dunblain granted a precept of clare constat "in favours of Anna Kennedy, daughter to David Kennedy, of Auchleffin, as one of the heirs portioners of the twenty shilling land of Leffinony." Isobell Kennedy, his daughter, had also a precept of clare constat from the bishop, as one of the heirs portioners of the lands of Liffinony, in 1621. He was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, who died in 1616. The following is an excerpt from his latter-will:—"Testament. &c., and inventar of the guidis, &c., qlk perteinit to vmqle *Alexander Kennedy* of Drumellane, wtin. the parochin of Daylie, . . . quha deceist in ye moneth of Aprile, the zeir of God 1616, ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be himself in so far as concerns the nomination of exrs., &c., and pairtlie maid, &c., be *Margaret Kennedy*, his spous, ane of ye exrs. and onlie intromissatrix nominat be him, &c. Legacie—At the place of Drummellane, the second day of Marche, the zeir of God 1616, the quhilk day the said Allexr. Kennedy of Drummellane, beand sunthing diseasit wt. seiknes, but haill in mynd and judgment. In ye first he levis his saull to ye eternall God, throw his mercie and mediatioun of Jesus Chryst, his Saviour. He nominat his exeors. *Margaret Kennedy*, his wyf, *David* and *Quentein Kennedyis*, his twa zoungest sones, to be onlie exeors., and the said *Margaret* onlie intromissatrix wt. his guidis and geir; . . . and I ordane the said *Margaret*, my wyf, to be tutrix, &c., to all my bairnes qll yr. pr.fyte aige; and yt *Hew Kennedy* of Girvanemaynes, *Hew Kennedy*, yr. of Girvanemaynes, *Hew Kennedy*, my eldest son, and my brotherein, to be or.searis to my wyf and bairnes. . . . Item, I leif to my secund sone, *Gilbert*, twa hundrith merks; to ye Ladie Dalrecoche ane hundrith pundis; to Jonn. M'Cubein's wyf ane hundrith pundis; to *Gilbert Kennedy*, my bastard sone, xxli.; and twentie marks to be gevin to the kirk equallie; and all thir sowmes to be Scottis mony. Item, I ordane my wyf to have ye syd of ye clois qr. ye commoun chalmers, to be for his [hir] vse and all ye tymber work

thairin qll. seho may have tyme to big ane hous for hiirself, and yt. seho have ye bakhous and brewhous ye [use] of ye samyne for hir necessary during yt tyme.”* . . . Alexander Kennedy, as we thus learn from his testament, was married to Margaret Kennedy, but we know not of what family. She died in 1627. In her latter-will she nominated “Quentein Kennedy, hir zoungeest sone, hir onlie exr. and intror. wt. hir guidis and geir, and ye samyne to belang to him for evir, &c. In the first seho levis to ye Laird of Drummelland, hir eldest sone, ane hundrith pundis, and to everie ane of ye rest ehildrein, to wit, *James, Thomas, Margaret, and Jonet Kennedyis*, ye sowme of ane hundrith merkis. . . . Seho levis the rest of hir abuilzement equallie amangis hir twa doechters above-written, and *Jeane Neisbit* and *Lilias* —, hir doechteris-in-law, execept ane figurat gowne, qllk scho levis to *Margaret Kennedy*, hir oy, doechter to *James Kennedy*, hir sone. Seho dischoirgis *Thomas Kennedy*, hir sone, of all eomptis and eraveingis restand auehting be vmqle *Johnne Kennedy*, hir sone, to quhome the said *Thomas* fell air.” . . . Alexander had issue,

1. Hew, who succeeded.

2. Gilbert, who died in 1621. From his testament we learn that he was married to a daughter of “*Johnn Dalrymple* in *Clagoche*, guid-sire and tutor testor, to *Elizabeth Kennedy*, his doechter exrix.”

There were five other sons and two daughters.

Hew Kennedy of Drummellane succeeded his father, to whom he was served heir in 1616. His name occurs in the testament of Lady Culzean in 1622. He had a preept of clare constat of Auchleffin and Drumburle, from Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, in 1627. He had, the same year, a disposition of the superiority of these lands. He granted an assignation, in 1647, “in favours of Quintin Kennedy, his son, in and to ane disposition made and granted to him be Gilbert Kennedy in Kilkerran, lawful son of Quintin Kennedy of Leffinwynd, of the twenty shilling land of Leffinwynd,” &c. In 1632, he entered into a contraet, along

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

with John Earl of Cassilis, Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains, Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, John M'Ilvaine of Grimmet, Walter Kennedy of Knockdon, and Mr. John Chalmer of Sauchrie, to repair and maintain the "College Kirk" of Maybole, as a burial place for their respective families. He was succeeded by his son,

Quentin Kennedy of Drummellane, who, in 1664, was engaged in a law case with David M'Alexander of Drummochrin, concerning a mill-dam. He had various charters and precepts of clare constat, connected with his lands, in 1670 and 1689. He lived in the time of the persecution. He is mentioned in the acts of Parliament of the period, as one of the commissioners appointed for ordering the militia of Carrick, and was captain of a troop of dragoons. A characteristic anecdote is told of him. Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean and Graham of Claverhouse, his personal friends, came to Drummellane, and wished him to join them in suppressing the nonconformists. The Laird proudly replied, that he would serve his king in the field, but he would not be his executioner! He married Jean Boyd of Penkill. He and "Jean Boyd, his spouse," had a crown charter of the lands of Drummellane, Balldrenan, Bog, Cairnlea, Glengowland, and Drumbain, dated the 7th of January, 1648. His name occurs in various other papers relating to the property. He executed a will on the 30th July, 1691, appointing his son-in-law, James Craufurd of Newark, his sole executor. He left to Quintin Craufurd, eldest son of Newark, one thousand merks; to Dorathie Craufurd, his eldest daughter, five hundred merks; to Janet Kennedy, his (Drummellane's) sister-german, "spous to David Dunlop, indweller in Mayboill, three hundred merks of annual rent," to be left to her children at her death, as she might destine; to James Stewart, my servant, one hundred merks; to Quintin Kennedy, son of James Kennedy at New Kirk of Daillie, and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, six hundred merks. He, together with his son, David, executed a deed of entail in 1688. The parties called in this entail were Alexander Kennedy, son of

David and Mary Kennedy, his heirs male to be lawfully procreated; which failing, the heirs male to be procreated between the said David and his future spouse; which failing, Anna Kennedy, daughter of Quintin Kennedy, spouse to James Craufurd of Newark,* and the heirs male "procreat or to be procreat of her own body," they taking on the name and bearing the arms of Kennedy; which failing, to Hugh Kennedy, brother-german of the said Quintin Kennedy, and his heirs male; which failing, Gilbert Kennedy in Clachantone, and his heirs male; which failing, Hugh Kennedy, son to umcle Thomas Kennedy, sometime of Craigfine, and his heir male; which failing, Robert Kennedy, depute-keeper of His Majesty's Palace of Holyruid House, and his heirs male; which failing, to the nearest heirs whatsoever of the said Quintin Kennedy. David Kennedy, his son, predeceased him. David had a disposition, granted by Thomas Boyd, younger of Penkill, of the lands of Penkill and Trolorg, Drummurichie, and others, dated 31st December, 1688. He married, first, Mary Kennedy, daughter of the Laird of Kilhenzie; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Craufurd of Kerse. On the 10th of April, 1706, "Margaret Craufurd, relict of the deceased David Kennedy, yr. of Drummillan, had sasine of an annual of 40 libs., furth of the lands of Culroy, parish of Girvan.

Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, grandson of Quintin, succeeded. He had sasine of an annual of 134 libs. Scots., furth of the lands of Aikengate, 15th April, 1707. In 1714, "Quintin and Agnes Kennedys," children of the deceased David Kennedy of Drummellane and Margaret Craufurd, spouses, discharge and grant redemption "in favours of Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, of ane heritable security on the fourty shilling land of Drummellane, for payment of two thousand nine hundred merks." He had another discharge from Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran, of an heritable bond for four thousand merks, dated 17th May,

* Ancestor of Sir James Craufurd.

1721. He married Margaret, a daughter of James Boyle of Montgomerieston. His name occurs in the parochial records in 1697, and in the Presbytery books, where he is stated to be about forty years of age, in 1717. He was received by the session as an elder in 1724. He was on the Commission of Supply for Ayr in 1717. He had, besides *David*, his heir, a son baptized *James*,* and a daughter, *Janet*, married to Mr. William Patton, minister of Dailly, 12th November, 1734. He was succeeded by his son,

Captain David Kennedy of Drummellane, who married Primrose, daughter of Hew Kennedy of Bennanc. His name occurs among the Commissioners of Supply in 1734. In 1759 he was seised in certain lands on precepts of clare constat from the Earl of Loudoun; also in part of Montgomerieston, the same year.† He was on the Commission of Supply in 1753. In 1760 he had an heritable bond granted to him by James M'Neillie of Auchairn. His father, Alexander, had considerably encumbered the estate, and the Laird found it necessary, after his marriage, to enter the army. He first served in America, and, on his return, through the rebellion of '45. At the battle of Prestonpans, his life was saved by a gallant enemy, the famed chief of Lochiel, who cut down a Highlander in the act of stabbing him from behind.‡ His family were—

1. Quintin, who died abroad.
2. Primrose, who succeeded him.
3. Robina, married to the Laird of Kirkmichael.
4. Margaret, married to John Hamilton, father to the late Mrs. Kennedy of Drummellane.

Primrose Kennedy of Drummellane. He married Jacobina, daughter of William M'Iraith of Balelaitchie and Dalreoch.

* Parish Records of Dailly.

† Record of Sasines.

‡ This is a family anecdote; but a correspondent of the name of Kennedy, writing from Stewarton in 1853, states that it was not Lochiel, but an officer in the Highland army of the name of Kennedy, who saved the life of Captain David. When years had passed away, they still kept up a friendly correspondence; and when in Ayrshire once upon a visit, Drummellane presented his friend with a dirk, which is still preserved in his family.

This Laird entered the army, and served in America; and, as a Captain in the 44th Regiment, was wounded at Bunker's Hill. He had issue—

1. Helen.
2. Primrose.
3. Mary.
4. Quintin, his successor.
5. William, killed in India at the Siege of Mallegaun.

Quintin Kennedy of Drummellane, long connected with the banking establishment of Hunters & Co., Ayr; and latterly one of the chief promoters of the Ayrshire Banking Company, which afterwards merged into the unfortunate Western Bank of Scotland. He married his cousin-german, Primrose Hamilton, and had issue—

1. Primrose William of Drummellane.
2. James, of Dalreoch.

This Laird, for a length of time, filled the office of Provost of Ayr, with great credit to himself and good to the burgh. During his life he held the highest character in the county for his habits of business, and was esteemed one of the most liberal landlords and greatest promoters of agriculture. His estate of Drummellane he left as far advanced under the new mode of agriculture as any in the county. He was succeeded by his son, the late

Primrose William Kennedy of Drummellane, banker in Ayr. He married Henrietta, daughter of Major-General Sir James Shaw Kennedy, C.R.C.B., of Kirkmichael. He died at his residence, Wellington Square, Ayr, on the 20th Nov., 1864, without issue. His wife predeceased him. We copy the following tribute to his memory from the *Ayrshire Express*:

And so passed away a gentleman who, in his varied relations, has left no counterpart behind him. Mr. Kennedy began life in the service of Messrs. Hunter's & Co.—a well-known banking firm, of which his father was a partner. Here he acted as assistant-teller till the formation of the Ayrshire Bank, in 1830, when he was transferred to the new establish-

ment, of which he became the responsible head, on the death of its founder and first manager. As a proof of the success with which he had studied our currency, it may be sufficient to mention that he was summoned to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which sat on Banks of Issue, in 1841. This was certainly a high compliment to a provincial banker who had not yet attained his fortieth year, and how he justified the confidence reposed in him as an authority on our Scotch monetary system is matter of history. No witness of his standing made a more favourable impression upon the fastidious and searching tribunal, before which the preliminary Parliamentary investigations were conducted, which resulted in the Act of 1844. Its author himself condescended to speak in the highest terms of the intelligence, acuteness, readiness, and fulness of knowledge displayed in the answers of Mr. Kennedy, to the questions of the Gouldburns and Humes of that day, Sir Robert Peel having more than once made flattering allusion to the admirable manner in which Scotland had been represented by the young and accomplished manager of the Ayrshire. Unfortunately, however, this mastery of the scientific principles of the banking system did not extend itself to the requirements of every-day practice. Of a singularly unobtrusive disposition, which might be mistaken for timidity or shyness, and happiest in the seclusion of his library, Mr. Kennedy was ill-suited for engaging, with advantage, in the bustle of the rough world. This, added to the fact that he judged all men kindly, and had never tried to school himself into the disagreeable, but useful faculty, of saying "No," may, in a great measure, explain the facilities which he professionally afforded to those who abused them, and which ultimately involved himself and his constituents in heavy pecuniary sacrifices. Still it would be an injustice to his memory not to pay a passing tribute to the consideration with which he befriended struggling industry, not a few prominent members of our local commercial circles being indebted to him for the generous assistance vouchsafed at a critical point of their business career, through which they have been enabled

to make an enviable position, and upon which they can never fail to look back with feelings of the warmest gratitude.

In 1845 the Ayrshire was merged in the Western Bank, and for ten years Mr. Kennedy continued to take the same superintendence over the Ayr, and the other branches in the county, that he had exercised prior to the amalgamation. At the expiry of that period, misunderstandings, which had arisen in connection with certain outstanding arrears when the union was effected, reached a climax, and Mr. Kennedy severed his relations with the Western. No stronger evidence of the personal and professional esteem in which he was held by those who had the best opportunities of forming an estimate of his character could be adduced than the fact that he not only carried over with him to the service of the Royal, the entire staff of his subordinates in Ayr, but also the gentlemen who acted as agents in Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, and Girvan, all of whom had the satisfaction of seeing their loyalty rewarded, by being installed in branches of that institution which, under such auspices, soon began to flourish, and have since continued to be most successfully conducted. The weight of individual influence has seldom, if ever, made itself more honourably felt in our day.

This banking disruption was the means of bringing Mr. Kennedy more prominently before the public than would otherwise have been congenial to his taste. No sooner was it known than the municipal constituency, with one acclaim, singled out its hero as the successor of Provost Miller, who had resolved to retire into private life. A requisition—the most numerous and influentially signed by men of all parties, for political differences were forgotten in the unanimity of the respect and sympathy cherished for the seceding bank manager, ever presented in Ayr—was addressed to Mr. Kennedy, inviting him to a seat in the Town Council. Acceding to the wishes of the electors he was returned at the top of the poll, and three days afterwards saw him elevated to the Chief Magistracy. So well did he acquit himself in his new position, that his re-election, in 1858, was inevitable, although

there was a good deal of self-denial involved in his again accepting the Provostship, considering the precarious and unsatisfactory state of his health. As has been generally and cordially admitted, Provost Kennedy magnified and adorned his office. Upon no public occasion, when his voice or his purse were deemed of any avail, was his chaste eloquence or his Christian liberality denied to any object legitimately worthy of either. Rarely, indeed, do we find a man of the same mould at the helm of affairs in a provincial town. Gifted with natural endowments of no common order, conspicuous for scholarly acquirements which few provosts possess, and fired with the purest zeal for the well-being of the burgh, he was a model chief magistrate.

For the small estate of Drummellane was reserved the distinction of decisively testing the principles and practice of what is known as "high farming." The mere phrase is enough to frighten the majority of agriculturists, suggestive as it is of an investment of capital which few are able, and fewer still willing, to embark even in more feasible undertakings. By the ungrudging expenditure of an amount of money, which cannot easily be estimated, Myremill became as celebrated on the north, as Tiptree Hall was on the south of the border. To it flocked visitors from all parts of the three kingdoms, from the continent, from America, and from many of our colonies, attracted by an adventure which repeated failures only seemed to stimulate into new activity; most of the strangers surveying, in mute wonder, the extensive apparatus which permeated the entire farm, for the distribution of liquid manure, as carried by conduits through every field, and the other novel equipments of the place. We are afraid that the fame of the costly experiments was all that ever accrued to the spirited proprietor; but the progress of science is often advanced at the expense of private enterprise, and the lessons imparted by the results of this hitherto unattempted mode of cultivation is not the least boon which such a pioneer of improvement has conferred on the arts of husbandry.

In politics, Mr. Kennedy was a Whig, without Whig prejudices, and with a healthy contempt for Whig "finality."

Mr. Kennedy, as already referred to, was the last male representative of the old Cove, or Culzean, race of Kennedies.

Our late Chief Magistrate and townsman had, therefore, an ancient lineage to reckon on, had it been required in the person of one in himself so truly noble—a lineage such as few if any of our county families can boast of.

BROUNSTONE.

The ruins of Brounstone House, or Castle, situated on the north side of the Girvan, still remain. The first *Laird of Brounstone* was *James*, second son of David, first Earl of Cassilis. His successor, we should suppose—though it may have been himself—played rather a conspicuous part in the commotions of the middle of the sixteenth century. He sided with his relative, the Earl of Cassilis, Glencairn, and Loudoun, who exerted themselves in favour of the policy of Henry VIII., which was to marry the Princess of Scotland to Henry's son—a project very unpopular with the bulk of the people. The Laird of Brounstone, while conveying letters between England and Henry's party in Scotland, was driven on shore near Bamburg, and the whole of his papers taken from him. In 1597, Kennedy of Brounstone is mentioned in the list of gentlemen belonging to Ayrshire. The family, however, does not seem to have existed for any length of time. *William*, who, according to the historian of the Kennedies, married "Blak Bessy Kennedy," "fader-sister to Bargany," appears to have been the last of them. He was her third husband. He died without issue, leaving her infest in the property, which she made over to Bargany—a circumstance which gave rise to a new feud between Cassilis and Bargany.

DRUMMOCHRIN.

This was one of the seats of the family of *Alexander* or *M'Alexander* in Carrick. The house of Drummoehrin, of which no remains now exist, stood not far from Dalquharran, on the same side of the Girvan. The property was not extensive, but extremely valuable, from its coal seams and general fertility. It must have been a little paradise when Abererombie wrote his description of Carriek. Speaking of the house of Drummoehrin, he says it "is but a small interest, but a most lovely thing, being every way so commodious and convenient for living easily, that it is, as it were, an abridgement of this country, having all the accommodations that are dispersed through it all comprized within its short and small bounds. It has a house, not for ostentation, but convenience, fit to lodge the owner and his neighbours. It hath gardens, orchards, wood, water; all the fishes that swim in rivers; all sorts of cattle, sheep, cows, swine, and goat; all sorts of fowl, wild and tame; all manner of stone for building, freestone, and limestone; and coal, moor, moss, meadow, and marle; a walk-myln and corn-miln; and all manner of artificers and tradesmen within its bounds; and yet the revenue not above an 100 lib. per annum." Drummoehrin must thus have been a very extraordinary place, at the period alluded to. Of the proprietors, the *M'Alexanders*, little is known. The first of them, of whom we have any record, was the rather notorious

Thomas M'Alexander of Drummoehreyn, who was "wirreit at ane staik" for the crime of "forging and vending of counterfeit and adulterated coin," &c., in 1601. The dittay against him, which was as follows, shows that he did not associate with the best of company:—

"For airt, pairt, red, counsale and couceiling of the tressonabill Outing amangis our souerane lordis liegis, in the Tounis of Gawyesyde, Dalsarf, Hammiltoune, Cloehstane, Air, Irvin, and vtheris pairtis, of eertane fals and counterfit

ten schilling pieces, to the similitude of his hienes trew coinzie; committit ane yeir sensyne in harvest. *Item*, for airt, pairt, red, counsall and conceiling of the tressonabill forgeing, counterfitting, casting and prenting of xxx false ten schilling peiceis, within the citie of Glasgw, in David Hallis bak chalmers thair; quhair thay, together with vmqle Marioune Hepburne and ane serwand woman of hers was lugeit; off the quhilkis, thay tressonablie outit ane to the said David Hallis wyffe; and the said Thomas McAlexander delyuerit twa of the saidis piecis to the said James Johnestoune, at the Bridgend of Glasgw; and als delyuerit to him fyve poundis wt. thair of, in ane lytill zaird at the said Bridgend, quhilk he tuk back fra him again. *Item*, for airt, pairt, &c., of the tressonabill fforgeing, prenting and casting in calmis of trie, fillit with calk, within the place of Tourlandis, of twa fals foure merk pecis, to the similitude of his Maiesties trew coinzie of foure merk pecis of silver; quhair of the said Thomas outit ane to ane honest man in Air; Lyke as, the said James, be directioun of the said Thomas, conveyit the calme out of Irving to the place of Tourlandis, quhair he and Sandie of Tourlandis was present at the tressonabill fforgeing of the saidis pecis, quhilk were made of ane pewter plait: Committit in harvist, bygane thrie zeir. *Item*, the said Thomas being accusit ffor airt, pairt, &c., of the tressonabill ressaung fra George Dowglas, callit of Bengowre, of fourtie poundis in fals fyve pound pecis, foure pound pecis, and crounis, to haif been outit amangis our souerane lordis liegis, as trew and guid gold; quhair of he outit twa fals crounis to Johne Johnestoune in Mayboill, and lent the rest thair of (except ane foure pound peace and twa crounis, quhilkis he reseruit to him selff) to Gilbert Macalexander in Air; and delyuerit the foure pound peace to . . . Bruce, his seruant. *Item*, the said Thomas dilattit and accusit, fforsamekill as he, accompaneit with William Boirthuik of Johnestoun-bourne and twa of his seruandis, betuix Martimes and Zwill, in the zeir of God Im.Vc.lxxxxviiij yeiris, past owre att the Qeinis-fferrie, towards Castell Campbell, or thairby, quhair

they brak ane hous, and thifteouslie stall, coneelit, ressett and awaytuik furth thair of foure hors, and cam about be Stirling to Falkirk, quhair his naig tyrit: And swa, wes airt and pairt of the thifteous steilling of the saidis foure hors. *Item*, the said Thomas being dilatit of airt and pairt of the thifteous steilling, concealling, resetting and awaytaking of ane naig fra ane seruand of the Erle of Cassilis, quhilk Bruce his seruand stall be directioun, and William Maxwell delyuerit the samyn to Gylbert McAlexander."

Drummochrin suffered the last penalty of the law; but his sentence seems to have been in so far commuted, that his lands, in place of being forfeited, were allowed to remain in possession of the family. He was probably succeeded by his son,

John M'Alexander of Drummochryne, whose name occurs in a contract dated the 27th of Jan., 1617, to supply Hew Kennedy of Bennane with "twentie load" coals from his "coal-heuche at Drummoehrine." He had a brother, who is thus mentioned in a testamentary document in 1614:— "*Robert M'Alexander, brother to the Laird of Drumcoquyrne.*"

David M'Alexander of Drummochryne is mentioned in the latter-will of Sir Alex. Kennedy of Culzean in 1652. His name also occurs among the Drummellane papers. A law case, in reference to the miln-dam of Drummochrin, took place between him and Quintin Kennedy in 1664. The latter obtained letters of horning against him.

John Alexander (the *Mac* having been dropped) of *Drummochrein*, is summoned before the session of Dailly to satisfy for a natural child.* The "*Laird of Drummoehrine*," whether the same person or not, is mentioned as an elder in the session-books of Dailly, in 1695. There were eight hundred Highlanders, commanded by the Laird of Glenlyon, sent upon the parish of Straiton, &c. As soon as the host came to Ayrshire, the Curate of Kirkoswald went and procured a regiment to that parish, and by his information the quarters

* Parish Records of Dailly.

were ordered, and such as had in any way favoured the sufferers had multitudes sent upon them. John Alexander of Drumochrein, because he sometimes had lodged Presbyterian ministers, had great numbers quartered on him; and, besides free quarters, was obliged to pay eighty pund Scots.*

David Alexander of Drummochrin had a child, *Jean*, baptised in 1717, and another, *Grizel*, in 1725.† He is mentioned in the Ayr presbytery-books in 1726.

Robert Alexander of Drummochrin appeared before the session; and in 1742 had a natural child baptised. On the 26th September of the latter year, the session entered a minute in their books to the following effect:—"Yesterday died Robert Alexander of Drumochrein, so frequently mentioned." The session concluded their meeting with prayer. Drumochrein's death would thus seem to have been sudden. He was succeeded by

John Alexander of Drummochrin, of whom we find no other notice than what is supplied by the session-books of Dailly. Like his predecessor, he was summoned before the session, in 1758, for illicit intercourse. His latter-will is recorded, 24th March, 1766.

The property has now passed into the hands of the Kerran family.‡

* Wodrow (by Burns), vol. ii., page 427.

† Dailly Session Records.

‡ A gentleman wrote me (says the late Dr. Crawford of Lochwinnoch) from the County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1841, thus:—"A sister of Alexander of Drumochrein ran away with a wabster to the north of Ireland. His name was Schaw. Their offspring proved their descent about 1815, and sold their right to Drumochrein to a Mr. Rankin. A John Schaw, an old man who went about with a *show-box*, the son of this imprudent couple, was the direct heir-at-law, but too poor to urge his claim. He stayed about Ballyreagh with my grandmother, M'Naughton (spouse of Mr. Samuel M'Quorn of Ballyreagh), when he grew unable to go about; and insisted still on his heirship to this estate, which he declared he would leave to my mother, and often wrote wills to that effect, for which the poor man got laughed at by the servants. Several years after his death, a William Mack, John M'Kee, and a grandnephew of this Schaw, established their claim in the Court of Session, I believe as paupers, and got £10,000 from a Mr. Rankin for their chance, just before the case was decided. The *show-box* was all my grandmother inherited. Old Schaw died at Ballyreagh." In another letter, dated 1845, he says:—"I wrote you, a long time since, of a broken-down Scots gentleman named John Schaw, who was a gentle beggar, who came to Ballyreagh, and said he was my grandfather's

KILKERRAN.

The Fergussons, of Kilkerran, are an old family in Carrick. The first of them mentioned is,

Fergus, son of Fergus, who obtained a charter of certain lands in Ayrshire from Robert I.*

John Fergusson, of *Kilkerran* resigns a part of his estate, in 1466, to

Fergus Fergusson, his son, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse.†

Duncan Fergusson, of *Kilkerran*. During the life-time of his father he had the "place of Burnfute." In 1508, "John Schaw of Kerise [was] admitted* to compound for art and part of the forethought felony done to Duncan Fergussonne, young Laird of Kilkerane, in coming to his place of Burnfute, and throwing down and breaking into the houses of the said Place ; and for [forcibly] keeping the lands of Burnfute waste for the space of one year."‡

Barnard Fergusson of *Kilkerran*. In 1564, he, along with his brothers, *Thomas* and *David*, and fifty-one others, were delatit for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court of the Sheriff of Ayr.§ He married *Jonet* Ritchie, by whom he had a son,

Symon Fergusson of *Kilkerran*, who seems to have succeeded to the property before the death of his father, whom he also predeceased. He is mentioned as having

cousin, and lived there till he died ; that he insisted upon making a latter-will, and leaving an estate called Drumochrein to my mother and her sister, but got laughed at for his pains by the girls and my grandmother ; that after his death it actually appeared he was the heir, as the families of two poor men, named Mack and M'Kee, were descended from a sister of his. They got a great consideration to forego their claim, and make it over to a family named Rankin, also claimants, whom my mother used to say were Mr. M'Quorn's cousins and hers, and whom Mr. M'Quorn went often to Scotland to see. This J. M'Quorn Rankine, civil engineer, and the late Captain *Macquorn* Rankine of Drumdow, his grandfather, you took notice of, I am certain, were of the same stock."

* Had. Collection.

† Law's Collection.

‡ Books of Adjournal.

§ Ibid.

appeared before arbiters in a case between him and Duncan Crawford, son and heir of the late John Crawford of Camlarg, in 1588. He married *Cristiane Forrester*, and had issue, *John*, his successor, and another child. He died in 1591. The following is an excerpt from his latterwill:—

“Testament, &c., and Inventar of the guidis, geir, &c., perteing to vmqle. Symone forgusson of Kylkerren, wt.in the parochin of daylie . . . Quha deceist in the moneth of August, Jai vc. Lxxx ellevin zeiris, ffaytfullie maid & gevin vp be him self vpone ye xviii day of August, the zeir of God aboue-writtin, Quha nominat Qnn. forgusson, his sone, his onlie exr. and Intror. wt. his guidis and geir, & debtis qtsumevir. . .

Debts awand to ye deid :

. . . Be dauid Grahame of Rig, of lent money, xx*li*. Item, be Sr. patrik vas of Barnebarrots, the sowme of fyve hundrith pund.

Debtis awand by ye deid :

. . . Item, to Jot. Ritchie, his moyr., sevintin pund. Item, to allexr. muir, ane hundrith xx*li*, for ye qlk he hes sum plaidges of claithing & goldin buttons. . .

Legacie.

At Edr. the xviii day of August, Jai vc. fr.scoir ellevin, Betuix ten & ellevin hors. befor noone, The qlk day Symone forgussoun of Kilkerran nominat Johnne forgussoun, his sone & ye bairne qrof Cristiane forrester, his wyf, is presentlie with, his onlie exr. and Intror., wit. his guidis and geir & debtis qtsumevir. Item, he requeyris & nominats Barnard Forgus-soun, his father, Sr. thomas Kennedy of Culzeane, knyt., and Elizabeth M’Gill, his spous, or.sears to his saids bairnes. Item, ye said symone nominats & make the saids Sir Thomas of Culzeane, kicht, and Niniane Adir of Kilhilt, and Gilbert forgusson of Dulduff, Tutors. testrs. to ye said Jonn., his sone. Item. he levis in legacie to ye said Cristiane, his spous, his hors and his naig. Item, he levis to ye bairne qrw. his said spous is now with, incaice it femall, The sowme of ane Thow-

sand pund money, and ordanes his air to pay ye samyne. Befoir yir witness, Mr David M'Gill, zounger," &c.

Symoun was sueceeded by his son,

"*Mr. Johnne Fergusson of Kilkerrane*," who is so styled in the testament of John Davidsoun of Pennyglen, near Maybole, in 1614.* He is mentioned in the same way in similar doeuments, in 1616, 1618, and 1621. He was sueceeded by his son,

Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran, who heartily espoused the eause of Charles I. in the eivil wars. His name, as well as that of his son, is mentioned in the list of disaffected in Ayrshire who gave eountenance to Montrose in 1645. For so doing he was summoned before the Presbytery of Ayr, and had either to express contrition for the offence or submit to exeommunication. He admitted "that he was in Kilmar-noek with Alaster,"† that he had been with Montrose at Loudon Hill, but "was never myndit to follow Montrose his cause;" and submitted himself to censure. Such was the power of the Chureh. His submission, however, did not prevent him from continuing to aid the royal eause. He contracted large debts to raise men for the serviee of the king, and had his estate sequestered by Cromwell. He retired abroad during the Commonwealth; and returning home at the Restoration, died soon afterwards.‡ "Honourable mention," says Nisbet, "is made of him in the Bishop of Sarum's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, as one who had firmly adhered in his duty to the king, and who had received several marks 'of his majesty's favour.'" Sir John married Helen Kennedy, daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, and by her had four sons, *Alexander*, and *James* and *John*, both captains in the king's service during the eivil wars, and *Simon of Auchinwin*. He was sueceeded by

Alexander Fergusson of Kilkerran,§ who was retoured as

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Allester M'Donald.

‡ Nisbet.

§ There is a story in Wodrow respecting this Laird, written by a correspondent, who must have been an ignorant and wild Covenanter.

heir of his father, John Fergusson, of Kilkerran, *militis*, in 1650, then alive. He married Margaret Sydserf, daughter of the first Bishop of Galloway, who was afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh. He had two sons—*Alexander*, who succeeded; and *James*, a clergyman in England.

Alexander Fergusson of Kilkerran, his son and successor, married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Weir of Stanebyres, and had three sons,

1. John, of Barclanachan, who married Margaret, daughter of David Crawford of Kerse, but died without male issue. He left a daughter by a second marriage. He had two sons, *Adam* and *William*, born respectively in 1693 and 1696, who seem to have died young.*
2. William, married Agnes, eldest daughter and heir portioner of John Kennedy of Auchinblain, a grandson of Kennedy of Knockdon.
3. Captain Alexander died at Darien.

In 1700 *Alexander*, and *John* his son, sold the estate of Kilkerran to

Sir John Fergusson son of *Simon of Auchinwin*, who, having studied for the Scottish bar, became an advocate of much reputation, and amassed considerable wealth. He advanced money to clear off the debt on the property, and in this way acquired the estate from the elder branches of the family. "Alexander, the father," says Nisbet, "and John and William, the two sons, sign a separate writ, which was in my hands, by which they cheerfully renounce all interest and title they in any manner of way pretend to the above lands, and wish a happy enjoyment thereof to the said Sir John and his." He was created a *Bart. of Nova Scotia* in 1703. He was agent for the town of Ayr in 1704. Sir John married *Jean*, daughter of James Whitefoord, of Dinduff, and was succeeded at his decease, in 1729, by his eldest son,

Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran. Like his father, he studied law, and pursued it as a profession with high reputation. He was an advocate in 1717. In 1733 he acted as an

* Parish Records.

arbiter in the dispute between Kennedy of Baltersan, and the Town of Ayr, respecting the Doon fishings. In 1741 he was nominated a judge of the Court of Session, and in 1749 also a judge of the court of Justiciary, under the titular designation of Lord Kilkerran. His lordship married *Jean*, only child of James, Lord Maitland, and granddaughter of John, Earl of Lauderdale, and his wife, Lady Margaret Cuninghame, (eldest daughter of Alexander, tenth Earl of Glencairn), by whom he had nine sons and five daughters. Of the former, four attained maturity, viz —

1. Adam, who succeeded.
 2. Charles, who married Anne, daughter of John Fordyce, Esq. of Aiton, and was father of James, who succeeded as fourth Bart. He was admitted a burghess of Air in 1757.
 3. James, who died upon his estates in the island of Tobago.
 4. George, Lord of Session and Justiciary, under the title of Lord Hermand; died 1827.
 5. Helen, born in 1741, and died in 1810.
- Two other daughters also attained a considerable age.

Sir James, who represented Sutherland in Parliament, was succeeded at his decease, 20th January, 1759, by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, LL.D., who represented the county of Ayr in Parliament for eighteen years, and the city of Edinburgh for four—in all from 1774 to 1796. Burns, in his *Earnest Cry and Prayer*, thus compliments Sir Adam—

“Thce, aith-detesting, chaste Kilkerran.”

In 1786 he was appointed by Government Substitute-Admiral between Troon point and Ballantrae. Upon the death of John, Earl of Glencairn, in 1796, Sir Adam Fergusson preferred a claim before the House of Lords to the honours of that noble family, as lineal descendant of, and heir-general to, Alexander, created Earl of Glencairn in 1488, and to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, through the latter nobleman's eldest daughter (Sir Adam's great grandmother), Lady Margaret Cuninghame, wife of John, Earl of Lauder-

dale, and mother of James, Lord Maitland ; but the Lords decided “that although Sir Adam Fergusson has shewn himself to be heir general to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, he hath not made out the right of such heir to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn.” Sir Adam dying, 23d September, 1813, aged 81, without issue, the title devolved upon his nephew,

Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, born 20th October, 1765. He married, first—October, 1799—Jean, second daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., Lord Hailes, by Helen, his wife, daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Lord Kilkerran, and by that lady, who died 6th May, 1803, had issue—

Charles, his successor, and two daughters.

He married, secondly, in December, 1804, Henrietta, second daughter of Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, and by her had eight sons and five daughters ; of the latter,

Catherine was married 17th Jan., 1838, to Henry Ritchie, of Busbie, Craigton, and Cloncaird.

Sir James died 10th April, 1838, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran. He married, 1st June, 1829, *Helen*, second daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session, and had issue—three sons and five daughters.

Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, M.P. for Ayrshire, succeeded his father in 1840. He served with his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, in the Crimea, and was wounded at the battle of Inkerman. He married, in 1859, Edith Christian, second daughter of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and has a daughter.

Arms—Azure, a Buckle, Argent, between three Boars' Heads, coupé, Or.

Crest—A Bee upon a Thistle.

Motto—"Dulcius ex asperis."

Seats—Kilkerran, Ayrshire, a delightful modern mansion in the valley of the Girvan; and New Hailes, Edinburghshire.

KILLOCHAN,

The seat of a branch of the Cathcart family, which merged, by marriage, into that of Carleton. (See parish of *Colmonell*.)

MOORESTON.

Of the early owners of this small property, we can give no account. It has long been in possession of the Kilkerran family. From the name, it may be supposed to have belonged to a branch of the *Mures*, of whom there were several in Carrick.

PENKILL.

We have no account of the property of Penkill previous to its acquisition by a branch of the Kilmarnock family, about 1500, the first of whom was

Adam Boyd of Penkill, third son of Alexander Boyd, second son of Robert, Lord Kilmarnock, and brother to Thomas, Earl of Arran. He married Helen Kennedy, daughter of John, second Lord Kennedy, by whom he had two sons—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. James, of Trochrig.

Adam Boyd of Penkill, who succeeded his father prior to 1530. He married Janet Kennedy,* third daughter of the

* "Jonet Kennedy, Lady Pinkill," is mentioned in the testament of Marten McConell.—*Commissary Records of Glasgow*.

Laird of Bargany. It appears that, in consequence of a family feud, Adam Boyd was assaulted and besieged in his own castle, and his lady injured, by the Laird of Bargany (the father of the lady) and his retainers, in 1558, as noticed in the *Criminal Trials*; but these trials give no account of the nature or cause of the feud between Bargany and his son-in-law. He left issue—

1. Adam.

2. Alexander, better known as *Mark Alexander Boyd*. Lord Hailes wrote a memoir of his life, with critical remarks on his writings. As in youth, so in manhood. He was a bold, high tempered person, tall of stature and powerful. After spending some time at Court, he went to France, where he studied law. He was an enthusiast in military affairs—not particular as to which side he fought on. He used to say, that to live without experience in war, was, in his opinion, to be only *half a man*. His time abroad seems to have been pretty equally divided between the pursuits of literature and the din of arms. Lord Hailes is wrong in saying that he was a son of *Robert Boyd of Penkill*, which, from the dates, could not be. He is equally in error in stating that, on the death of his elder brother, in 1595, he returned to Scotland, and inherited the family estate. His elder brother died in 1596, and he could not inherit the property, because Adam left a successor, *Thomas*. He may, however, have acted as tutor to his nephew, who must have been young when his father died. His name does not occur in connection with the descent of the property. He died in 1601, and was buried in the churchyard of Dailly. He left numerous MSS., which are preserved in the Advocates' Library.

Adam Boyd of Penkill appears to have succeeded his father in 1583; and we learn from a gravestone in Old Dailly churchyard that he died in 1596, aged 39. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Boyd of Penkill, who was served heir to his father, Adam Boyd, in the lands of Wester Sanquhar, in 1601; but he was not served heir to the estates in Carrick till 1616. He married, first, Marion Muir, daughter of the Laird of Rowallan, and had issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.

2. Alexander, who married Helen Cathcart, daughter of the Laird of Carleton.

Secondly, Elizabeth Dick, daughter of Sir Andrew Dick of Craighouse, but had no issue.* It was during the lifetime of his first wife that the Castle of Penkill seems to have been built. The date and the initials on the stone previously mentioned—"1642. T. B. M. M."—evidence this. In 1616 he was a witness to the latter-will of Mure of Rowallan. His name occurs in various documents of a similar description, down till a late period. He died, according to Robertson, in 1673. He was succeeded by

Thomas Boyd of Penkill, the eldest son, in 1671, his father having in his lifetime made over the estate to him, probably on his marriage with the Hon. Anne Melville, sister of George, fourth Earl of Melville, by whom he had a son,

Thomas Boyd of Penkill, who married the Hon. Isabell Lindsay, second daughter of David, first Lord Balcarras, by whom he had a son,

Alexander Boyd of Penkill, who succeeded his father before 1711, in which year he sat as a Commissioner of Supply for Ayrshire. He was married, but to whom does not appear. He had a daughter, *Mary*, baptized 6th August, 1717.† She seems to have predeceased him, as he is said to have "died without issue."‡ The property then devolved upon the great-grandson of *Alexander*, second son of *Thomas*.

Alexander Boyd of Penkill, who died unmarried in 1750. His latter-will was recorded 9th Feb., 1751. The estate then fell to the Trochrig branch of the family, who were regularly descended from Adam Boyd, the first of Penkill. His name occurs in the Town-books of Ayr in 1741-2.

John Boyd of Trochrig and Penkill was served heir to the latter property in 1752. Dying without male issue, he was succeeded in Trochrig by his daughter,

Ann Boyd of Trochrig, who married William Boyd Robertson, to whom she had a daughter, who sold Trochrig. Penkill

* Baronage.

† Dailly Parish Records.

‡ He was alive in 1725.—*Record of Commissioners of Supply.*

now devolved upon the descendant of *James* Boyd*, second son of John Boyd of Trochrig, who had settled as a physician in America.

Spencer Boyd of Penkill, who resided in America. He had two sons, in succession lairds of Penkill. The eldest was

James Boyd of Penkill, who was served heir to his father, Spencer Boyd, in 1782; but he continued to reside in America, and never came to Scotland. He married Elizabeth Boyd, but died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother,

Spencer Boyd of Penkill, who came to reside in Scotland, and was served heir to his brother, James Boyd, in 1792. He was a Captain in the Ayrshire Fencible Cavalry; and, while quartered at Carlisle, married Sarah Wilkinson, of that city, in 1796. By her he had a son, Spencer, his successor, and two daughters; Sarah, married to Major John Blair of Dullatur, and Alice, married to Elias Gibb, wine-merchant, Glasgow. The estate was greatly burdened with debt at the time Spencer Boyd succeeded to it; and a considerable part of it was sold, at the instance of the creditors, for the payment of this debt. The lands which remained to the family consisted of Penkill, in the parish of Dailly, and Piedmont, with some other lands, in the parish of Girvan. As the old Castle of Penkill had fallen into a state of ruin, Spencer Boyd built a handsome house at Piedmont, in the near neighbourhood of Girvan, at which he resided till his death in 1807. He was succeeded by

Spencer Boyd, his only son, then a minor, who did not complete his title till 1820. He married Margaret Losh, daughter of William Losh of Newcastle, by whom he had a son, Spencer, and a daughter, Alice. He died, at an early age, in 1827, and was succeeded by his only son,

Spencer Boyd, then an infant. On attaining majority, he made up his titles to the estate in 1844, and has sold the lands of Piedmont and Pene, in the parish of Girvan, to George Kilpatrick Young, who resides there; so that the ancient barony

* The will of James Boyd of Trochridge is recorded 30th April and 25th Dec., 1754.

of Penkill is now the only property belonging to the family in Scotland. Mr. Boyd has built a good farm-steading at Penkill, as already stated, and repaired and enlarged the old Castle.

Arms, according to Nisbet—Azure, a Fess Cheque, Argent and Gules, and in base a Cross Moline, Or.

Crest—A Cross Moline, Sable.

Motto—"Prudentia me Sustinet."

PARISH OF GIRVAN.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

THE name of this parish is of Celtic derivation. The town of Girvan, where the church stands, was of old called *Inver-Garvan*, from its being erected at the mouth of the river Garvan, which here enters the sea. *Garv-Avan*, or *Garvan*, signifies the rough or rapid river—a name peculiarly descriptive of the Girvan. The river thus gave the name to the town, and the town to the parish.*

“This parish,” says the Statistical Account, “lies on the sea-coast of Carrick, about midway between the well-known points of Bennane and Turnberry. Its length from south-south-west to north-north-east, is nine imperial miles ; and its breadth from two to seven miles. The mean breadth, as nearly as can be computed, is four miles, which gives a surface of 36 square miles, or 19,000 acres. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Dailly and Bar ; on the south by the parish of Colmonell ; on the west, for nearly its whole length, by the sea ; and on the north by the parish of Kirkoswald.”

The parish is somewhat mountainous, a ridge of hills, of considerable height, stretching diagonally across the district.

* Burns thought the name of the river so “horridly prosaic,” that, in his inimitable song,

“Behind yon hills where Girvan flows,”
he changed it to “Lugar,” which he deemed more poetical.

The highest point of this rather commanding range is 1200 feet above the level of the sea. "On the south side of it the ground is high and coarse, and where not cultivated, covered with heath. On the north side, though not uniformly level, it is low, and of fine quality." The climate, in consequence of the inequality of the surface, is of course variable—being much colder in the high than in the lower portions of the parish; still, from the light, dry quality of the soil, it is on the whole most salubrious. Springs of water are both excellent and numerous, and there are at least three running streams connected with the parish—the Girvan, the Lendal, which falls into the sea at the Carleton Bay, and the Assel, a tributary of the Stinchar. There are, however, only two small lochs in the parish, Lochton and Laggan.

Whatever may have been in ancient times, there is now no natural wood in the parish, and but a few patches of modern plantation.* The late Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton of Bargany was the first to plant on a small scale, and since his time several of the proprietors have followed the example. As in most other parishes, great improvements have been made in agriculture. The statement of the writer in the Statistical Account furnishes the best evidence of this. Forty years ago, he says, "there were about 1700 head of black cattle and 214 scores of sheep in the parish; whereas now there is only about the one-half of either. The cattle were then almost all of the Galloway breed, and the sheep of the small black-faced kind. These have been succeeded, the former by the Ayrshire breed, chiefly for the dairy, and the latter by a much larger boned stock of the black-faced, and in some instances by Cheviots. The reason of the decrease in

* This is somewhat curious. Abercrummie, in his "Description of Carrick," written shortly before the Revolution in 1688, says: "No countrey is better provyded of wood, for alongst the banks of Dun, Girvan, and Stinchar, there be great woods, but especially in Girvan; whereby they serve the neighbourhood, both in Kyle and Cuninghame, for timber to build countrey-houses, and for all the uses of husbandrie, as cart, harrow, plough, and barrows, at verie easie rates; and the sorts are birch, elder, sauch, poplar, ash, oak, and hazel; and it is ordinary throughout all that countrey, and every gentleman has by his house both wood and water, orchards and parkes."

the numbers of live stock, therefore, are obvious. In the first place, the animals are both heavier and better fed than formerly ; and, in the second place, there is now a much greater proportion of the land bearing grain than there was at the period above alluded to." Since the Statistical Account was written, however, a still greater advance has been made in the science of farming ; and tile-draining, then scarcely begun in the parish, has been extensively carried into operation.

The bay of Girvan is well frequented by the best kinds of white-fish ; and salmon-fishing has long been carried on at the mouth of the Girvan, formerly by net and coble, but latterly with the more destructive stake-net.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Girvan is a burgh of barony. The charter was originally granted by Charles II., in 1668, to Mr. Thomas Boyd, of Balloch-toul, and renewed by King William to Sir Archibald Muir, of Thornton, in the year 1696. Abercrommie, in his "Description of Carrick," gives rather an amusing account of the *new burgh of Girvan*:—"And near to the influx of the sea, upon a levell ground, high above the water, stands the kirk of Girvan, and the parson's house, on the north syde of the churchyard. Opposite to which, on the other syde of the river, lyes a pleasant links, with conyware ;* and at the foot of it is a salmond-fishing, at the mouth of the river, and a station for boats that come from Ireland or the Highlands. Southward from the kirk of Girvan stands the tower of Ballach-towll, a monument of the builder's folly, being raised five story high, without a staircase, and no more but one room in each story. It has neither garden nor orchard, nor planting, but stands in the midst of rich corn fields. The builder of this house, Boyd, of Penkill, procured a patent for building a new burgh at Girvan, whose situation and streets he designed

* Cuningar, or rabbit-warren.

and marked out in these barren sands, on the south syde of the water mouth of Girvan, and erected a pole for the crosse thereof ; but this design never took effect, not an house having been built there, save (one ?) and that scarcely within the compass of the bounds assigned his towne ; yet it hath four faires, one for every quarter of the year, that give the names of the new burgh of Girvan to these sandy knowes. Amongst which, there is one spot that is not to be passed without observation, which is called Knockoshin ; upon which the head courts of this jurisdiction are kept and held, and all the vassals compear there, and seems to retaine something of the ancient custome of our nation, that the king's vassals were convened in the field, lyke a rendezvous of souldiers, rather than ane house for ceremony and attendance." The charter remained in abeyance till 1785, when, in consequence of the great increase of the town, it assumed the liberties and privileges of a burgh, which it has since continued to enjoy. "It is beautifully situated on a fine bay, and commands a magnificent view of the sea ; of the north coast of Ireland ; of the rock of Ailsa ; of the mull and promontory of Cantyre ; of the islands of Sanda, Arran, Plada, Little Cumbrae ; part of Bute, and the hills of Cowal."* The number of inhabitants in the parish is upwards of 7000, the greater portion of whom reside in the town, and are employed in the cotton trade. There is a harbour at the mouth of the Girvan, which has been much improved of late, and affords great facilities to the shipping of grain, coals, and other commodities, rendering Girvan one of the most important outlets on the coast of Carrick. The want of a convenient harbour was long felt by the inhabitants of Carrick, "Though this country," says Abercrommie, writing some two hundred and fifty years ago, "be (washed with the sea, for the space of 24 myles and upwards, yet there be no convenient harbours or bays, for receiving of ships ; so that none resort (to) it but small boats and barks from Ireland and the Highlands, and their best

* Statistical Account.

receptacle is the broad lands of Turnberry, and the mouths of *Dun, Girvan, and Stincher*; and of all these three, Girvan is the best; and for the fishing-boats, they have no other shelter but to draw them up the length of the water-mark, when they come ashore, and then to (launch) them when the tyde puts them afloat againe." Such continued to be the state of the harbour of Girvan until within these few years.

Though Girvan remained an insignificant place*—as witness the abortive efforts of Ballochoul to raise it in the scale of burghs—until very recent times, it seems to have possessed a bridge over the Girvan, as early as the close of the sixteenth century—a convenience which many places of greater importance did not enjoy. The fact is known from "The Historie of the Kennedyis,"† where a certain rencontre is said to have occurred at "the brig of Girwand." Towards the close of the seventeenth century, however, the bridge seems to have wholly gone to decay, or been swept down, for we find the Presbytery of Ayr, March 4, 1696, ordering a letter to be written to Lord Bargany, respecting the building of a bridge over the water of Girvan at the *new church*—if there was any vacant stipend, of which he was patron, the same to be applied to the crection of the bridge. Bargany replied that he would devote a year's vacant stipend of Maybole, and also of Daillie, towards the building of the bridge.‡ Several years elapsed, however, before any progress was made with the bridge; for in July, 1701, the Presbytery require the Lord Bargany to build a boat for the Girvan until the proposed bridge should be constructed. The Presbytery assigned as a reason for urging Lord Bargany on the subject, that many lives were lost by persons going to church, attempting to ford the river when flooded.

Chalmers, as usual supplies us with the ecclesiastical history

* In 1791, it contained only 1012 inhabitants.

† Original Manuscript, with Notes and Illustrations, by Robert Pitcairn. Edinburgh; John Stevenson. 1830.

‡ An Act of Parliament was passed in 1696, warranting Lord Bargany to employ the vacant stipends of Maybole and Colmonell, of which churches he was patron, in building the proposed bridge.

of Girvan. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was "granted to the monks of Crossragwell, which was founded by Duncan Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed to that monastery by Robert I. and Robert III., under a charter, wherein the church was called 'Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de Invergarvane.' This church continued in possession of the monastery of Crossragwell till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed much of the revenues ; the remainder belonged to the vicar, who served the cure, as settled by the Bishop of Glasgow. John, the vicar of the church of Garvan, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of 'Geraven,' in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated value. In a rental of Crossragwell Abbey, which was given in officially after the Reformation, it was stated that the church of Girvane produced to that monastery 260 bolls of bear and meal yearly. In the old parish of Girvan, which was much larger than the present, there were several chapels. In the south of the parish, there was the chapel of Kildomine, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity.† . . . In the northern part of the parish, there was, in former times, a chapel dedicated to St. Donan, a Scottish saint of the ninth century, whose festival was celebrated on the 17th of April. This chapel, which was named from him, Chapel-Donan, stood on the lands of Cragach, near the sea-coast, more than a mile and a-half north-north-east of Girvan. In the charter of Robert III., before mentioned, to the monks of Crossragwell, he confirmed to them, among other estates, the twenty-shilling lands of the chapel of St. Donan of Cragach. In 1617, the patronage of the parish church of Girvan, with the other property of Crossragwell Abbey, was annexed by act of Parliament to the Bishoprick of Dunblane ; reserving, however, the rights of Peter Hewet, as commendator. On the final abolition of Episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the church of Girvan was vested in

* See Parish of Barr.

the King, to whom it now belongs. In 1653, the south-east part of the old parish, lying on the river Stinchar, was detached from this parish, and made part of the new parish of Bar, which was then established. When this large detachment was made from the parish of Girvan, it received some additions, both on the north and on the south."

So far Chalmers. He does not tell us when the old or new churches of Girvan were built. From the letter of the Presbytery to the laird of Bargany, in 1696, in reference to building a bridge over the Girvan at the *new church* previously alluded to, we should suppose that the church of Girvan had been recently built; but this does not appear to have been exactly the case, for, in 1801, mention is made of the church having undergone repairs, and of the building of the manse. It may have been denominated the new church, in contradistinction to the old, though built some considerable time previously. The present church, according to the Statistical Account, was built about 1780.

The parochial registers do not go farther back than 1733, and being chiefly a register of births, they present no feature of interest. There is no doubt that older records were at one time in existence, but they probably experienced the fate of not a few other similar documents, by being handed over to the huckster or tobacconist.

ANTIQUITIES.

On the Doune Knoll, and Glendonnie property, there are the remains of an ancient British strength. It is circular in form, and contains upwards of one and a-half acres. In 1750, the ditch surrounding it was twelve feet deep; but is now nearly filled up by cultivation. There are two other similar encampments on the property of the Duchess de Coigny. On the top of a hill called the Dowhill, on the Glendonnie estate, there are indications of another strong fort, the view from

which is extensive and interesting. In a clear day, Ireland, Rathlin Isle, Campelton Bay, Arran, Isle of Sanda, Ailsa Craig, and, up the Clyde, the Cumbraes, Bute, &c., can easily be traced. Many ancient urns, containing apparently burnt bones, have been found in small cairns, near the forts. Judging from the rough form and ornamental work of the urns, they must have lain undisturbed for a period little short of two thousand years. About four miles inland from Girvan, there are the remains, in good preservation, of what is supposed to have been a Roman camp. It is not far from the farm-house of Letterpin.

Sanda and the *Craig* Islands belonged at one time to the Fairlies of Fairlie, as well as the small property of *Knockgerran*, now possessed by Mr. M'Kie. The *Craig* and *Knockgerran* were acquired by the Culzean family, and the Marquis of Ailsa holds the *Craig*, to this day, by paying a lordship of so many solan geese, to be laid down at the door of Fairlie House, near Kilmarnock, every year. This, however, has not been attended to for the last thirty-five years.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF GIRVAN.

KENNEDIES OF ARDMILLAN.

WE have not been fortunate enough to trace the origin of the Kennedies of Ardmillan upon documentary evidence; but there is reason to believe that they were of the house of Bargany. The author of "The Historie of the Kennedyis" says, there "hes of it cumin the Houssis of Ardmillane, Dunneane, Bennane, Kirkhill, Bardrohatt." This is supported by the fact, that the first of them with whom we meet was,

Thomas Kennedy, usually styled "the gudeman of Ard-

millan,"* who bore the honours of the house of Bargany at the funeral of Gilbert, the seventh laird of Bargany, who fell in the feud fight with the Earl of Cassilis at Pennyglen, in 1601. According to the historian already alluded to, he attempted, by reason of his relationship, to procure the tutory of Bargany, but was defeated by the greater interest of Josias Stewart, brother to the Lady Bargany. His name repeatedly occurs in testamentary documents from 1604 till 1637, in which latter year he died: "Test. &c. of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, . . . Quha deceist in February, 1637 zeiris: ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be Hew Kennedy, now of Ardmillane, sone lautfull to the defunct and executour dative," &c. He married Marion Wanfred, Lady Dronghame.† He was succeeded by his son,

Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan, who was served heir to his father on the 18th September, 1640, in the 23 merk lands of old extent of Ardmillan, with numerous other properties, in all forming a large estate. It comprehended the lands of Kilsanctniniane, Beyndgrange, Drumfairne, Barjarge, Over and Nether Aldeans, Knokcormill, Templelands of the church of Girvan, Drumbayne, Archanroche, Ellerkinnoch, Letterpyne, Ballochdowane, Balmanache, &c. On the 20th of July, 1642, the "goodman of Ardmillan" supplicated the Presbytery of Ayr, that his "twentie pund land of Ardmillan" might be annexed to the parish of Colmonell, to which the Presbytery agreed, under protest that the junction should not be prejudicial to the College of Glasgow. He married Jean, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Baltersan, tutor of Culzean.‡ Robertson states that he married Margaret, daughter of John Blair, younger of Blair, so he must have been twice married. He had a son, who, in 1645, seems to have favoured Montrose. "Ardmillan, younger," occurs in the list of disaffected.

* In old documents, the proprietors of Ardmillan invariably bore this title. The distinction between LAIRD and GUDAMAN had reference to the titles of the property, whether held from the Crown, or merely from a feudal superior.

† Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan and Marion Wanfred, Lady Dronghame, his spouse, are mentioned in the town records of Ayr, 7th June, 1608.

‡ "Historical Account of the Noble Family of Kennedy," &c.

And farther, "Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, younger," confessed before the Presbytery that he had supped with Alaster M'Donald in Kilmarnock accidentally—that he carried a letter to the laird of Culzean—and that he went to Peebles on the way to Philiphaugh. This Thomas Kennedy, younger of Ardmillan, must have been married; for in the Presbytery records, in the course of the year 1646, there are various minutes in reference to a "scandale of adulterie between the laird of Culzean, elder, and the Lady Armillan, *elder*."* In 1647, Ardmillan, younger, confessed on his knees before the Presbytery his compliance with the enemy, and was forgiven; and, two years afterwards, he was received into communion with the Church. Thomas Kennedy, younger of Ardmillan, died apparently without issue before his father, who was alive in 1652.†

Hugh Kennedy, elder of Ardmillan, left two daughters, one of whom married James Craufuird of Baidland before 1658, in which year he is styled of Ardmillan, and the other Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean. Craufuird, in consequence of this marriage, succeeded to the property of Ardmillan.

CRAUFUIRDS OF ARDMILLAN.‡

William Craufuird, younger of Ardmillan. In June, 1691, he threw himself and some succours into the fortress of the Bass, in the Firth of Forth, which was so long held out by the adherents of King James, and was the last place in the kingdom that surrendered to King William. He married Margaret, daughter of Kennedy of Baltersan, and had issue—

* These records afford an instructive illustration of the power of the church Courts at the time: "2d June, 1647.—Compeired Sir Alex. Kennedy of Colzean." He denied that he had converse with the Lady Ardmillan—especially that he was with her alone in a chamber compting money, or that he bedded in the same chamber, where she and her husband were. At a subsequent diet the report was not found clearly proven against the parties; but the case was continued. On the 14th July, however, they were ordered to be censured as adulterers, and the act formerly passed against them, [prohibiting their keeping company], to remain in full force.

† His name occurs in a testamentary document of that year.

‡ For the Craufuirds of Baidland, of whom the Craufuirds of Ardmillan are a continuation, see vol. for Cunninghame.

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. James, who settled in England. His descendants are a considerable family in Sussex.
1. A daughter, married to David Craufurd of Drumsoy, whose son, David, was Historiographer to Queen Anne for Scotland, from which marriage also descended John Craufurd of Auchnames.

Archibald Craufurd, his eldest son, succeeded in 1712.* He was a keen Jacobite, and after the rebellion of 1745, had to remain for several years under hiding in Edinburgh. He married Marion Hay, a descendant of one of the branches of the Tweeddale family, by whom he had two sons—

1. Archibald.
2. Thomas, of whom afterwards.

He died in 1748, when he was succeeded by his eldest son—

Archibald Craufurd of Ardmillan. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Kennedy, Esq. of Liverpool; and on his death, in 1784, was succeeded by the eldest son of that marriage,

Archibald Craufurd of Ardmillan, W.S. His father having been deeply involved in the unfortunate copartnership of Douglas, Heron & Co., the estate was brought to a judicial sale during his minority, when it was acquired by his uncle, Thomas Craufurd. Archibald married Margaretta, youngest daughter of his uncle, and had issue eight sons and three daughters; of the former,

Thomas succeeded to the estates of Grange and Kilsanctninan in 1840.

He is male representative of the Crafuirds of Baidland and Kennedies of Ardmillan. He married, 13th June, 1843, Elizabeth Fraser, second daughter of David Stewart Galbraith, Esq. of Mackrihanish and Dromore, in Argyleshire.

He died 16th May 1824.

Thomas Craufurd, second son of Archibald, who succeeded in 1712, acquired Ardmillan by purchase, as above stated. He had served in the army, and held a lucrative office, under government, at Bristol, by which means he was enabled to

* About this time, or shortly afterwards, Baidland was sold to Hugh Macbride, Merchant in Glasgow.

preserve the estate in the family. He married, first, Anne, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. of East Sheen, in the county of Surry, by whom he had issue ; and, secondly, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hamilton of Girvan. He died in 1793, leaving—

1. Archibald, his successor.
1. Anne, married Macmiken of Grange.
2. Margaretta, married her cousin, Archibald Craufuird.

Mrs. Jane Craufuird, relict of Thomas Craufuird of Ardmillan, died May 25, 1825, aged 80.*

Archibald Clifford Blackwell Craufuird of Ardmillan. He was a Major in the army, and had been a Captain in the 78th Highlanders. He served in India, and at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Leslie, and had issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Craufuird, now Lord Ardmillan, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

Arms of Craufuird of Baidland—Gules, on a fesse ermine, between three mullets, argent ; two crescents interlaced of the field.

Motto—Durum patientia frango.

Arms of Kennedy of Ardmillan—Argent, a cheveron, gules, between three cross crosslets fitched sable, within a double tressure.

Crest—A game hawk, hooded and belled.

The representative of both families quarters these respectively : first and fourth, Baidland ; second and third, Ardmillan. The present proprietor of Ardmillan, and the junior branches of the family, bear gules, a fesse ermine, with the interlaced crescents, the hawk, and the above motto.

Seat—Ardmillan House, about two miles south from the town of Girvan. In Balfour's Collections, Ardmillan is called a castle, and a glowing description is given of it by Abercrommie : "Next to this (Turnberry) is the Castle of Ardmillane, so much improv'd, of late, that it looks like a Palace,

* Headstone in old churchyard, Ayr.

built round, court-wayes; surrounded with a deep broad ditch, and strengthened with a moveable bridge at the entry; able to secure the owner from the suddain commotions and assaults of the wild people of this corner, which on these occasions are sett upon robbery and depredation; and to enable him the better to endure a seige, he is provided of well in his court; and a hand-mill in the house, for grinding meall or malt, with which two lusty fellows sett a-work will grind a firlott in the space of ane hour. It is well surrounded with orchards that yield plenty of apples and pears; and one more particularly, that for its precocity is called *the early pear of Ardmillan*, of a very pleasant tast. In the year . . . happened a strange conjunction 'twixt a Jackdaw and a Magpie that paired together, built their nest, and brought forth ther young, resembling more the jackdaw than the magpie." Ardmillan was no doubt originally a castle, as described by Abercummie, but the castellated portion remained uninhabited for many years. It could not be said to be in ruins, for the roof was preserved, but all the floors had been removed, and it is this portion of the building that Lord Ardmillan has espacially repaired. It contains one of the most spacious and elegant drawing rooms in the county.



Ardmillan House.

BALLACHTOULE.

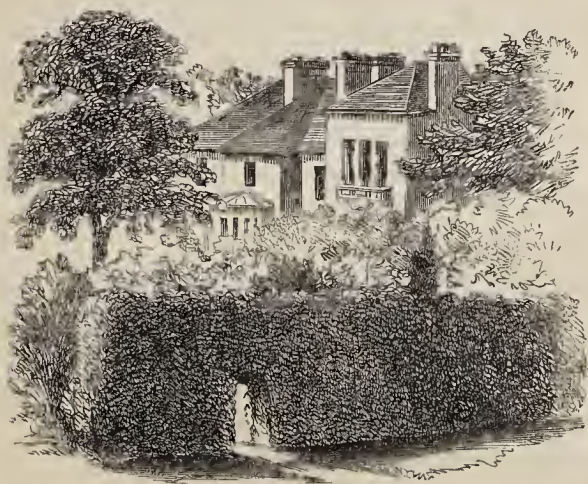
Ballachtoule, another of the old houses of the gentry mentioned by Abercrummie, was in the possession of the Grahams of Knockdolian in the sixteenth century. Robert Graham of Grougar, as heir-male of entail of John Graham of Knockdolian, was retoured in the lands of Ballachtoule, April 16, 1606. From Abercrummie's Account of Carrick, it would appear that, about the middle of the seventeenth century, Ballachtoule belonged to Thomas Boyd of Penkill, who obtained the charter constituting Girvan a burgh, in 1668, and who built the tower of Ballachtoule on the lands laid off for the new burgh. Ballachtoule was acquired by Sir Archibald Mure of Thornton, in 1696, and shortly afterwards by Gilbert Stewart, designed of Ballachtoule, in various documents. He was alive in 1726. In 1746, it was purchased by William Wilson, writer in Edinburgh, in virtue of a decret of adjudication obtained by him against William Stewart, chirurgeon in Edinburgh, only surviving son of the late John Stewart of Ballachtoule, merchant in Kilmarnock, heir general to Gilbert Stewart of Ballachtoule, his father. Ballachtoule is now the property of the Bargany family, who are the superiors of the burgh of Girvan. The house has been entirely removed; the cite only being marked by two large trees. There is a tradition that King William lodged in it on his way to Ireland to oppose his enemies, which he successfully did at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

GLENDOUNE.

The mansion house of Glendoune is situated within half-a-mile inland of Girvan, and is surrounded by fine old woods. The estate comprises the lands of Piedmont, acquired by the present proprietor, *George Kirkpatrick Young, Esq.*, from

Spencer Boyd, Esq., of Penkill, in 1845; and the lands of Doune, purchased from the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, of Dunure, the same year, the property having been previously disentailed by Act of Parliament.

In the sixteenth century there existed an old building on the site of the modern house, supposed by some to have been a monastic place of worship, in connection with the Abbey of Crossraguel. There is reason for thinking, however, that it may have been the residence of the *MacAlexanders* of *Daltupene*, which is supposed to have existed somewhere in the neighbourhood. On the 20th February, 1438, *Colin*, son of *Alexander*, “Dnæ de Daltupen,” grants a charter of the lands of Auchynleffing to Thomas Kennedy of Drummellane; and in another charter of the same lands to Fergus Kennedy of Drummellane, January 1498, the granter is “Thomæ Kannyde de barganw ac dna, terrarum de daltupen.” This apparent enigma is explained by the fact that Bargany and the Laird of Daltupen made a sort of excamby of certain lands in 1492, by which Daltupen passed to Bargany, by a charter from *Colin Mack Alexander*, dated 20th Nov. of that year.



Glendoune House.

In the charter to Drummellane, in 1438, the *Colin* of tha

day is styled son of *Alexander*; but in the charter of 1492 the then existing *Colin*, for he could hardly be the same party, is called *Colin MackAlexander*, showing clearly enough that in 1438, *Alexander*, or *M'Alexander*, had not become a patronymic in Carrick. The barony of Daltupen, now consists of Shalloch, Ballybrough, High and Low Daltupen, Pinminnoch, and Pinmacher.

The old building, whether a religious house, or the seat of the M'Alexanders, was taken down so recently as the year 1800, when Spencer Boyd, Esq., grandfather of the present Spencer Boyd, Esq., of Penkill, built a new house upon the site. It is curious, at the same time, that no notice is taken of it in Pont's survey of Scotland; but there can be no doubt that it did exist, old people still living having a distinct recollection of it. In 1846, an addition was made to the house by the present proprietor. The garden and pleasure grounds being within a short distance of the sea, the air is salubrious, peaches ripen in the open air, in July, and sweet chesnuts ripen occasionally in the grounds, and vegetation is seldom hurt by frost.

The *Youngs* are a Lanarkshire family. In the parish of Strathaven, they farmed their own lands as far back as 1646. In 1746, the grandfather of the present proprietor of Glendoune, *John Young*, became a merchant in Glasgow, and married *Margaret Kirkpatrick*, daughter of John Kirkpatrick, also a merchant in Glasgow. He was said to be of the Kirkpatricks of Dumfriesshire, and bore the crest of that family. The issue of this marriage was,

John Ycung, of Springfield and Campbellfield House, Lanarkshire, where he died, in 1796, carried on the business as a merchant in Glasgow. He married *Ann Brown* (sister of George Brown, of Capelrigg, Renfrewshire, and daughter of George Brown, merchant in Glasgow).^{*} They had two sons and three daughters. The eldest,

^{*} George Brown married, 12th March, 1750, *Ann Corbet*, daughter of James Corbet, of Kenmore, now Easterhill, Lanarkshire, and Mrs Margaret

John, married *Agnes Tennent*, daughter of *John Tennent*, Esq., of Wellpark, and had a large family. The second *George Kirkpatrick Young*, Esq., of Glendoune, married, at Ayr, 15th December, 1842, *Isabella Murdoch** (daughter of *James Murdoch* and *Frances Wallace*), and has an only son, *John George Kirkpatrick Young*, born at Bar House, now called Garthland, Lochwinnoch, on the 15th Sept., 1843.

Four generations of the Youngs are buried in the churchyard of the Glasgow Cathedral, and in Blackadder's aisle will be found a window to their memory—all of the name of *John Young*.

TROCHRIG.

Trochrig, mentioned by Abercrummie as one of the old houses of the gentry in the parish of Girvan, was in his time, and long afterwards, in the possession of the Boyds, a branch of the Kilmarnock family. He says, "on the north syde of the River (Girvan) downward, and up toward the hill, about a myle from the River, stands the house of Trochrig, which belongs to the Boyds; which family hath produced two great men, famous in their generation, and great lights in the church of God. One was *James Boyd*, Archbishop of Glasgow, who maintained the honour of his character by a virtuous and exemplary lyfe, and strenuously defended the lawfulness of his office against the insults of our first zealots, Mr.

Robertoun, of Bedlay Castle, Dumbartonshire. *Margaret Robertoun*'s sisters were married, one to *Gartshore* of *Gartshore*, the other to *Lennox* of *Woodhead*, now called *Lennox Castle*. The old family of *Gartshore* is extinct. The last *Miss Gartshore* of *Gartshore* left the estate to the second son of *Sir P. Murray* of *Ochertyre*.

* The *Murdochs* are an old family. *Peter Murdoch* of *Langbank*, *Newton Mearns*, *Renfrewshire*, has the family tree back to 1627.

† *Frances Wallace* was a daughter of *John Wallace* of *Cessnock* and *Kelly*, son of *Cairnhill* and *Janet Colquhoun*, daughter of *Robert Colquhoun* of *St Christopher's*, married at *Castlesemple*, 10th Sept., 1764. Of this marriage three are alive (1864), viz., *Ann Wallace*, *Keithock House*, *Forfarshire*; *Lady Cuninghame Fairlie*; and *General Sir James Maxwell Wallace*, Col. of 17th *Light Dragoons*.

Andrew Melvin and his accomplices.* The other was his son and heir,† who, following the study of Divinity, merited the Chair in the College of Saumure, in France ; and thence was brought to be Principall of the Colledge of Glasgow ; whose learned Commentaries on the Ephesians are well known, and justly had in great estimation."

James Boyd, the first of Trochrig, was the Archbishop of Glasgow, above referred to by Abercrummie. He was the second son of Adam Boyd of Pinkill, brother to Robert, Master of Boyd, who was father of Robert, sixth Lord Boyd. Keith, in his Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, gives the following account of him :—" During the Earl of Marr's regency, a new kind of episcopacy having been set up, Mr. James Boyd of Trochrig (in 1572), a very worthy person, received the title of the See of Glasgow, and he exercised the office of particular pastor at the Cathedral Church, the barony of Glasgow being then the parish that pertained to that church. This Bishop Boyd was the second son of Adam Boyd of Pinkill, brother to the Lord Boyd. When the legality of the episcopal functions came to be first called in question by the assembly, in the year 1578, he learnedly and solidly, both from Scripture and antiquity, defended the lawfulness of his office ; yet, the animosities, which he then perceived to be in the hearts of a great many, so far impaired his health, that he died in the month of June, 1581." This eminent churchman was the second Archbishop of the Protestant faith in Glasgow. He was preceded by John Porterfield, and succeeded by Robert Montgomery.‡ He was buried in the choir of the Cathedral, and laid in the same sepulchre with Bishop Gavin Dunbar. He married Margaret, daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth,§ who long survived him. " Margaret Chalmeris, Lady Trochrig," occurs as a creditor " for hir fermes of the

* Abercrummie was a keen supporter of Episcopacy.

† Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrig.

‡ The latter, having been compelled to demit the See, became minister of Symington in 1587.

§ From Wodrow's MS. Life of Trochrig he appears to have had a sister married to James Chalmers of Sauchrie.

said lands of Grange, the said crop 1611," in the testament of George Hutchesoune in Grange, Mayboill, March, 1612.

Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrig was served heir to his father, the Archbishop, 16th February, 1608, in the ten pund land of Trochrig, with the mill, the five merk land of Barneile, M'Cryndle, and Snaid, A.E. £13, 6s. 8d. He was one of the most learned men of his time—having been Professor of Divinity, first at Saumur, in France, and subsequently in Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was the author of the well-known Commentary on the Ephesians. The following brief summary of the career of this eminent theologian is from a manuscript in the College of Glasgow: "Born at Glasgow in 1578—taken from Glasgow to Trochrig on the death of his father, in 1581—sent to the school at Ayr—studied afterwards at Edinburgh, where he got the degree of A.M., in 1594, or thereby—left Scotland in 1597—arrived in France, May 7th, same year—taught at Thouars—was made Professor of Philosophy at Montauban, 1599—went to Saumur in 1606—in 1607 Mr. Boyd travelled through Germany, Holland, England, and Scotland. In 1608 he returned to Saumur, and was chosen Professor of Divinity there. He came over to Scotland in 1610—returned same year to Saumur—married at Saumur, in May 1611, Anne Malverin—returned to Britain in 1614—settled in Glasgow in December same year—was made Principal of the College in January 1615."

In 1621 he resigned the principality, and removed his family and furniture to Trochrig, where he resided, except when called occasionally to Edinburgh for a few weeks, till 1622, when he was called to be principal there. He resigned, however, next year; and, in 1626, was called and admitted minister of Paisley. In April of the same year, a riot was committed on his house, and he demitted his charge in September following.

Having fallen into bad health, he went to Edinburgh for medical advice, and died there, 5th January, 1627. The following is an extract of his latter-will:—

"The Testament, testamentar, and Inventar of the guidis,

geir, debts, and sowmes of money quhilks perteint to vmqle. Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrig, within the parochin of Kirkoswall,* the tyme of his deceis, Quha deceist in the monethe of Januar Jai vi^c and Twenti seven zeirs : faytfullie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, In sa far as concernes the nomination of his executrix, nominat be him in his Latterwill and Testament, and legacies eftir-mentioned, and pairtlie maid and gevin vp be Anna Demaliverin, onlie executrix nominat be the defunct ; In sa far as concernes the vpgeving of ye Inventar of the defunct's guidis, geir, debts awand In and Out, as the samyne testament of the date vnderwrittin mair fullie proports.

Inuentar.

Item, the defunct had, the tyme foirsaid, the guidis and geir vnderwritten of the avails, qualities, and pryces eftirspecifit, viz. Certane buiks, all estimat to Jai v^c iib. Item, the In-sicht of the house in utincills and domicills, with the abuilze-ment of the defunct's bodie (by the airschip), estimat to j^c lib. Item, twa ky and ane stoitt, pryce of the peice xii lib. Inde xxxvi lib.

Summa of the Inventar, Jai vi^c xxxvi lib.

Debs awand In. [Under this head occur a variety of money transactions with the tenantry of Trochrig, Barneill, &c., and other persons. In all, these credits amount to Jai Lviii lib. iiis.]. Next we have

Debs awand Out.

Item, there was awand be the defunct, the tyme foirsaid, the sowmes of money following To the persones efterspecifeit, viz. To Mr. Hew M'Kaill, for ane zeirs fie, Lxvi lib. xiiis. iiid. To Jonet Ramsay, nureis, for ane zeirs fey xl lib. To Johnne Tod, gairdner, for ane zeirs fey xxiiii lib. To Alex. Ramsay, for ane zeirs fey viii lib. To Mareoun Gairner, for ane zeirs fey vii lib.

* This is a mistake, Trochrig is in Girvan parish.

Summa of the Debts out j^clvii lib. xiiis. iiiid.

Restis of Frie Geir, debts deducit

jjajv^cxxxvi lib. ix. 8d.

Legacie.

At Edinburgh, the Twentie fyift day of December, the zeir of God, Jai vi^c and Twentie sex zeirs, The quhilk day I, Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig, calling to mynd the certantie of daith, and the incertantie of the tyme and place, and being willing to declair my latterwill and testament, Haiff thairfoir nominat my loveing spous Tutrix to my eldest sone, and to our haill remanent childrein, during the zeiris of thair pupullaritie; and failzeing of hir be deceis or marriage, I nominat my honorable and loveing kinsman, Thomas Boyd of Pinkill, conjunctlie,* Tutours to the saids bairnes; and failzeing of the ane be deceis, as God forbid, the vther being on lyf, being assured that they, or ather of thame, will not only assist my said loveing spous in the richt administration of the said office of Tutourie, swa lang as scho sal happin to be Tutrix, bot likwayis quhen the said offic sall accres to thame, will maist cairfullie dischairge the samyne for the guide of the saids pupillis. I leif in legacie to Mr. Alexander Boyd, sone to vmqle. Mr. William Boyd, The sowme of ane hundrithe marks, and to Robert M'Call, my servand, Ten pundis, and to Alex. Ramsay, my servand, Ten pundis, without prejudice to the feyis that sall be dew to thame the tyme of my deceis. Item, I leive to Mr Johnne Ker, minister at Prestoun, and Johnne Hamiltoun, hypothecar, burgess of Edinburgh, the sowme of ane hundrith merks, to be vplifted of the first and reddiest of my stipend restand awand to me of the Kirk of Paislay, to be employed be thame, and failzeing the ane, the vther onlyf, to sic vses as I have maid knawn to thame. Item, I leif to my guid friend, Doctor George Sibbald, 'Scaligeri Commentarie in Arristotelein de.Historia Animalum,' as ane

* There seems to be some omission here. Some other person was evidently intended to have been named along with Pinkill.

small taiken of my love to him. Item, I leive Twenty pundis to help to by ane bell to the Kirk of Dayhie, and Twentle merks, including thairin the ten merks already promeist be me to the bigging of the brig of Girvane. And last, I leive fourtie merkis to be distribute amongst the pair of the parochin quher I sall happin to depart this lyf. And I leif the haill rest of the thrid of the guidis and geir quhilk cumes vnder my testament to my childrein, Johnne, Margrat, and Jonet Boydes, to be equallie devydit amangst thame, and to be employed to thair behuif. In witnes quherof I haue subscrivit thir presents, at Edinburcht, the xxv day of December, the zeir of God, Jai vi^c and Twentie sex zeirs, Befoir thir witness, Mr. Robert Boyd of Kippis, Mr. James Robertoune, advocatts, and Michael Melvill, servitour to the said Mr. Robert Boyd, and writer of the premiss. Sic subr. Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrig, Mr. Robert Boyd, witness, Mr. James Robertoune, witness, Michael M'Gill, witness.

Confirmed at Glasgow, June 8, 1627. Mr. Johnne Chalmeris of Sauchrie, cautioner."

Mr. John Boyd of Trochrig, was served heir to his father, April 21, 1640. He had a daughter* married to Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart., and a son,

Robert Boyd of Trochrig, who succeeded him. He had sasine of an annual, 27th April, 1697. He refused the Test in 1683, and was thrown, in consequence, into prison. He obtained his liberty, August 7, 1685, on payment of a fine of one thousand merks for church irregularities, and giving a bond and caution for two thousand pounds sterling, to live regularly and orderly. He was alive in 1724, in which year his name occurs in the Ayr Presbytery records. He married a daughter of William Craufurd of Auchnames, and had a son,

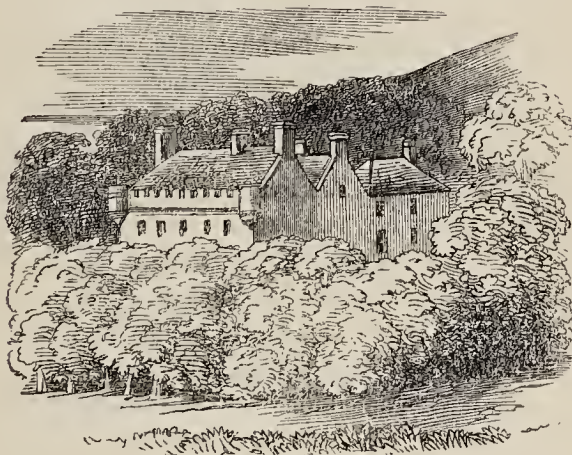
John Boyd, yr. of Trochrig, to whom he appears to have made over his property long before his death; for he had sasine of the 43s. 8d. land of Trochrig, 8th December, 1699. He died before his father. "Marione Kincaid, relict of

* "Isobell Boyd, daughter to umquhill Mr. John Boyd of Trochrig," had sasine of an annual of £48 Scots furth of the lands of Craigoach.

umquhile John Boyd, yr. of Trochrig," had sasine of an annual rent of 600 merks furth of lands in the parishes of Girvan and Dailly, in 1703. In 1752 he was served heir-male to Alexander Boyd of Pinkill, the last of that branch, who died in 1750. He died himself without male issue.

Ann Boyd of Trochrig, his daughter, married William Boyd Robertson, to whom she had a daughter, and who alienated the property.

Trochrig, or Trochraigue, was acquired upwards of fifty years ago by the late James Fergusson of Monkwood, advocate, and by him sold to his brother, the late Mr. John Hutcheson Fergusson. It is now possessed by his son, John H. Fergusson of Trochraigue, who has recently returned from India.



Trochrig House.

TROWAIR.

Troweir, or Trowair, also noticed by Abercrommie. It was in his time, and still continues to be, in the possession of the Cathcarts of Carleton. William Cathcart, heir of Allan Cathcart of Wattirheid, his father, was retoured in the twelve merk lands of Trowair and Killouh, 9th April, 1631; and in 1662, Hugh Cathcart of Carleton is served heir in the lands, amongst others, of Trowair.

PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

THE name of this parish is obviously derived from St. Michael, to whom the church was dedicated. It was called in former times Kirkmichael of Gemilstoun, from the name, no doubt, of the proprietor, John de Gemilstoun, by whom the church was granted to the Prior and Canons of Whithorn. The parish lies north and east, and is in length about twelve miles, and five broad, including an area of 16,114 imperial acres. It is bounded on the north-east by Dalrymple; on the east by Straiton; on the south by Dailly; and on the west and north-west by Kirkoswald and Maybole.

The topographical appearance of the parish is diversified. The vale of the Girvan, by which it is intersected, is of considerable breadth, and towards the east it undulates in delightful variety of hill and dale. Though not of a mountainous character, the eastern portion of the parish presents much bolder features, rising as it recedes, till it reaches the hill of Glenalla, which is 1612 feet above the level of the sea. The eminence beyond the farm-house of Guiltreehill commands a delightful view. Towards the interior are seen the Straiton and Galloway hills, with the well wooded and picturesque windings of the Girvan; and seaward, the beautiful bay of Ayr, indented with thriving towns along the coast, with the bold peaks of Arran, and Benlomond and the

Highland hills in the distance. The whole parish, notwithstanding the height to which part of it attains, has a well cultivated and comfortable appearance, almost wholly free from heath and moss. The husbandry of the district is much indebted to the late Henry Ritchie, Esq., of Busbie and Cloncaird, who vastly improved his property by draining and otherwise. Much has also been done in this respect by the other proprietors. It is long since agricultural ameliorations, however, began to take place in the parish. In the time of Abercrummie, who wrote his *Description of Carrick* before the Revolution, the proprietor of Kirkmichael had drained part of a loch in the vicinity of his orchard, and been rewarded for his labour by good crops of hay. More than a thirteenth part of the parish is wooded, natural and planted—not in one great forest, but in clumps and patches at once ornamental and useful.

The parish is well watered, there being no less than six lochs of considerable extent in it. These are Drumore, containing about nine imperial acres ; Kirkmichael, five ; Shankston, twelve ; Croot, ten ; and Spalander, forty-five—in all about 109 acres, less five acres of Loch Spalander, which are in the parish of Straiton. The latter is particularly famed for trout, which are plentiful and good. Char are also found in it. The principal streams are the Girvan, Doon, and Dyrock burn. The Girvan has its source in the hills of Barr and Straiton, and enters Kirkmichael below Blairquhan, and nearly divides the parish. The Doon, whose “banks and braes” have been immortalized in the strains of Burns, forms the boundary between Kirkmichael and Dalrymple parishes. The Dyrock Burn originates in the lochs of Shankston, Barnshean, and Spalander, and flowing past the church of Kirkmichael, joins the Girvan above the farm of Mackailston.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Church of Kirkmichael, "*Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Gemilstoun*," was granted to the Prior and Canons of Whithorn, in Galloway, by John de Gemilstoune, the son and heir of John de Gemilstoun, knight; and it was confirmed to them by Robert I., in May, 1326."* It was also confirmed to them, by James IV., in 1451; and it continued to belong to the Priory till the Reformation. The Prior and Canons enjoyed the greatest part of the revenues, and the remainder was assigned to the vicar. "In Bagimont's Roll," says Chalmers, "as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kirkmichael, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £3, 6s. 8d.; being a tenth of its estimated value. In 1362, the half of the vicarage was enjoyed by Sir Thomas Montgomery, the vicar of this church, who received from it £15 yearly, and £5 more as the rent of the glebe lands and manse. How the other half of the vicarage was disposed of appeareth not; but the tithes and revenues of Kirkmichael, which belonged to the Priory of Whithorn, were leased to Jonet Mure, for the payment of £100 a-year. The church of Kirkmichael, with the other property of the Priory, was vested in the King by the General Annexation Act of 1587. The whole was granted by the King, in 1606, to the Bishop of Galloway. In 1641, it was transferred to the University of Glasgow; but it was restored to the same Bishop in 1661; and it was held by the Bishops of that See till the final abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, when the patronage was vested in the King, to whom it now belongs." The old Church of Kirkmichael existed till 1787, when it was replaced by a new building. The site of the church and churchyard, on the banks of the Dyrock, and surrounded by old ash trees, is truly romantic. The churchyard contains one of the oldest tombstones in Scotland, bearing the date 1507. Although more

* Chalmers' *Caledonia*.

than three and a half centuries old, it is in good preservation, with an inscription, in raised letters, clear and legible.

The village of Kirkmichael, which extends southwards from the church, is comparatively of modern growth. When Abercrommie wrote, towards the close of the seventeenth century, it had no existence. He says, "the parish of Kirkmichael lyes in length east and west, and is a mensall Kirk of the Bishop of Galloway, who is patron thereof. It stands hard upon the rivulet of Dyrock : *has no clachan by it.*" Kirkmichael village, therefore, has grown up during the last and present centuries. It "struggles picturesquely along both sides of the Girvan, between Cloncaird House and Kirkmichael Castle, three miles and a quarter from Maybole, and ten from Ayr. Around it are finely variegated rising-grounds, and beautiful little expanses of plantation ; and interspersed with its houses and trees and little gardens, it has a delightful appearance." Crosshill, another village, of still more recent growth, in the parish, is about a mile and a half south-west of Kirkmichael, and three miles from Maybole. It is principally formed of a long, regular street of one story houses. It is chiefly occupied by Irish, or the descendants of Irish, who gain a livelihood by the loom.

A good deal of what is called Ayrshire needlework is done in the parish.

The parochial records go as far back as 1638, but have not been regularly kept until the beginning of the present century. The writer in the Statistical Account, (the Rev. John M'Ewan), gives a few extracts, which are curious enough. The first sufficiently accounts for at least one hiatus in the records :—

"In 1692, Mr. Gilchrist, after the persecution, having constituted a session of elders that had held office during Mr. Cockburn's ministry, he then inquired into the old session book, which had been taken by the late curate, who had been apprehended in a rebellion in the north, imprisoned, and then escaped to France, and taken with him the register, which it is supposed he had destroyed."

The next is characteristic of the stern discipline of Presbyterianism, which was restored by the Revolution :—

“Session, September 24, 1693.—The Session appoints John Forgan to employ a Straitoun tailor to make a coul or covering of sackcloth for the said Jonet Kennedy, like unto that which they have in Straiton ; there having been no such thing here for these many years, it’s thought none of the tailors of this parish can make it.”

It appears there had been a bridge over the Girvan at Kirkmichael long prior to 1710, as it had then been in want of repair :—

Session, June 26, 1710.—Likewise it was concluded by the Session, that there should be a collection gathered for repairing of the bridge of Kirkmichael, which is like to become ruinous, and the next two Sabbath collections that there is sermon here, is to be applied for that use.”

In reference to the building of Dalrymple bridge, we have the following :—

“Session, January 26, 1725.—This day David Armour contracted with the Session to build the bridge over the Doon at Dalrymple for the sum of £76, 1s. sterling.”

Besides the Kirk of St Michael, there was at least another in the parish, supposed to have belonged to the Abbey of Crossraguel. It stood on the farm of Lindsaytoun, not far from Cassilis Castle, where some ruins point out the site. A well adjacent is still called the Chapel Well.

“In the troublous times of 1685, Gilbert M’Adam was taken prisoner, and carried to Dumfries, on a charge of non-conformity, but was liberated on a heavy caution being given. Soon after, he was again apprehended, and, refusing the oath of allegiance and supremacy, he was banished to the Plantations. In the course of the same year, however, he contrived to return, and, late upon a Saturday night or early on Sabbath morning, in a cottage near the present House of Kirkmichael, when, with some of his friends, at a meeting for prayer, he was surprised by a company of militia, and shot in attempting to escape by a window. In the churchyard, a tombstone was

placed over his remains, with an epitaph recording the circumstances of his death by the "Laird of Colzean and Ballochmyl." By some hand these two names were erased. Old Mortality, however took care to re-insert them, and they now remain as legible as the original lettering. In 1829, a new tombstone was erected, in which the old tablet is preserved."*

Antiquities.—"There are," says the *Statistical Account*, "traces of five British or Danish fortlets in this parish, two in the farm of Guiltreehill, one in Keonstan, one in Cassanton, and another in Castle Downans. They are all circular, and are supposed to belong to the early period of the *fourteenth* century." This must be a mistake for the *fourth* century, because, whether British or Danish, their era must be much earlier than the fourteenth century. There is every reason to believe, as the Roman road from Galloway to Ayr traverses the course of the Doon at no great distance, that they are British remains of the Roman period. They are about a hundred yards in diameter, and with a ditch of nearly fifteen feet wide. Where they have been ploughed up, numerous fragments of pitchers, spears, horns, &c. were discovered. From the name of a farm in the immediate vicinity—Dunree, in Gaelic *Dun-rioh*, signifying the King's stronghold—it is inferred that the fort was distinguished by a royal appellative.

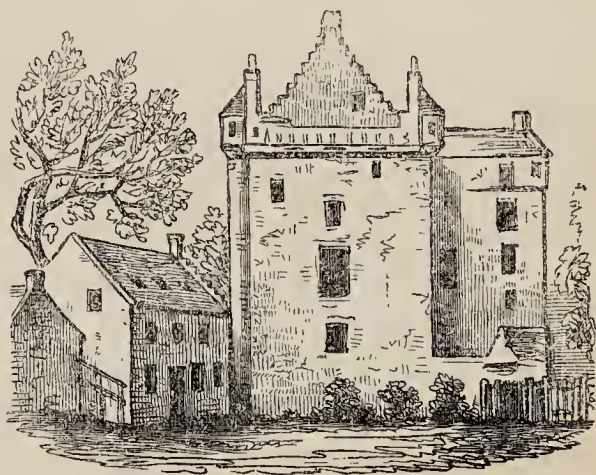
Cassilis Downans.—The Downans are five beautiful green little hills, about half a mile from Cassilis. They are rendered famous to all time in the "Halloween" of Burns.

"Upon that nicht, when fairies licht,
On Cassilis Downans dance :
Or oure the leys, in splendid maze,
On sprightly coursers prance."

The highest of the Downan hills, which presents the form of a cone, has an imposing aspect. The height may be estimated at between four and five hundred feet above the level of the Doon, and as the rise is somewhat abrupt, the difficulty

* Statistical Account,

of access is considerable. The summit once gained, however, the visitor is amply rewarded for his toil by the extensive prospect which it commands—the scope of vision ranging from ten to thirty miles. Amongst the woods, in the beautiful haugh beneath, are seen the turrets of Cassilis House, one of the oldest baronial residences in the county. The Doon rolls gently at its base, and the rich green lawns undulate in beautiful perspective amid the magnificent old trees by which it is surrounded. In former times, Cassilis Downans was regarded as a favourite haunt of the fairies of Ayrshire, and a popular tradition still exists illustrative of their peculiar attachment to the locality. The House of Cassilis, it is said, was originally intended to have occupied a site on the top of the hill, but the fairies were so much opposed to this that they invariably demolished at night what had been built during the day—removing the stones and other materials to the spot where the Castle now stands—until the owner, convinced of the folly of contending with his invisible opponents, at length gave up the contest.



Cassilis House.

Cassilis House.—The policies of Cassilis, if enticing, as viewed from the Downans, are still more enchanting when

you find yourself on the green lawn under the spreading foliage of many a noble oak and plane, and hear the music of the water

“Among the bonnie winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimplin’ clear.”

The Castle, to which an elegant gothic addition was made in 1830, by the late Lord Kennedy, consisted previously of a massive square tower with a spiral stair. The lower story is vaulted,* and the walls, as high as the third flat, are upwards of sixteen feet in thickness. At what period the house was built does not appear to be known. Grose, in his *Antiquities of Scotland*,—says, “This tower has probably undergone many repairs ; the present appearance (1789) does not bespeak the last to be older than the reign of Queen Mary, or James VI., her son.”

Though the Castle is not associated with any remarkable event in history, yet the well known ballad of the “Gypsy Laddie,” and the tradition regarding the countess to whom the verses refer, have invested the scene of her elopement with a peculiar interest :—

“The gypsies cam to our lord’s yett,
An’ oh but they sang bonnie ;
They sang sae sweet an’ sae complete
That doun cam the fair ladye.

“An’ she cam trippin’ doun the stair,
Wi a’ her maids before her :
As soon as they saw her weel-faur’d face,
They coost the glamour oure her.

.

“Gae tak frae me this gay mantil,
And bring to me a plaidie ;
For if kith and kin and a’ had been sworn,
I’ll follow the gipsy laddie.”

* Some years ago, this place was cleared out, with the view of making it a wine cellar. In this process a great many carts of human bones were removed. These, it is to be feared, were the lingering witnesses of deeds and times long gone by, when the devoted guest and the refractory vassal went so frequently amissing, having met a fate which some might suspect, but none durst inquire into.—STAT. ACCR.

Popular tradition accords with the ballad in attributing the imprudent step adopted by the Countess to the influence of "glamour" or witchery ; but Finlay and others attempt to account for the indiscretion, by representing the leader of the gypsies to have been an early lover of the lady—Sir John Faa of Dunbar. The Countess, it is also said, was Lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of the Earl of Haddington, and her husband, John the sixth Earl of Cassilis. Nay, further, the elopement is said to have occurred during the Earl's absence at the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1643. All these alleged facts have been circumstantially detailed and repeated in Chambers's *Picture of Scotland*, the *New Statistical Account*, and the recent *Gazetteers of Scotland*, as if there were not the slightest dubiety in the statement. Now, there is every reason to believe that the abduction of the Countess of Cassilis, however true it may be, occurred at a much earlier period than the time referred to. The air is older, having been discovered in a book of music written long before the middle of the seventeenth century. But, at all events, that John the sixth Earl and Lady Jean Hamilton were not the parties, seems to be certain. Their marriage took place in 1621, and the lady died in 1642, the year previous to the meeting of the Westminster Assembly. The fact of the Countess' death in 1642 is ascertained from the following correspondence—a letter from the Earl of Cassilis, inviting the Earl of Eglinton to the funeral of his "deir bedfellow," and the letter of condolence in reply :—

"My noble lord. It hath pleaseit the Almightye to tak my deir bed-fellow frome this valley of teares to hir home (as hirsself in hir last wordis called it). There remaines now the last deutie to be done to that pairt of hir left with ws. qeh I intend to pforme vpoun the ffyft of Januar nixt. This I intreat may be honoured with your Lo. presence, heir at Cassilis, yt day, at Ten in the morning, and from this to our buriall place at Mayboille, qeh shallbe taken as a mark of yor. Lo. affection to yor. Lo. humble servant,

CASSILIS.

Cassilis, the 15th Der. 1642."

[Copy of Lord Eglintoun's reply, scrolled on the same leaf of paper].

"My Lo.

I am sorrowfull from my soul for yor. Lo. great losse and heavy visitatioun, and regraits much that I cannot have ye libertie from my Lord Chancellor to come and doe yat last duty and respect I am byd to. And I will earnestly entreat yor. Lo. not to tak this for an excuse, for I have been varie instant for it. But yor. Lo. appointed day is ye verie day ye meeting of ye Comittee of ye Concert at Air of peace—and further, our partie, ye E. of Glencairne, is so instant yat he will grant no delay in this matter. Yor Lo. may persuade yourself it is ane very grit grief to me to be absent from you. I will earnestly entreat yor. Lo. to take all this Cristianly, as I am confident yor. Lo. will doe. I pray God to comfort you wt. his wisdom, and resolve to be content with that which comes from his hand, for none sall wish it more than I. You sall still command

Yor. Lo.

Most obt. servt."*

From the tenor of these interesting documents it is impossible to conceive that Lady Jane Hamilton could have been the runaway Countess. The funeral, besides, took place from Cassilis House, not from Maybole Castle, which is said to have been the prison-house of the unhappy lady. The second marriage of the Earl of Cassilis did not take place till 1644. It is thus evident that "the most authentic version of this story," to borrow the words of the *Statistical Account*, is unfounded, in so far as the time and actors are concerned.* Professor Aytoun, in his "Ballads of Scotland," treats the whole affair as a fiction, invented to annoy the Earl, because of his connection with Bishop Burnet; but in this we cannot agree. That tradition is correct in the main incidents, there can be little doubt; but it is equally apparent that it refers to a

* These letters were found among the Eglintoun papers a few years ago. [See "Ballads and Songs of Ayrshire."]

period anterior to the days of John the sixth Earl, and may possibly, after all, date back to the previous century, when "Johnne Faw, Lord and Erle of Little Egypt," and his followers, first appeared in this country.

The "Gypsies' steps," a few straggling stones across the Doon, at a ford some hundred yards distant from the Castle, are still pointed out as the way by which the Countess and her enchanters escaped from the Castle, and eluded observation by threading their way unseen through the woods. In front of the Castle stands an old and majestic plane tree, on the wide-spreading branches of which Johnnie Faa and his companions are said to have paid the penalty of their temerity with their lives. The tree is called the "Dule Tree," not, as erroneously supposed, from this circumstance—for every baronial residence had its *dule tree*; and the apartment from which the lady became an involuntary witness of the revolting spectacle is still pointed out as the *Countess's room*. There are two portraits of her preserved at Cassilis—one before marriage, and the other after her imprisonment. The latter represents her in tears. The lady, as tradition affirms, was confined during the remainder of her life in the Castle of Maybole, where she passed the time in working the story of her misfortune in tapestry. This interesting piece of needlework is preserved at Culzean Castle.

Cloncaird Castle.—Abercrommie describes Cloncaird Castle, in his time, as two miles distant from Blairquhan, and "surrounded with gardens, orchards, and great stores of wood." It was then a vast quadrangular tower, in the style of the sixteenth century. It is now modernised into one of the most elegant seats in Ayrshire. It has beautiful pleasure-grounds, and occupies a picturesque site.

Kirkmichael House.—"The House of Kirkmichael," says Abercrommie, is "a pretty commodious house, within a short space of the church of the same; betwixt which runs the water of Dyrok, above mentioned, which soon swells with

rains falling on the higher grounds, and becomes impassable on the sudden. The House of Kirkmichael is as desyreable



Kirkmichael House.

a dwelling as in all the countrey, having good gardens and orchards ; and was *the first in Carrick planted with apricocks and peaches*. This orchard and house is flanked on the south with a loch ; part whereof has been drained of late, and rewards the owner's industry with good hay." The woodcut represents the old house of which Abercrummie writes. It is taken from Forsyth's "Picture of Scotland," published in 1805. A considerable addition was made to it in 1810, and in 1861 it was again much enlarged and improved. It is now a magnificent mansion, still we prefer a woodcut of the old, as more in keeping with the antiquarian design of our history. Vast improvements have been made on the grounds within these few years. There are some splendid trees within the policy, and very thriving plantations throughout the estate.

Abercrummie enumerates *Kilmore* and *Montgomeryston* among the houses in Kirkmichael parish in his time. These places are now merely farm-houses, although the sites of them

still bear evidence of having formerly been places of some consideration.

“There is a local tradition,” says the *Statistical Account*, “besides some proofs from ancient documents, that Blairquhan is within the original landmark of this parish.” Abercrommie describes Blairquhan as in the parish of Kirkmichael, so that tradition is quite correct in this instance. As it is now embraced in the parish of Straiton, we shall defer noticing it until we come to that parish.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL.

MONTGOMERIES OF CASSILIS.

This branch of the house of Montgomerie seems to have been amongst the earliest vassals of the old Earls of Carrick. The first of them was

Alan de Montgomerie of Stair and Cassilis, second or third son of Sir John Montgomerie, designed of Eastwood, probably before he succeeded his elder brother in the family property of Eagleshame. In the Haddington Collection there is a charter from Robert I., “*Carta Alani de Montgomery filii quondam Johannis de Montgomery de terris de Stahare, &c., anno regis 22.*” There is reason to believe that he had three sons :—

Sir Neil de Montgomerie, designed of Cassilis. Taking part in defence of his country against the overwhelming armies of Edward I., he was amongst the gentlemen so treacherously put to death by the English in the Barns of Ayr in 1297. He died without issue, and Cassilis devolved upon his brother John, though he may have been immediately succeeded by

Alan de Montgomerie, to whom there is a charter by Robert I.

of the lands of Stahare, "whilk Allan his father resigned." It appears that he also died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

John de Montgomerie of Stair-Montgomerie and Cassilis. The elder branch of the family of Montgomerie, Lords of Eagleshame, appear to have retained some right of property in Cassilis. He died previous to 1361-2, and was succeeded by his only child,

Marjory de Montgomerie of Stair-Montgomerie and Cassilis. She joined with Marjory de Montgomerie, daughter of Sir John Montgomerie, of Eagleshame, in a vendition of the lands of "Castlyss" to John Kennedy, of Dunure, which vendition was ratified by David II., and is among the charters of the 33d year of that monarch's reign, about 1361-2. In this deed Marjory de Montgomerie, junior, is stated to be daughter of John de Montgomerie, cousin of the other Marjory, who is said to have been married to John Kennedy, of Dunure, and to have brought to him the large estates of Cassilis. In the Kennedy papers he is stated to have "acquired from Marjory de Montgomerie, senior, in *her pure widowity*, and Marjory, daughter of John de Montgomerie, her cousin, the lands of Castlys." In Pitcairn's *Historie of the Kennedys* a tradition is mentioned of John Kennedy of Dunure having obtained these lands from the widow on a promise of marriage, which he did not perform. This, however, may have been a malicious story, put forward during the heat of the feuds which so long prevailed in Carrick. The Kennedy papers, unfortunately, leave the matter in some dubiety. John Kennedy of Dunure had several children, besides his heir, Sir Gilbert, and it would appear that the barony of Stair had gone to a younger son; for, about 1450, William de Dalrymple acquired the lands of Stair-Montgomerie with his wife, Agnes Kennedy, an heiress, whose son, William Dalrymple, of Stair, was ancestor of the Earls of Stair, the Baronets of North Berwick, Hailes, &c. The estate of Cassilis has continued, since its acquisition from the Montgomeries, in the possession of the noble family of Kennedy

Cassilis House was long the principal seat of the Earls of Cassilis, until the rebuilding of Culzean Castle, in the parish of Kirkoswald, towards the close of last century, which is now the favourite residence of the Marquis of Ailsa.

MURES OF CLONCAIRD.

The Mures of Cloncaird were understood to have been an offshoot of the Mures of Auchindraine. They held the property for a considerable time.

Patrick Mure had a charter of the lands of Cloncaird and Barneill, from James IV., dated 19th August 1500. In 1530, Patrick Mure of Cloncaird was concerned in the feuds of the Kennedies and Craufurds.

Patrick Mure of Cloncaird, “et Mariotæ M'Dowall, ejus conjugii,” had a charter of the lands of Brouchjarg and Galdinnoch, in Wigtonshire, from Queen Mary, 30th July 1564.

Walter Mure of Cloncaird was, in 1600, fined, with a number of others, for abiding from the Raid of Dumfries, under the Earl of Angus. He was also implicated in what has been called “the Auchindraine Tragedy,” in 1602. He died before 1607, in which year

Robert Mure of Cloncaird was served heir of Patrick Mure of Cloncaird, his father. He was thus succeeded, apparently, by a brother, Robert Mure. He died in October 1623. In his testament he constitutes Susanna Kennedy, his wife, his only executrix. He appears to have had no children of his own, and to have disposed his lands to a “Johne Muir,” doubtless a relation. He leaves legacies to his sister, wife of “James Wallace in Dulloris,” Margaret Wallace, her daughter, and to “Susanna Peblis, dochter to Mr. Rot. Peblis, minister at Kirkmichaell.”

If John Muir, to whom the lands appear to have been disposed, ever had possession, he did not long enjoy them, for

Jonet Mure, spouse of James Wallace of Dullars, was served heir of her brother, "Roberti Mure de Cloncaird, fratres," on the 20th January 1625 ; and again in 1647.

Soon after this Cloncaird passed into the hands of the Mures of Auchindraine. John Mure of Auchindraine, heir of Sir John Mure of Auchindraine, was retoured in the lands of Cloncaird and Barneill, amongst others, on the 3d December 1658. Cloncaird was soon afterwards acquired by Alexander Kennedy, who, together with his spouse, had a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Cloncaird, 17th Nov. 1665.

The estate of Cloncaird now belongs to William Wallace of Busbie and Cloncaird, who succeeded his father, the late William Wallace, who died in 1861. (See vol. for Cuninghame.) The mansion-house of Cloncaird is occupied by the widow of Mr. Ritchie, in which she is life-rented.

KENNEDIES, OF KIRKMICHAEL.

We have already seen that the parish church of Kirkmichael, anciently styled "Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Gemilstoun," was granted to the Prior and Canons of Whithorn by John de Gemilstoun, the son and heir of John de Gemilstoun, knight ; which grant was confirmed to them by Rodert I., in May, 1325. Part of the property of Kirkmichael, as appears from ancient charters, was also called Kirkmichael Muntercasduff, the name of the clan of whom John Mac-Kennedy was leader. Gemilstoun is of Saxon derivation, while Muntercasduff as clearly indicates the Celtic or aboriginal character of the race by whom it was inhabited. Of the Gemils, of Gemilstoun, all trace is lost, though the name is not uncommon in Ayrshire.

The first of the Kennedies of Kirkmichael is said to have been *David*, the sixth and youngest son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, by his wife, Agnes Maxwell ; and, no doubt, there is a

charter to "David Kennedy, de terris de Kyremihael et Arneluge," by James I., dated 24th August, 1429. Failing David and his heirs, the charter calls *Thomas Kennedy*, and his heirs; whom failing, John Kennedy "de Dunobin;"* whom failing, Gilbert Kennedy, his brother-german; whom failing, the heirs whatsoever of David Kennedy; of all and singular the lands of Kirkmichael, upon the resignation of the said Thomas Kennedy; and also the lands of Arneluge, upon the resignation of the said David, "Tenend. de Rege, tanqu. Senescallo Scotiæ, faciendo wardis relevias ac maritagias, cum contigerit et alijs servitijs debitis et consuetis," given at Edinburgh, 24th August, 1429. These lands were thus to be held from the crown, as well as the Steward of Scotland, free of all ward, marriage, or other services. It will be observed that *James* is not called in this charter, as he is in the charter of Ardstynchel, &c., to *Thomas Kennedy*, of the same date.

The destination of these different properties seems irreconcilable with the idea that *Thomas* was of the second family of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure.

Thomas and *David* again occur together in a charter to *Thomas Kennedy* and his heirs male; whom failing, to David Kennedy, his brother-german; whom failing, to the heirs of Thomas whatsoever, of the lands of Trowere, upon the resignation of Janet of Hawod. Dated at Perth, 8th Aug., 1430.

If *Thomas* and *David* had been sons of *Gilbert*, the eldest of Sir Gilbert's first marriage, they were quite in time to have been contemporary with their half uncles, *Thomas* and *David*, the youngest of the second.

The first of the Kennedies of Kirkmichael, was

David Kennedy, who had a charter of the lands, as we have seen, in 1429. He had a son,

Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael. In 1450, (13th Feb.) Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunure had a charter to himself and heirs; whom failing, *Thomas Kennedy* of Kirkoswald;

* This is plainly Dunobin in the Great Seal Register. If meant for Dunure, there was no John Kennedy of Dunure, at the time.

whom failing, "Gilberto Kennedy, David son;" whom failing, the heirs in general of the said Gilbert; of the lands of Cassilis, Giltre, &c. In another charter, however, to Gilbert Lord Kennedy, of certain lands in Kirkcudbright, dated 17th May, 1473, *Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael* is called *after John Kennedy* of Blairquhan. The next on record is

Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichael. In 1503, he and his son, Gilbert Kennedy, are witness to a charter by Gilbert Kennedy of Corauchbay,* to Gilbert Kennedy, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Maybole.

Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael was concerned in the feuds between the Campbells of Loudoun and the Kennedies, having been present at the slaughter of Robert Campbell of Lochfergus, in 1538. In 1529, he was a witness to a charter, by Adam Reid, of Starwhite, to John Kennedy of Craigneil, of the lands of Craigfyn and Carslo.

John Kennedy of Kirkmichael is, in 1538, one of the jury on the service of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, as heir of his father.

John Kennedy of Kirkmichael is one of the jury on the service of Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, as heir to his father, in 1569. In 1585—Dec. 20—John Kennedy of Kirkmichael, Janet Corrie, his spouse, and Gilbert Kennedy, their son, had a charter of confirmation, from James VI., of the lands of Attiquyn.† He was probably father of

Lamberdo Kennedy of Kirkmichael, who had a charter of confirmation of the barony of Kirkmichael from James VI., 6th May, 1576. He is styled in that document "filio Joannis Kennedy de Kirkmichaell." If he was the son of the previous John Kennedy, the barony must have been resigned to him by his father. In 1595—May 28—he had a charter of the lands of Garfoir and Ballemackessock. The same year—August 16th—"Magistro Lamberto Kennedy de

* Evidently from the word "curragh," a small boat, more peculiar to the Irish. Curragh-bay, the landing place of the curraghs.

† Great Seal Reg. In 1594, (19th Dec.) Janet and Susanna Kennedy were served heirs-portioners of their grandfather, John Kennedy of Kirkmichael.

Kirkmichael" had a charter "terrarum Ecclesiasticarum vicariæ de Kirkmichael" from James VI. Mr. Lambert Kennedy died in 1616 :—

"Testament, &c. quhilk perteinit to vmquhile Mr. Lambert Kennedy of Kirkmichael . . . quha deceist in the moneth of Februar 1616 zeiris . . . gevin vp be his awin mouth, in sa far as concernyis the nominatioun of his executouris, &c., and pairtlie maid and gevin vp be David Kennedy in Maxweltoun, his executour," &c.

"Jonet Kennedy, his spous," is mentioned in the legacy; but he appears to have left no children. Allusion is made, however, to a brother's family.

He was succeeded probably by his nephew,

David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, who, together with his spouse, "Agnete M'Alexander," had a charter of the lands of Auchinflour, Attiquin, &c. from James VI., 23d Dec. 1617. He had subsequently a number of charters under the Great Seal, namely, of the lands of Glentig, &c. 21st Dec. 1620; Drumgirnane, 20th July, 1632; Ballochbrock, Drumlangford, &c., 23 Jan. 1636; Knockdoleone, 20th July, 1637; and Glenmuck, 18th March, 1646. He died before July 5, 1653, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichael, who was served "heir male of David Kennedic of Kirkmichael, his father," in the "10 pound land of the baronie of Kirkmichael, of old extent, with the corn and walkmyln," &c., 5th July, 1653. Thomas seems to have died early, without issue, for

John Kennedy of Kirkmichael was served heir-male of his grandfather, David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, on the 10th February, 1657. He was succeeded by his nephew,

"*David Kennedic de Kirkmichael*, hæres Joannis Kennedic de Kirkmichael," patruì, 17th January, 1693. He was succeeded by his son,

David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, born 20th June, 1698. He had a charter of resignation, to him and his spouse, of the lands and baronie of Kirkmichael, 29th March, 1703; and another of the lands and house of Grange, Little Brocklock,

&c., 29th July, 1750. He had a son, *David*, born 17th March, 1725, who succeeded.

David Kennedy of Kirkmichael married Mrs. Robina, in the parish of Dailly, 9th December 1765,* by whom he had his successor,

David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, born 30th June, 1768. He married Henrietta Whiteford, daughter of Sir John Whiteford, Bart., of Whiteford, 8th June, 1797, and had issue.

David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, born 6th April 1798, died without issue in 1833, and was succeeded by his sister,

Mary Primrose Kennedy. She married James Shaw, second son of Major James Shaw of Dalton, who, assuming the name of Kennedy in addition to Shaw, is now General Sir James Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. Issue—

1. John, born 9th June, 1826, married January 18th, 1848, Eleanor, daughter of Joseph Green Wilkinson Esq., and has issue,—

James Frederick, born January 7th, 1849.

Henry John, born October 13th, 1850.

Mary Eleanor Whiteford, born July 2d, 1852.

Eleanor Constantia Henrietta, born Oct., 7th. 1853.

Vernon Hew Primrose, born June 1st, 1855.

Frederick David Charles, born May 8th, 1858.

David Claude Sandys, born 26th Nov., 1859, and died March 31st. 1861.

2. Henrietta, born 9th Sept., 1861, married, March, 1840, the late Primrose William Kennedy of Drumellane, and died Oct., 1841.
3. Wilhelmina, died young.

* Parish Records.

PARISH OF KIRKOSWALD.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

THIS parish derives its name, like many others, from the church, which was dedicated to Saint Oswald, one of the kings of the Heptarchy, who was celebrated for his zealous propagation of Christianity. He was canonized after his death, which occurred in 642, having been slain at Oswastre. From time immemorial a fair has been held at Kirkoswald on the 5th of August, the festival day of the Saint. The church of Kirkoswald stands within the barony of Turnberry, and was anciently called "*Ecclesia Sancti Oswaldi de Turnberry.*"

The parish of Kirkoswald is bounded on the north by Maybole, on the east by Kirkmichael and Dailly, on the south by Dailly and Girvan, and on the west by the firth of Clyde. It embraces six miles of sea-coast, and contains nearly 11,000 Scottish acres. It has altogether a picturesque and rich appearance. The surface is hilly, but, with one or two exceptions, not mountainous, and rich in green pasture. The hills of Mochrum and Craigdow, which rise to a considerable altitude, form peculiar and striking objects in the landscape. Mochrum is a flat, broad-based cone, and has been extensively planted with wood. The top is covered with moss. The hill is seen from a great distance, especially at sea. With the exception of a few patches of moss, the whole parish is arable. The shore is less rocky than the generality of the Carrick

coast, and is highly favourable for bathing quarters. A splendid view seaward, and indeed of the interior of the country, is obtained from the hills of Mochrum and Craigdow. There is scarcely any natural wood in the parish; but this defect is amply supplied by the various plantations made by the late Marquis of Ailsa and Sir Charles Fergusson of Kirkerran, Bart.

The parish abounds in excellent springs of water; and although there are no streams of any extent, yet there are numerous rivulets, which afford abundance of pure water. There are, besides, two lochs in the parish; one, covering twenty-four Scots acres, near Mochrum; and another, apparently as large, at Craigdow.

"The parish of Kirkoswald," says Abercrommie, "is pretty populous, because of the coast syde whereof it consists, and is all the pleasure thereof; for the place of the Church's situation is very obscure and unpleasant, being twixt two hills, at the end of a bogue and marish." Such was the opinion of the topographer, nearly two hundred years ago. Modern writers say it "occupies a picturesque site." Truth to speak, we think the opinion of Abercrommie the most correct: for, though the "bogue and the marish" be gone, the church and village are very plainly situated on the west or shore road between Ayr and Girvan, thirteen miles from the former, and eight from the latter town.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Church of St. Oswald, or Kirkoswald of Turnberry, "was granted to the monks of Paisley, by Duncan of Carrick, who afterwards became Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed, with its lands and tithes, to the monks of Paisley, by Florence, the Bishop elect of Glasgow. It was also confirmed by two Popes, and by Alexander II. in 1236. In 1227, it was settled by Walter the Bishop of Glasgow, that the vicar of the church of Turnberry should have yearly 100 shillings in altarage, or in tithes of corn, if the altarage should not be sufficient. Kirkoswald of Turnberry, and some lands appear

to have been granted to the monks of Paisley, on the condition that they should establish in Carrick a Monastery of their order : but they did not perform this condition, and Duncan Earl of Carrick, not long before his death, founded the Monastery of Crossraguel. The monks of Paisley complained of this transfer to the Pope, who interfered ; but the church continued with the Monastery of Crossraguel. The church of St. Oswald of Turnberry was confirmed to the monks of Crossraguel by Robert I. ; and it was afterwards confirmed to them by a charter of Robert III., on the 24th of August 1404. Kirkoswald continued to belong to the Monastery of Crossraguel till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the revenues, which were considerable, and provided a curate to serve the church. Giles Blair, lady of Dow, in Carrick, by her will, which was made on the 31st of August, 1530, bequeathed to the Curate of Kirkoswald one boll of meal, and to Thomas Fergusson, dominical chaplain of Kirkoswald, one boll of meal. She also bequeathed twenty marks, for building an altar in the church of St. Oswald. In the rental of Crossraguel Abbey, about the year 1562, which was given in officially by the Earl of Cassilis, it was stated that the tithes of Kirkoswald produced 300 bolls of bear and meal yearly. In 1617, the patronage of Kirkoswald, with all the other property of Crossraguel Abbey, was annexed, by act of Parliament, to the Bishoprick of Dunblane ; reserving the same to Peter Hewat, Commendator of Crossraguel, during his life. On the final abolition of Episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of Kirkoswald was vested in the Crown, to which it now belongs. In 1652, a considerable tract of land, on the north-west side of the river Girvan, and forming about a fourth part of the parish of Kirkoswald, was detached from that parish, and annexed to the parishes of Girvan and Dailly. The old church of Kirkoswald, which had served the parish for ages, and seems to have undergone many alterations, stood in a very low situation, in the midst of a very large burying ground, which is surrounded by a wall. In 1777 a

new parish church was built upon a rising ground a little south of the old church.”*

Such is Chalmers’ ecclesiastical account of the parish. It appears that the “Pennyland of Crossragmol and of Southblan in Carrie,” were confirmed, along with the three churches in Carrick, (Turnberry, Straiton, and Dalmokeran,) to the monks of Paisley, by Alexander II., in 1236. Still earlier mention, however, is made of the gift than this. In a confirmation by Pope Honorius, 1225, of all the lands and churches belonging to the Monastery of Paisley, notice is taken of the donation of the noble man, Duncan Earl of Carrick, of the total lands of Crossragmol and Suthblan, with all their appurtenances, “and one carrucate of land in Ireland, at Dunal’s, which is called Tibiror.”†

The original charter by “Duncan, the son of Gilbert,” is not preserved in the Cartulary of Paisley. The Church of Saint Oswald of Turnberry is mentioned, however, amongst the other churches belonging to the Monastery of Paisley, in the confirmation by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow. The document has no date, but is known to have been made between 1202 and 1207. As no other church in Carrick is alluded to, either in this or subsequent confirmations prior to 1236, it is presumable that the church of Turnberry had been originally granted by some of the ancestors of Duncan, and that, in a new donation by that Earl, the churches of Straiton and Dalmakerran had been included.

It seems that Duncan Earl of Carrick contemplated building the Abbey of Crossraguel (Crossragmol) in 1244. In that year the following *Scriptum of Crossragmol*, rendered into English from the original Latin, was issued by the Bishop of Glasgow :—

“William, by the Divine permission, minister of the Church

* The noble family of Ailsa have a burial-vault at the Church of Kirkoswald.

† The editor of the Paisley Cartulary says that “Tibiror” may be at Dunamase, in the Queen’s county, an early settlement of the De Lacy’s, who were connected with the Lords of Galloway by marriage.

of Glasgow, to all the faithful in Christ, who shall either inspect or hear these present letters, greeting in the Lord, let it be universally known that before us a question being to be moved between the noble lord Duncan Earl of Carrick, on the one side, and the Abbot and Convent of Paisley on the other, concerning a religious house of the order of Paisley in Carrick, to be founded at Crossragmol, and concerning the property which the said Abbot and monks have possessed in Carrick, from the gift of the aforesaid Earl ; and at last the parties have submitted, by their own free will, to our decision. We, having God before our eyes, have decided, for promoting religion and good order, with the unanimous consent of the parties, and the assent of the Chapter of Glasgow, in the following manner, namely, that in the aforesaid place, in honour of God and the blessed Virgin Mary, there may be built a religious house by the monks of the order of Paisley, who may there dwell for ever, and enjoy full liberty, and shall have it in their power freely to appoint, by canonical election, an Abbot, who shall have it in his power to receive those who shall be willing to enter into monastie life, and confirm them in the profession, and to do all which by right belongs to an Abbot ; and also that the said House of Crossragmol shall be free in everything from the power and jurisdiction of the Abbot and Convent of Paisley, except only in the recognition of the order ; which we declare in the following manner : That the monks of Crossragmol shall entirely conform, in order and habit, and the other observances of the Monastery of Paisley, and that the Abbot of Paisley, for the time being, shall visit once a-year, with a moderate retinue, and without any heavy expense, the said House of Crossragmol ; in which visitation, if he find anything serious or grave to be corrected, that the same thing, (in order that the whole should proceed maturely, and with counsel,) shall be corrected by us, along with the same visitor, in canonical form. We have ordered, also, that all the property which for some time the Abbot and Convent of Paisley have possessed in Carrick, shall be ceded for ever to the use of the said House of Cros-

ragmol, they paying to the House of Paisley ten merks of silver annually at Pentecost ; and that, if at any time the said Abbot and monks of Paisley, or the said Earl or his heirs, or the Abbot and monks of Crosragmol, should contravene in any way our ordination, we and our successors shall compel them, by ecclesiastical censure, in the observation of all the aforesaid, plainly, and without any form of law, first giving them an admonition ; and also that nothing shall stand valid in the way of infirming the above mentioned, whether as a remedy in canon or civil law, or any privilege of the order of Cluny, either competent, or afterwards to be competent, or any claim whatever in restriction. And in testimony of this transaction, we and the Chapter of Glasgow, and the said Earl of Carric, have confirmed the present document with our seals. Done in Glasgow, the 15th of August, in the year of Grace, 1244.”

Disputes, arising out of this right of visitation on the part of the Abbey of Paisley, occurred as early as 1265, soon after the completion of the Abbey of Crossraguel. In 1370, Rodger the Abbot resigned in consequence of complaints against him by the Abbot of Paisley. Similar differences continued to prevail down to the Reformation.

The civil history of the parish derives interest from its association with the early and heroic exploits of the restorer of Scottish freedom—Robert the Bruce. It was at Turnberry Castle—then held by an English garrison—that he landed with a small band of adherents from the island of Arran, and struck the first successful blow in that series of brilliant achievements which ultimately placed him in security on the Scottish throne.

Under the mild and able administration of Abbot Kennedy, the Popish religion retained a strong footing in this parish. The venerable Abbot frequently preached in the parish church ; and here, in 1563, an enthusiastic attempt was made to restore the ancient system. A number of influential parties were connected with the reaction.*

* See “Historical Sketch.”

In future times Kirkoswald will attract no small degree of attention from the circumstance that Burns the Poet spent the summer of 1788 at the school of the village, and that not a few subjects of his muse are identified with the parish. Douglas Graham, who occupied the farm of Shanter, is known to have been the hero of the inimitable tale of "Tam o' Shanter." On his tombstone, in the churchyard, he is designed by his fictitious name. Burns' mother—from whom he is believed to have inherited his poetical temperament—was a native of Kirkoswald parish, having been the daughter of Gilbert Brown, tenant in Craighton.

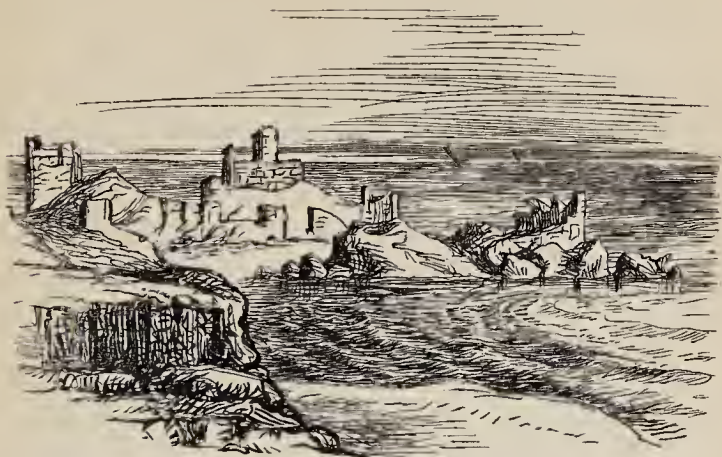
ANTIQUITIES.

The parish can boast of one of those somewhat rare remains of former times—a vitrified fort. It is situated on the shore.

In the *Old Statistical Account* mention is made of two large hillocks, which were situated within thirty yards of the sea-mark, and about ten yards apart. They had existed from time immemorial, and were accidentally discovered to consist of a substance which resembled coal-ashes, and which was found to be good manure for some purposes. "Although above 1000 cart-loads have been taken," says the writer, "yet there remain in the two hillocks, at a moderate computation, above 3000 loads more. Tradition does not inform us whence these ashes came in such quantities. There is no vestige of any building whatsoever nearer than the old farm house, and the place is four English miles distant from any coal-work. It has been supposed they are the effects of barbarous superstition, in times of idolatry in this country."

There are no remains of Pagan worship near to where these ashes existed. In the interior of the parish, however, there are distinct traces of a Druidical circle; and stone-coffins,

containing rude ornaments, have been dug up. A curious spear was discovered some time ago in a moss.



Turnberry Castle.

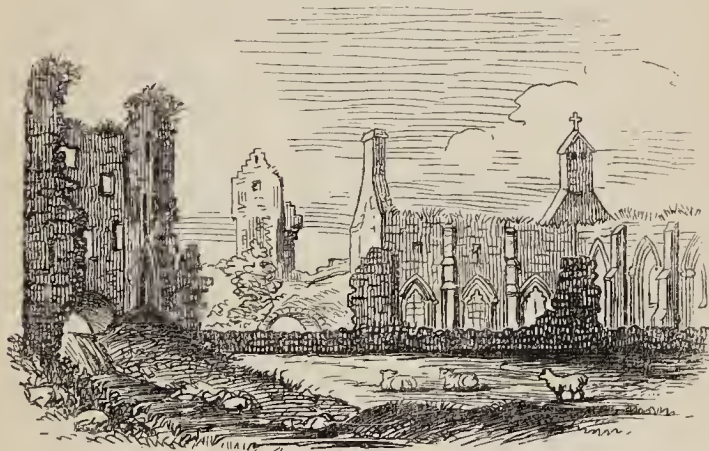
Turnberry Castle.—The ruins of this famous Castle—consisting of little more than the foundation—are assuredly the oldest remains in the parish of which any account can be given. They stand upon a small promontory, running into the sea, in the barony of Turnberry. Abercrummie says, “the next (to Culzean) upon the coast, are to be seen the old ruins of the ancient Castle of Turnberry, upon the north-west poynt of that rockie angle that turns about towards Girvan, and is perhaps that place called by Ptolemy, *Perigorium*, of a Greek origination, importing round the corner, and suiting the English designation of Turnberry; and that it cannot be Bargany, as some imagine, the very situation of that castle, and recentness of it, will abundantly show; and to confirme this our conjecture, a tradition amongst the people there will not a little conduce, namely, that near to this very castle there was of old a toun of the same name, of which there is no vestige at present to be seen, but that they perceive some remainders of a causeway; and the reason for this may be, the neighbourhood of the port of greater resort in all that coast, at which

the first possessors landed from Ireland, and so might have fixed their habitation near to it, though now the place be but a tract of narrow sands.”

There is some probability in the conjecture of Abercrommie. That many of the strongholds of the Romans existed long after their departure is well known, and not a few still exist in various quarters of Britain. This, however, must remain a matter of dubiety. At all events the origin of the Castle of Turnberry cannot now be positively ascertained. It is evident, however, that it was the residence of the M'Dowalls, Earls of Carrick. This may be inferred from the grants of the Church of Turnberry, and from the erection of the Abbey of Crossraguel, by Duncan Earl of Carrick ; and it is certain that, in 1271, Martha Countess of Carrick lived at Turnberry, and was in that year married to Robert Bruce, Earl of Annandale.

As the birth place of King Robert the Bruce, the son of this marriage, Turnberry will be sacred to Scotsmen in all time. It was here, in this Castle, that the first recorded meeting of Scottish nobles, assembled for the purpose of supporting the title of the competitor Bruce to the Crown, was held. This occurred on the 20th September 1286. Here also was it that, in the spring of 1307-8, the first successful blow was struck for freedom. The Castle was then garrisoned by English soldiers. It is generally believed, and so says the *Statistical Account*, that the Castle was destroyed at this time, and that it remained uninhabitable afterwards. The contrary seems to be the fact. In the account of Malcolm, Sheriff of Dumbarton and Baillie of Carrick, between 1326 and 1370, there occur one or two entries in connection with Turnberry :—“ And for the expenses of the house of our Lord the King, when he was Earl, £59, 12s. 7½d. ; and seven martis, by the King's letter and precept, showing the same in account ; and for the expenses of the King at Turnberry, including the carriage of meal, £21, 17s. 11d. . . . and to various masons, wrights, and other various operatives, at the works for two years, which he caused to be made about

the manor of Turnberry, £85, 18s. 8d. . . . and seven martis, which are allowed for the works made at the Park of Turnberi." These items refer either to the reign of Robert I. or David II., and they show that, subsequent to the discomfiture of the English garrison at Turnberry, the Castle was not only habitable, but had undergone extensive repairs. The demolition of the Castle of Turnberry must therefore have occurred at a later period than is generally supposed.



Crossraguel Abbey.

Crossraguel Abbey.—The Abbey of Crossraguel may be regarded as the next oldest building in the parish of Kirkoswald. It was founded, as we have seen, in 1244 ; but the building was probably not completed for some years afterwards. It has long been in ruins, though great care is now taken to preserve what remains. Abercrummie says, "the fabryck of the Church is entyre, without a rooffe. Much of the building is demolished, yet there be two towers still standing entyre in their walls." It is at least 160 years since Abercrummie wrote, and his description of the ruins might serve for the present day. The great injury sustained by the building seems to have been inflicted at the time of the Reformation. The Abbey stands midway between Maybole and Kirkoswald

—about two miles distant from each. The public road from Ayr to Portpatrick passes along the north side of the precincts. The situation, as Abercrommie observes, “is nowadays pleasant”—yet it was well selected in reference to water, a small pelucid stream running along the east of the building. The area of the Abbey grounds measures about eight acres. These were enclosed, except on the south—which was bounded with a marsh—with a stone wall of considerable strength, having two gates, one to the south, and another to the south-west. The former seems to have been the principal one. The side walls of the church and choir still remain to the height of fourteen feet. Towards the east is the niche where the principal altar stood. “On the right of this is the vestry, and the Abbot’s ecclesiastical court, all entire, and arched very much in the style of the Cathedral of Glasgow. There are, besides, several vaults and cells, all built of fine hewn-stone.” The tower upon the east, now in ruins, was the original house of the Abbot; that upon the west, still very entire, must have been of more recent construction.

According to Keith, the revenues of Crossraguel were £466, 13s. 4d.; bear, 18 c. 7 b. 3 fi. 3½ p.; meal, 37 c.; oats, 4 c. 15 b. 3 fi. 3½ p.

The last Abbot was Quintin Kennedy, brother to the Earl of Cassilis, well known as the author of several works, and especially by his disputation with John Knox at Maybole in 1562. Both the temporalities and spiritualities of Crossraguel were annexed by James VI. to the Bishopric of Dunblane. The famous George Buchanan derived a yearly pension from the Abbey. Allan Steuart, whom the Earl of Cassilis roasted at a large fire in one of the vaults of Dunure Castle, for the purpose of compelling him to subscribe certain documents conveying away the lands of Crossraguel, was Commendator in 1570. In 1641 the Abbacie was given in tack to Mr Peter Ewat and his daughter, in consequence of the losses and hurt he had sustained in the late troubles as one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He was to have his life-

time of the Abbacie, and his children, for nineteen years thereafter, for the yearly sum of five merks. Ewat was at the time advanced in life.

The Abbey was afterwards rented from the Chapel Royal by Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., and the lease still continues in that family.

An interesting relic of this Abbey has been in the possession of Captain Kennedy of Bennane, for the last thirty-three years. It is the remains of the Virgin and child, in black oak, highly ornamented with imitations of precious stones. It was dug up in draining the moss, a short distance from the ruins, and is most likely coeval with the Abbey itself, at least much older than the Reformation.

Thomaston Castle.—The writer in the *Statistical Account* says, “the next old building in the parish is the house or castle of Thomaston, about half a mile to the south-east of Culzean. Tradition tells us that this was built by a nephew of Robert the Bruce, in the year 1335. It has been exceedingly strong, and of very considerable extent. It was inhabited fifty years ago, and is now the property of the Earl of Cassilis.” It seems to have consisted principally of a strong tower, and to have had a moat around it. There are the remains of an extensive orchard in the vicinity. Abercrommie notices *Thomaston* as “once the residence of the Corys, but now of M’Levain (Mackilveane) of Grimmet; a very pretty house, with gardens, orchards and parks, round it.”

Baltersan.—Though the statist is silent in reference to this old building, it nevertheless claims the attention of the topographer. “Baltersan,” says Abercrommie, “is a stately, fyne house, with gardens, orchards, parks, and woods about it, lying from Maybole about ane myles distance.” It is within view of Crossraguel Abbey. The walls are still pretty entire, but it has long been roofless, and the orchards, gardens, parks, and woods have given place to corn and pasture fields. A few

solitary trees sympathize with it in its decay. It bears evidence, however, of having been at one time a good house.

Culzean Castle.—This, the most celebrated of all the houses of the nobility in Carrick, ought probably to have had precedence in these notices. Though the existing mansion is of modern construction, having been built in 1777, it occupies the site of one of the most ancient residences on the coast. It was originally called the *Cove*, and consisted of a strong tower, with minor buildings, in the usual style of the older feudal mansions. “The Cove,” says Abercrommie, “is the mansion-house of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colaine, and takes its name hence, that under the outer area of this house there be three naturall coves, which enter laigh at the water-mark. From the one they enter upwards to a higher, by ane easie ascent ; but the entry to the third is more difficult, being both low in the entry and strait ; and in the highest of them there is a spring of very good water.” Abercrommie elsewhere describes the Cove as “standing upon a rock above the sea, flanked upon the south with very pretty gardens and orchards, adorned with excellent tarases, and the walls loaden with peaches, apricotes, cherries, and other fruits ; and these gardens are so well sheltered from the north and east winds, and ly so open to the south, that the fruits and herbage are more early than at any other place in Carrick.” The pre-eminence of Culzean in horticulture and gardening has thus been of long standing. At the present day the gardens of Culzean form one of the chief attractions to visitors, and their produce bears a high name in local competition.

The Coves of Culzean, referred to by Abercrommie, have long been famed in fairy tradition, and are considered curious as objects of nature. The outer cove, which enters at low water mark, is about fifty feet high in the roof, and nearly two hundred feet long, extending inwards. The other two are considerably less, but of the same irregular form. There are other three coves, towards the east, which also communi-

cate with each other. They are nearly of the same height and form as the other. It is popularly believed that these coves extend an unknown distance into the interior ; and in corroboration of this, it is said that a piper, who had lost his way amongst them, was heard playing several miles from the sea !

The modern Castle of Culzean is a noble edifice. The projecting rock upon which it stands, immediately above the sea, is about 100 feet in height, and almost perpendicular. The style of the building is singularly elegant. The pleasure grounds are most extensive, comprising nearly 700 acres, studded with numerous plantations. The Castle, from its position, commands a beautiful marine prospect, and is altogether one of the most delightful residences on the west coast of Scotland. Its founder was David, tenth Earl of Cassilis.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF KIRKOSWALD.

BALTERSAN.

The first of the Kennedies of Baltersan mentioned in the "Historical Account" of the Ailsa family, is Major Thomas Kennedy, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. It had been long previously, however, in possession of a family of the name of Kennedy, a branch of the main stock. The first occupier, apparently, was

James Kennedy, second son of Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy, afterwards designed of Row. He is mentioned in a charter dated 17th May 1473. He married Egidia Blair, eldest daughter of John Blair of that Ilk, but died without issue. His death occurred before 1515, which appears from a charter dated 18th April of that year—"Egidia Blair, relictæ quondam Jacobi Kennedy, annui redditus levan de terris baroniæ de

Dunure." His lady survived till 1530. Of her latter-will, dated 31st August of that year, and written in Latin, a translation is given in Aiton's Survey of Ayrshire, published in 1811. It was found in the charter chest of Sir John Whyteford in 1796, and translated by Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran. It is interesting as illustrative of the state of society at the time, and may be of service in a genealogical point of view :—

"Seeing nothing is more certain than death, or more uncertain than the hour of death, therefore it is that I, Giles Blair, Lady Row, although weak in body, yet sound in mind, blessed be God, make my testament as follows. In the first place, I give and bequeath my soul to God Almighty, and the blessed Virgin Mary, and to all saints, and my body to be buried in the Monastery of Crossraguel, in the blessed Virgin's aisle. I likewise bequeath four pennies towards the fabric of the church of Saint Mungo. And I appoint and ordain for my executors, David Kennedy of Pennyglen, and Sir John Kennedy, Prebendary of Maybole, and the Reverend Father in Christ, William, by divine permission, Abbot and superior of the Monastery of Crossraguel.

"Inventory of my Goods.

"Imprimis. I confess myself to have sixty-one cows, the price of the piece two merks, summa, eighty-two pounds. Item, twenty-nine oxen, the price of each thirty shillings, sum, forty-three pounds, ten shillings. Item, fifteen two year olds, the price, per piece, eight shillings, sum, three pounds, twelve shillings. Item, five hundred and forty-three sheep, the price, per piece, five shillings, sum, one hundred and sixty-two pounds, ten shillings. Item, four score and ten lambs, the price of the piece, sixteen pennies, sum, six pounds. Item, in victual, viz., in bear and meal, one hundred and eighty-two bolls, the price of the boll, twelve shillings, sum, one hundred and twenty one pounds, four shillings. Item, one hundred and sixty bolls of oats, the price of the boll, six shillings, sum, fifty-four pounds. Item, horses, mares, and

stags in the muir, the price of them all, thirty pounds. Item, in utensils and domieills, forty pounds. Item, for the rents and profits of Row, twenty pounds.

“Sum of the inventory, five hundred and thirty-four pounds, fourteen shillings.

“There are no debts due to me.

“The debts which are resting by me to others.

“Imprimis. To the Earl of Cassilis, two hundred merks, whom I earnestly beg and entreat to defend my executors, from oppressors, and the violence of oppressors, that they may quietly and freely dispose of my goods, for the health of my soul. Item, to David Kennedy, forty-two merks, and one-half as the remainder of the tocher. Item, to the Abbot and Convent of Crossraguel, for the farms of Balehristyne and Baltersyne, six pounds. Item, to the Lord Cassilis for the farms of lands, twelve pounds.

“Sum of the debts, eight score and nine pounds, thirteen shillings, four pennies.

“Legacies.

“Imprimis, I leave and bequeath to the Convent of Crossraguel, twenty pounds. Item, to the Minim Friars of Ayr, forty pounds. Item, to the Dominican Friars of Ayr, five merks. Item, to the Friars of Irvine, five merks. Item, to John Whitefurd, forty pounds. Item, to my executors, forty pounds, to be divided equally amongst them. Item, to Alexander Blair, ten merks. Item, to Marion M’Ilquhan, two two year olds and six sheep. Item, to Bessie Davidson, two sheep and two lambs. Item, to John M’Coury, twenty merks. Item, to Fergus M’Mury, twenty pounds. Item, for building an altar in the church of Saint Oswald, twenty merks. Item, to my brother William’s daughter, spouse to Richard Lockhart, twenty merks. Item, to Hugh Kennedy, my sister’s son, twenty merks. Item, to Bessie Whitefurd, twenty merks, Item, to James Kennedy, baillie of Carriek, twenty merks, conditionally, that he assist and defend my executors, and do not suffer them to be disturbed, or molested by himself, or

any other person, otherwise, I do not leave him the said twenty merks. Item, to Sir George Blair, chaplain, twenty merks, six bolls bear and four stones weight of cheese. Item, to Sir John Rays, two bolls of meal, one boll of wheat, and three stone of cheese. Item to Sir William Cristal, one boll of meal, and one stone of cheese. Item, to Thomas Ferguson, Dominical chaplain of Kirkoswald, one boll of meal. Item, to the curate of Kirkoswald one boll of meal. Item, to Sir William Johnstoun, one boll of meal. Item, to John M'Mury's wife, a black gown. Item, to Christine Hynd,* a russet gown. Item, to John Steell, a black coat. Item, I leave the web at the weaver's to Fergus M'Mury, a suit of the said web. Item, to Sir John Kennedy, a gown of the said web. Item, to John Whytefurd, a coat of said web. Also, to Sir John Rays, a gown of said web. Item, to the poor woman the cripple at Maybole, two firlots of meal. Item, I bequeath my uncle, John Whytefurd, for his maintenance, during the space of one year, eight bolls of meal, and four stones of cheese. As also to the said John Whytefurd, two silver spoons, and likewise to the said John Whytefurd, other eight bolls of meal, to be received by David Hynd, in his name, for the maintenance of the said John for another year, and that out of the current year's farm, out of the mill of Row, so that the said David Hynd shall have the maintenance of the said John for two years. If the money given out, and bequeathed by me to the said John Whytefurd and David Hynd, be not laid upon land within two years for the use and profit of said John Whytefurd. Item, I bequeath to the said John Whytefurd, two pairs of blankets, two coverings, two pairs sheets, and a bed-cover. Item, to David Kennedy of Penny-glen, four ells of linen cloth of russet, and two linen table cloths, and two towels of the same. Item, to Sir John Kennedy, one table cloth, the small board cloth, and one towel of the same. Item, I leave to John Whytefurd, the stone of wool in his mother's possession, for making clothes

* Wife, probably, of Walter Kennedy of Glentig, the poet and brother of James Kennedy of Row. She was then, no doubt in her widowhood.

to him, the said John ; and the eloth made, or to be made of the said wool, is to be delivered to David Hynd, in name and for behoof of the said John Whytefurd ; and the stone of wool in the hand of John M'Mury's wife, I leave to Fergus M'Mury, her son, to be made into clothes for him. Item, I leave all my goods, wherever they be, to John Whytefurd. Item, I leave to Margaret M'Kellyr, two firlots of meal. Item, to the ehaplains and friars, on the day of my burial, twenty merks. Item, to the poor upon the said day, forty shillings in drink, and a ehaldre of meal, and ten stones of cheese. Item, to the Minim Friars of Ayr, two pair of blankets, three bed-rugs, and one bed-eover of needle-work. Item, to Cristine Adumnell, two pair of sheets, and two eoverings or bed-rugs. Item, to Fergus M'Mury, one cheest standing in my chamber, and one bolster or pillow. Item, to Navin Dunning, two firlots of meal. Item, to Ambrose Laee, twenty shillings. Item, to Bessie Davidson, one firлот of meal. Item, I bequeath the residue and remainder of all my goods, for building my part of the bridge upon the water of Girvan, formerly built by me ; and if anything remain over and above, I bequeath the same to the poor, to be laid out at the discretion of my exeecutors."

This testament bears to have been made at Lady Row's "dwelling-house at Baltersyne," the last day of August 1530, and confirmed by Gaven, Archbishop of Glasgow, 28th September, same year.

It would thus appear that Baltersan belonged at the time to the Abbey of Crossraguel, and that the manor-house or place of Baltersan was not then in existenee. The building of this baronial residence was probably the work of the next possessor,

John Kennedy of Beltersane, who also possessed the barony of Greenan—the old tower of which stands upon a rock overhanging the sea, at the Doon foot, near Ayr. He had a dispute with the magistrates of that burgh, in 1591, respecting the salmon fishings at the mouth of the Doon, which then

belonged to the town of Ayr.* John Kennedy and his wife Margaret Cathcart, had a charter of the Mains of Grenane, Cuningpark, &c. from James VI., 25th May 1588. Also of the lands of Crokba, Drumbra, Chapelton, 26th July 1592.

John Kennedy of Baltersane, and Florence M'Dougal, his spouse, had a charter of the lands of Balling and M'Killistoun, and Miltoun of Grenane, "in baroniam de Grenane de novo united," dated 24th May 1597. As the following extract from his testament shows, John Kennedy died in 1609 :—

"Testament, &c. of vmquhile Johnne Kennedy of Beltersane . . . quha deceist in the moneth of Februar 1609 . . and pairtlie maid and gevin vp be Florance M'Dowell, his spouse, quhome he maid and constitute his onlie executrix, &c.

"Debtis awand be ye deid.

Item, thair was awand, &c. To the King his majestic for the mertimes termes mail of ye lands of greinend of the said crop 1608, &c. . . Item, mair to his majestie for ye few maillis of ye lands of crossraguel ye said crop, 1608, &c. Item, to Josias Stewart of bonitoun, for ye teindis of ye rest of ye landis of greinend.

"ffollowis ye Legacie.

. . . And ordanes my bodie to be bureyit in the colledge Kirk of Mayboll, in my fatheris grave. And I ordane my wyf to build a rowme about ye grave, quherof scho may be bureyit also. And gif ye erle of Cassilis and the friendis thair of will big ye colledge I ordane hir to pay ane hundrith markis to help to big ye samyn (my dett and legacie being payit).† . . . I ordane na vain in my buriall, nor I forbid to oppin me, bot to burie me without serimonie and honest freinds. . . . Be this my testament, &c. maid and writtin with my awin hand, being seik in bodie and haill of mynd, and subscryvit with my awin hand, at the greinend, the

* Ayr records.

† This must have been to repair the Collegiate Church of Maybole, which had existed from a much earlier period.

second day of December, the zeir of God Jai vi c. and aucht zeiris. Sic subscribitur Johnne Kennedy of Beltarssane."

Sir John Kennedy of Grenane, miles, was served heir of his father, John Kennedy of Beltersane, 22d August 1609. Master John Kennedy apparent of Beltersane, had "Litera de Abbatia de Saulsaitt," from James VI., dated 25th October 1598. He died before 1616, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Kennedy of Barneolin, miles, who was served heir of his father, John Kennedy of Beltersane, in the four merk land of Beltersane and Knockrinnellis, &c., 15th February 1616.

The property seems to have passed from the family soon after this. John Kennedy of Culzean was served heir of his father, amongst other lands, in the four merk land of Beltersan and Knokronald, &c., in 1656; and the next we find in possession of it was

Major Thomas Kennedy of Beltersane, third son of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Craigoach. He was alive in 1686, in which year he had an obligation from Hugh, son of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, who married his second daughter *Jean*. He had other two daughters, and a son,

John Kennedy of Baltersan, who had sasine of the "four merk land of the lordship and regality of Corsereguel, milns thereof, four merk land of Baltersan and Knockronald, ten shilling land of Glenlucie, four merk land of Mochrumhill, forty shilling land of Drumnisan, and merk land of Whitefaulds, 31st August 1709."

The property subsequently passed to the Culzean family. *Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean* (who became ninth Earl of Cassilis), had sasine of the lands and barony of Greenan upon a precept from Chancery, dated 23d February 1757. The property has since continued in the Cassilis (now Ailsa) family.

[There are few small proprietors in this parish, the greater part of it belonging to the Marquis of Ailsa and the Kilkerran

family. The two principal are Mr. Torrance of Threave, and Sir Seymour Blane, the latter of whom succeeded the late Andrew Blane, Esq. of Blanefield.]

CULZEAN—KENNEDY MARQUIS OF AILSA AND EARL OF CASSILIS.

That the noble family of Kennedy is of great antiquity in Ayrshire is unquestionable. Chalmers derives them from the Irish, or rather the Scoto-Irish ; but little weight is to be attached to this tradition, as all who spoke the Erse, or Gaelic language, were in later times called Irish. It is at the same time evident that the Kennedies were not of Norman or Saxon origin, but of the unmixed old British stock. That the Pictish, or Old British language, was widely prevalent in Carrick at an early period, is evident from the number of names of places beginning with *Pen* or *Pin* ; and *Glen-App* is itself a pretty conspicuous instance of the fact. Nisbet supposed the etymology of the name to be *Kean-na-ty*, signifying, in Gaelic, the head of a house ; but this fancy is set aside by the fact that *Kennedy* was a patronymic in Carrick prior to the gift of chiefship which gave rise to it.* “*Mar-cow Mackennedy*,” says Chalmers, on the authority of the Melrose Chartulary, “was judge, under the Earl of Carrick, during the reign of Alexander II.,” which reign extended from 1214 to 1249. In 1266, according to the Chamberlain Rolls, Fergus Makenedy acted as attorney for the Sheriff of Ayr. An early notice of the name occurs in a charter, by Nicholaus, son of Duncan de Carrick, to the Church of St Cuthbert of Maybole, supposed to be dated in 1250. One of the witnesses is *Murthau Mackenede*. *Murthauco senescallo*, probably the same person, occurs as a witness in a charter by Duncan, Earl of Carrick, some years previously.† The name thus seems to have been originally *Mackennedy*, and was, it is

* The grant of Chiefship by Neil, Earl of Carrick to Roland de Carrick, before 1255.

† Cartulary of the Nunnery of North Berwick.

believed, derived from a common ancestor of the name of *Kenneth*. In the Cartulary of Glasgow, Kennedy is spelled *Kenide*, *Kenyde*, approaching nearly to the *Mackenede* of the North Berwick Cartulary. Wyntoun, who wrote in the pure vernacular, calls Keneth M'Alpine *Kyned* :—

“Quhen Alpyne thes Kyng wes dede,
He left a son was called KYNED.”

If Wyntoun is to be regarded as an authority, it would thus appear that *Kennedy*, *Kenede*, or *Kyned*, were but other modes of spelling or pronouncing the name *Kenneth*. There is a tradition, if we recollect rightly, that one Kenneth, from the Western Isles, was the founder of a family in Carrick. Be this as it may, the name is certainly of long standing in Ayrshire.

The next point in reference to which there seems to be any dubiety, is the more immediate descent of the noble family of Ailsa, who claim (but it must be admitted not without challenge) to be the head of the elan Kennedy. It has long been held by that family and its numerous branches, that they represent the “old Earls of Carrick”—meaning the first Earls of Carrick, before the marriage of Robert Bruce, of Annandale with the Countess of Carrick. A recent search through the charter chest of the Marquis of Ailsa * has failed to establish this point satisfactorily. Duncan, the son of Gilbert, was a mere youth when the district of Carriek was conferred upon him, by William the Lion, in 1186. This is apparent from the circumstance that, in the war which ensued after his father's death, between the adherents of his house and his cousin Roland, his forces were headed, not by himself, but by those, no doubt, entitled to do so during the minority of the chief; but the fact is still more evident from the advanced age to which Duncan attained. He founded, as we have seen, the Abbey of Crossraguel, in 1244, and he survived till the 13th day of June, 1250.† Supposing him to

* Historical Account of the noble Family of Kennedy, Marquis of Ailsa and Earl of Cassilis, &c. Privately printed, 1849.

† Cart. of Glasgow.

have been twenty years of age in 1186, he would have been eighty-four at his death. He could thus have had no family on his settlement in Carrick. Marcow Mackennedy, who acted as judge of Carrick, under Earl Duncan, between 1214 and 1249, could not reasonably be considered to have been of his family, or even of his kin, at all events by the male side, because the patronymic of the Lords of Galloway, of whom Duncan was descended, was Macdowal, and De Carrick was not assumed until after the settlement of 1186—probably a number of years subsequently. The first time we meet with it is in the charter already mentioned, in 1250, by “Nichol-*aus*, son of *Duncan de Carrick*.” Thus we see that *Mackennedy* was a surname in Carrick before we find any trace of *De Carrick*; and that the two names were separate and distinct, and continue so down to our own day, will appear obvious from the comparison of a few dates. The Chamberlain Rolls show that *Roland de Carrick*, who obtained the grant of chiefship from Neil, second Earl of Carrick, was alive before 1256, and that *Fergus Mackenedy*, attorney to the Sheriff of Ayr, existed in 1266. Again, *John de Carrick*, chaplain of Glasgow, was living before 1300; *Gilbert de Carrick*, who delivered up Loch Doon Castle to the English, did so in 1306; while *Hugh Kenedy*, knight,* and Master *Alex. Kenedy*, canon of Glasgow, were alive between 1272 and 1296.

The way is thus clear, so far. The Kennedies must have been a distinct race from the De Carricks, who obviously sprung from the “old Earls of Carrick.” It remains, therefore, to be considered whether the noble family of Ailsa is descended from the De Carricks; and if so, how they abandoned a patronymic already ennobled for one of as great or greater antiquity probably, but still comparatively of less consideration.

We shall give the editor’s statement (*Historical Account* already referred to) in his own words:

Fergus, Lord of Galloway, died in 1161, leaving two sons,

* Sir Hugh Kennedy swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

Uchtred and Gilbert. In 1174 Gilbert slew his brother, Uchtred, who left a son, Roland. Gilbert died in 1185, and was succeeded by his son, Duncan. In the next year William I. interfered between the two cousins, and arranged their feuds, by giving to Duncan that portion of Galloway now called Carrick, while Roland retained the lordship of Galloway. Roland left a son, Alan, who succeeded to the lordship of Galloway, and left three daughters, Elcna, Devorgilla, and Christian, among whom his estates were divided.

Duncan, who was created Earl of Carrick by Alexander II. between 1225 and 1230, granted the church of Kirkbride, with its pertinents, to the Cistercian Nunnery at North-Berwick. The church of Kirkbride stood upon the sea-coast, on the lands of Dunduff, about half a mile north of the castle of Dunure. The parish of Kirkbride was annexed to that of Maybole before 1597, and now forms the northern part of the united parish of Maybole. It also appears that, in 1193, Earl Duncan granted the lands of Maybottle to the Monks of Melros. Soon after 1216 he granted the church of St. Cuthbert at Maybole, with its lands and tithes, to the Cistercian Nunnery of North Berwick, and died about 1240.

This grant was repeated and confirmed by Neil, the second Earl of Carrick. He also granted a charter to Sir Roland de Carrick, previous to 1256, the year of his death, constituting him and his heirs Head of the whole Clan, as "well in calumpniis as in othèr articles and things pertaining to the Kenkynol,* with the office of bailiary of the said county, and the leading of the men thereof." This charter was confirmed by Alexander II., by a charter dated at Stirling, 20th January, in the 27th year of his reign, 1275-6. It also appears that Earl Duncan had other sons besides Neil, his eldest son and heir. He had a son, John de Carrick, who had the lands of Straiton, and granted the patronage of the church of Straiton

* In Gaelic, "Kean" denotes the head, and "Keanel" a tribe or family. It denoted, in Galloway, the right of exacting, under the name of "Caupes," a substantial contribution from the members of the clan, such as a horse, cow, or heifer.

to the Monks of Paisley. This grant was confirmed by a charter of Alexander II. in 1244. He is a witness to the charter, by Earl Duncan, of an annual rent out of the lands of Berbeth. And in other charters, printed in the same collection, granted by Earl Duncan, there are mentioned as witnesses, "*Alano Alexandro et Alano filiis comitis.*" In 1266 there is an entry in the Chamberlain Rolls, in the comptum of Ayrshire, of so much owing "*per relivium Rollandi de Carrik,*" showing that he had succeeded to some property, and possibly as the heir of John de Carrick, son of Earl Duncan.

The first who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, of the Ayrshire barons, was "*Gilbert fiz Roland,*" who appears to have been the same as *Gilbertus filius Rolandi de Carrick*, in the North Berwick Chartulary. In 1342 Gilbert de Carrick received a payment from the Crown; and in 1313 Nigel de Carrick also received a payment.

Sir Gilbert de Carrick, son of Sir Roland de Carrick, submitted, in 1285, a difference between him and the nuns of North Berwick to Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, (who married the daughter of Neil, second Earl, and was father of Robert I.), and to Robert, Bishop of Galloway, to which Sir Gilbert de Carrick's seal is appended, having the same coat of arms which the Cassilis family now carries.* If, as is generally supposed, this Sir Gilbert de Carrick is the ancestor of the family of Kennedy of Dunure, and was possessed of that estate, which is situated in the parish of Maybole, and close to the church and lands of Kirkbride, it is very possible that he might have conflicting interests with the Cistercian Nunnery at North Berwick, to whom the church of Cuthbert at Maybole, with its lands and tithes, and the church of Kirkbride, had been granted by Earl Duncan. There is not, in the charter chest of the Marquess of Ailsa, any original grant of the barony of Dunure, whereby it might be seen how that estate came into the family. But that this Sir Gilbert

* This charter is in the possession of Lord Panmure, and is printed in the Cartulary of the Nunnery of North Berwick.

de Carrick was connected, through his father, Sir Roland de Carrick, with the old Earls of Carrick, farther appears from the circumstance, that when Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who married Marjory, heiress of Neil, second Earl, appeared before King John Baliol in 1292, to resign the earldom to his son, afterwards Robert I., Sir Gilbert de Carrick is one of the sureties to the King for obtaining the resignation of the earldom.

A letter of Remission was granted by Robert I., to Sir Gilbert de Carrick, which is without date, but must have been granted prior to 16th July, 1309, for surrendering the castle of Lochdoon to the English, and restoring him, "in integrum," to all his lands, tenements, and possessions, and to the office of keeper of the castle of Lochdoon. These lands and castle still belong to the family.

About the year 1290, a charter was granted by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, in favour of Gilbert de Carrick, son and heir of the deceased Sir Gilbert de Carrick, of the lands of Bukmonymn-Kennedy, Cromicaine, and Blairfode, in the earldom of Lennox.* This Gilbert de Carrick was one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Durham in 1346.

The earliest charter in Lord Ailsa's charter-chest is dated 18th January, 1357-8, by David II., confirming, in favour of JOHN DE KENNEDY, all the lands, tenements, and possessions belonging to or acquired by him. This is the first time the name of Kennedy appears in the title-deeds. It has been supposed that this John de Kennedy, who, in another charter, about the same period, is called "of Dunure," changed the name from Carrick to Kennedy.

There can be little doubt that Sir Roland de Carrick, who was constituted head of the whole of his tribe, (*caput totius progenii sui*;) bailie of Carrick, and leader of the men

* On 28th October, 1393, Duncan Earl of Lennox, confirms a grant by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure in favour of John Kennedy, son of Fergus Kennedy, of the lands of Buckmonymn, in the earldom of Lennox. The presumption here is undoubtedly that Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure had succeeded Sir Gilbert de Carrick as heir in these lands when he granted them to John Kennedy, son of Fergus Kennedy.

under the Earl, was a near relation, probably the nephew of Nigellus Earl of Carrick, from whom he obtained the charter of *Kenkynol*. That Earl Duncan had several sons, besides Neil, or Nigellus, is evident from the charters mentioned; and Roland may have been the son of John, as surmised. It is also very clear that Gilbert *fiz* Roland, and Gilbert de Carriek, son and heir of the deceased Sir Gilbert de Carriek, who had a charter from Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Buckmonyn-Kennedy,* in 1290, were his immediate descendants. But it is by no means so satisfactorily demonstrated that *John de Kennedy*, whose first charter from David II. is dated in 1357-8, was the direct male descendant of these De Carrieks. Between the charter by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, in 1290, and 1357-8, a period of nearly seventy years had elapsed, so that more than one generation must have occurred between Gilbert de Carriek and John de Kennedy. The editor of the "Historical Account" must be wrong, we should think, in stating that this "Gilbert de Carrick was one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Durham in 1346." Supposing him to have been only twenty-one years of age in or about 1290, when he succeeded his father, Sir Gilbert, he would have been seventy-seven at the battle of Durham! It seems to be almost certain, therefore, that one or more descendants of the De Carrieks had been in possession of the lands belonging to the family before the time of John de Kennedy. In short, there is no evidence that this Kennedy was related to the De Carrieks in any way whatever, save that he, or his descendant, is found in possession of certain properties which had formerly belonged to that family, and that Sir Gilbert de

* There had been a close intimacy between the old Earls of Carrick and the Earls of Lennox. This appears from a dispute, in 1233, between the monks of Paisley and Samuel of Renfrew, concerning the lands of Monach-kennaran. Malcolm Beg, and Rotheric Beg de Carrick, brother of Malcolm, give evidence in the question, and show that they were intimately acquainted with the locality. Gillekonel Manthac, brother of the Earl of Carrick (Duncan it must have been from the date), was also examined, and agreed in all things with Malcolm and Rotheric Beg. The lands of Buckmonyn-Kennedy, had been so designed before 1290, while the patronymic of De Carrick was still used by the descendants of Roland de Carrick.

Carrick's seal, in 1285, is the same as the coat of arms now carried by the Ailsa family. The former amounts to no proof at all, and the latter, though generally regarded as corroborative evidence, must be held as of little moment in the face of other contradictory circumstances. The arms of Carrick, as worn by Robert the Bruce, and David II., before their accession to the crown, were simply "argent, a cheveron, gules," so that the three cross-crosslets of Gilbertus de Carrick, in 1285, must have been additions by that branch of the family altogether independent of the crusades of Adam de Kilconath, or of Robert Bruce, in the Holy Land, the period usually assigned for their adoption; while the addition of John Kennedy of Dunure, in 1371, of two lions sitting on each side as supporters, and a lion erect as the crest, were still later and greater deviations. Indeed, the assumption of the lions suggests a connection with the Stewart family sufficient to explain the position of Kennedy of Dunure. It is certainly singular, if the descent of John de Kennedy from the De Carricks was so immediate as is represented, why no charters of an earlier date than 1357-8 are to be found in the Ailsa charter-chest. The family, unlike most others of the nobility, is not known to have sustained any disaster destructive of its records; and it is still more singular that this charter supplies no evidence of the family connection. "This is the first time the name of Kennedy appears in the title-deeds," says the editor of the *Historical Account*, in reference to the charter of 1357-8—a fact not at all singular, seeing that, as he previously informs us, it is "the earliest charter in Lord Ailsa's charter-chest." This is an important admission. In the earliest of all the title-deeds of the family the name is *Kennedy*. If this John Kennedy changed the name, as "has been supposed," from Carrick to Kennedy, it is evident that his doing so had no influence on the other members of the De Carrick family, as was usual where the head of a clan adopted a new patronymic. For example, *Gilbert Carrick* had a charter of "ane liferent of the office of coronership betwixt the waters of Ayr and Doune," from David II., and in 1370, John Kennedy of Dunure obtained from Malcolm, son

of *Roland de Carrick*, the two penny land called Treuchan and Kennochen, lying in the parish of Kirkmichael-Muntercasduff. The name repeatedly occurs contemporaneously with, and subsequently to, the supposed change of the patronymic of the leader of the clan. Strange enough, there is an incomplete charter by Robert II. to "*Gilberto de Carryk de omnibus suis terris.*" It occurs in Book 3, No. 8, of the crown records, and must have been in the early part of that monarch's reign, much about the same time that John Kennedy of Dunure obtained his charter. This Gilbert de Carrick, coexistent with John Kennedy of Dunure, must have been one of the direct representatives of the De Carrick family.

Viewing, as we thus do, the alleged descent of the noble family of Ailsa from the old Earls of Carrick as extremely doubtful, it would be equally difficult, perhaps, to account for the Kennedies being found in all the principal possessions of the De Carricks. It is, nevertheless, perfectly possible to surmise a very plausible solution of the mystery. The editor of the "Historical Account" himself helps us to the suggestion.

Marcow Mackennedy, as we have seen, was judge of Carrick, under Earl Duncan, between 1214 and 1249. Upon the principle that "it was not unusual for barons and chieftains to discharge the duties of stewards or judges to such personages or public functionaries, and ultimately *come to possess the estates which they originally only managed,*" what was to prevent the descendants of Marcow Mackennedy from taking the position of the De Carricks? The Kennedies, who are presumed to have thus acquired the barony of Lenzie, were relations of the Kennedies of Dunure, the latter of whom ultimately succeeded to the lands of Kirkintilloch and Lenzie. Marcow Mackennedy may have been the chief of his clan, and the common ancestor of both families. Fergus Kennedy, supposed to have been taken by Cumyn to act under him in the court of Lenzie between 1244 and 1285, may, in point of time, have been the son of Marcow. In a charter by David II., who reigned between 1329 and 1371, "anent the clan of Muntercasduff," *John Mackennedy* is stated to be captain

thereof. The presumption is that this clan were Kennedies ; and the time precisely corresponds with the era of *John de Kennedy*, the first Kennedy in the genealogical account of the Marquis of Ailsa's family, who had a charter in 1357-8. It is improbable that two John Kennedies, heads of clans, existed at one and the same time ; while it is equally probable, from the connection between the Lenzie Kennedies and those of Dunure, that Marcow Mackennedy was the ancestor of both. What farther indicates that there was only one John Kennedy, or Mackennedy, of note at the time referred to (the reign of David II.) is the statement of Fordun and Wyntoun, that in 1346, *John Kennedy*, with Allan Stewart, "sturdily fought" in Carrick against the Gallovidians, though Edward Baliol was there. John Kennedy fights sturdily for his sovereign in 1346, and in 1357-8 John Kennedy obtains a charter confirming him in all the possessions he had acquired. It seems scarcely to be doubted that they were one and the same person ; and it is not to be supposed that *Gilbert de Carrick*, who also fought sturdily for the same monarch, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346, could have been the ancestor of the said John Kennedy. There are thus strong reasons for believing that, by whatever mode the Kennedies acquired the property of the De Carricks, they were originally a distinct family. Subject as the earldom of Carrick was to so many changes, in the failure of the main line and otherwise, the acquisition of the lands, by parties who at first only managed them, became all the more easy. It is evident that Sir Roland de Carrick was constituted leader of the men of Carrick, by Earl Nigellus, in the immediate certainty of the title devolving upon a female. He was made leader, *under the Earl*, whoever that earl might be. Robert the Bruce himself led the men of Carrick at the battle of Bannockburn. The grant of *Kenkynol*, therefore, conferred on Sir Roland, was, perhaps, less a matter of distinction than of profit, as he could only act as captain under a greater than himself, while the "caupes"* which it secured were of con-

* Caupes are described by Skene thus :—"Calpes in Galloway and Car-

siderable value. Had the Kenkynolship descended hereditarily, there would have been no necessity for any grants or charters on the subject ; but as the earldom was about to pass into the hands probably of the head of some other clan, it became necessary specially to appoint Sir Roland as head of the tribe, to prevent future misunderstandings. No similar necessity, however, could have occurred, had the leadership descended regularly in the family of Sir Roland. And this seems an additional argument against the assumption that John de Kennedy, who obtained a charter in 1357-8, was the genuine male representative of the De Carricks. It was not till 1372, after the accession of the Stewarts to the throne, and that such a connection existed between the monarch and his subject as to be styled "our dearest cousin," that the chieftainship was confirmed to "Joannes Kennedy de Dun-noure."

The question of patronymic is of little consequence—more curious than important. The name of Kennedy is apparently of greater antiquity than De Carrick, and quite as honourable, save that it happened not to be ennobled at so early a period.

We now come to facts which admit of no dispute. The *Kennedies of Dunure* were the undoubted ancestors of the Ailsa family. The castle of Dunure, their original seat, now in ruins, is situated on the coast, in the parish of Maybole. The old castle of Culzean is supposed to have been nearly of as great antiquity, and to have formed one of the early residences or retreats of the family. It was subsequently the seat of one of the principal branches of the family, until the title and estates devolved upon the latter.

John de Kennedy, styled in later charters, of Dunure. He had a charter from David II., dated 18th January, 1357-8, confirming him in all the lands, tenements, and possessions belonging to or acquired by him. He was, no doubt, the same "Johanni Kennedy," whose name occurs in the first

rick signifies ane gift, sic as hors or uther thing quhilk one man in his awin lifetime and liege poustie gives to his minister, or to onie uther man that is greatest in power and authoritie, and specially to the head and chief of the clann, for his maintenance and protection." The caupes were suppressed by James VI. in 1617.

roll of David II.,* as having had a general charter of confirmation. If so, he must have been considerably advanced in life at the close of the reign of that monarch. "Johanni Kennedy" had also a charter from David II., confirming him in "de terra de Castlys, in vie. de Are, vendita illi per Marjoriam de Mungumry, seniore, et Marjoriam de Mungumry, filiam Johannis de Mungumry; et de terra de Dalmorton, in eomitatu de Carrik, et vic. de Are, illi vendita per Johannem de Turnebry; et de terra de Schauven, illi vendita per Murthacum filium Somerlady." This charter is without date or witnesses; but is supposed to have been granted about 1362. In 1363 John de Kennedy† de Scotie had a safe conduct from Edward III., to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury. John Kennedy of Dunure was the founder of the chapel near the parish church of Maybole. "Johanni Kennedy, super fundatione, capellæ et trium Capellaricarum Ecclesiæ parochialis de Maybole," was confirmed by Robert II. in a charter dated 4th December 1371, in which he is called "dilectus consanguineus noster Joannes Kennedy de Dunnoure." John Kennedy founded this chapel for a priest and three chaplains to celebrate divine service at the said chapel, for the happy state of himself, *Mary*, his wife, and their children, &c. We thus see that the Christian name of his wife was *Mary*. No surname is given by the editor of the "Historical Account," leaving it to be presumed that it was not to be found in the family records. But this brings us to the secret of the whole mystery. Sir John Kennedy of Dunure married *Mary de Carrick*, daughter or grand-daughter of Sir Gilbert de Carrick,‡ who had no surviving male issue. This marriage, it is said, took place about 1350. Here then we have the true source of the very intimate connection between the Kennedies and De Carricks. *John de Kennedy married Mary de Carrick, the heiress of Sir Gilbert de Carrick, and assumed the arms and position of the*

* The first roll as given in Robertson's Index.

† The same party, apparently, was one of the Commissioners at the Treaty of Newcastle in 1354.

‡ This Sir Gilbert de Carrick must have been the "Gilberto de Carryk,"

De Carricks. By this marriage, also, from the connection of the De Carricks with the Royal House of Stewart, he was entitled to be called, by Robert II., “delectus consanguineus noster.”

John Kennedy, who possibly obtained Dunure, amongst other properties, along with his wife, had numerous grants of lands. “In particular, he got from Robert II. two charters, dated at Ayr, 1st October 1372, the one confirming the original grant by Neil, Earl of Carrick, to Sir Roland de Carrick, of the chieftainship of the family and bailiary of Carrick, with the leading of the men thereof; and the other again confirming the original grant, and also the charter of confirmation thereof, by Alexander II. He also obtained a charter from Robert II., of the same date, confirming the letter of remission by Robert I. to Sir Gilbert de Carrick, for delivering up Lochdoon Castle, and the regrant thereof.”*—all of which was perhaps necessary to secure him in the privileges and position to which he had attained in virtue of his wife. And these charters of confirmation have the name of *Carrick* and *Kennedy* respectively written on the margin, not, as has been argued, that the *Carricks* changed their name to *Kennedy*, but because they referred to two different parties. “In 1370, he acquired from Malcolm, the son of Christynus, the son of Adam de Dalrymple, the half of the barony of Dalrymple; and in 1376, he acquired the other half thereof from Hugh, the son of Roland de Dalrymple. In or soon after 1370, he acquired from Malcolm, son of Roland de Carrick, the two-penny land called Treuchan and Kennochen, lying in the parish of Kirkmichael-Muntercasduff. In 1374–5, he acquired, by wadset, the barony of Cumbernauld from Thomas Fleming, grandson and heir of Malcolm, Earl of Wigtoun.”†

By his wife, Mary de Carrick, he had several children, besides his son and heir. One of these, *John*, is supposed to have obtained the lands of *Stair*, originally acquired from the

respecting whom there is, as we have already stated, an incomplete charter in the early part of the reign of David II.

* Historical Account.

† Historical Account.

Montgomeries. This branch ending in an heiress, they passed by marriage to the Dalrymples, now Earls of Stair. John Kennedy of Dunure died about 1385.*

We have thus, we think, satisfactorily disposed of the question of patronymic—that it was undoubtedly *Kennedy*, and not *de Carrick*. But this brings us to another question, which the *Historical Account* does not by any means set at rest—namely, the question of chiefship, whether *it remains with the house of Cassilis, or of Bargany*. John Kennedy was succeeded by

Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, his eldest son. He is styled “*filius primogenitus*” in a charter, dated 27th January 1384–5, by Malcolm Fleming of Biggar. He was one of the hostages for David II. in 1358. “In 1364–5, he acquired from his father the lands of Strogilton [Cruggleton] of Poulton, and two Broughtons of Lethydale; and in 1370, during his father’s life, he acquired from Thomas Fleming, grandson of Malcolm Earl of Wigtoun, the town of Kirkintilloch. In 1384, he got a charter from Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, confirming a charter by his father, John Kennedy, of the forty shilling land of Kirkintilloch in favour of Sir Gilbert Kennedy, his eldest son, and of Agnes Maxwell, wife of the said Sir Gilbert, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs-male of his (Sir Gilbert’s) body to be lawfully procreated; whom failing, to Gilbert Kennedy, his eldest son, and the heirs-male of his body to be lawfully procreated; whom failing, to John Kennedy, brother-german of the said Gilbert, and the heirs-male of his body to be lawfully procreated; whom failing, to Roland Kennedy, brother-german of the said Gilbert and John, and the heirs-male of his body to be lawfully procreated; whom all failing, the heirs whomsoever of the said John Kennedy of Dunure.

This charter is of importance in a family point of view. These three children, *Gilbert*, *John* and *Roland*, were not, it will be observed, sons of Sir Gilbert by his wife Agnes Maxwell, but by a previous marriage. Nisbet’s Heraldry and the

* There is in the Errol charter-chest, a bond and obligation, dated at Edinburgh, the penult of November 136– (the full date of the year is worn away) by John Kennedy of Dunure, to Lady Margaret, Queen of Scotland, (the second wife of David II), and to her son, John de Logy, whereby he binds himself to their support against all enemies.

Peerages state, but without authority, as far as we have seen, that Sir Gilbert was first married to Marion, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he is said, in Nisbet, to have had two sons, *Gilbert* and *Thomas*. In Wood's Peerage the marriage is stated, but the children are differently arranged. In the "Historical Account" the editor says "there is no evidence in Lord Ailsa's charter-chest of the first marriage; the only wife of Sir Gilbert Kennedy who is mentioned in any of the titles is Agnes Maxwell, and she is called in various charters, particularly those in 1400 and 1404, the mother of all his children, except Gilbert, John and Roland; and in the charter of 1384, of Kirkintilloch, in which Gilbert is called the eldest son (*primogenitus*), and John and Roland brothers-german of Gilbert, they are only called failing heirs-male of Sir Gilbert's body to be lawfully procreated. It would therefore appear that they were not legitimate. By our old practice, the word *german* does not necessarily infer legitimacy, but only that the children were born of the same mother."

This is extremely unfair, and in opposition to the terms of the charter, which admits of no such inference as to illegitimacy. The words are "Carta con: Domino Gilberto Kennedy, filio primogenito Joannis Kennedy de Dunure, et Domine Agnetæ Maxwell, sponsæ suæ," and their heirs-male; whom failing, to "*Gilberto Kennedy*, filio primogenito dicti Dominie Gilberti," and his heirs-male; whom failing, *John Kennedy*, his brother-german; whom failing, *Roland Kennedy*, their brother-german; whom all failing, the heirs whatsoever of the said John Kennedy of Dunure. In the face of such a document, it might as well be said that Sir Gilbert himself was illegitimate!

Agnes Maxwell, the wife of Sir Gilbert, was a daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok by his wife, Isabel Lindsay, daughter of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, by the Princess Egidia, sister of Robert II., not of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, second son of Sir John, as stated in the Peerages.* The eldest son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy and Agnes

* This is proved by the testament of Sir Robert Maxwell "yat deid yn France at ye battall off Vernell," in 1421, in which document he orders his

Maxwell was *James*, who married the Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III. In 1392 Sir Gilbert Kennedy gave an obligation, dated 16th September, to James Kennedy his son, obliging himself not to revoke the grant made by him to the said James Kennedy, and the heirs-male of his body;* whom failing, the heirs whatsoever procreate between the said Sir Gilbert Kennedy and Agnes Maxwell, his wife, (mother of the said James Kennedy,) of the Dominical lands of Kirkintilloeh, and lands of Sherreve, Bar, Gartehewar, and Badcall, lying in the barony of Lenzie and county of Dumbarton. On 2d November 1400, he got a charter from David Earl of Carrick, eldest son of Robert III., of the lands of Dunure, Girvan, and Glenap, in favour of himself and Agnes Maxwell, his wife, in liferent, and after their decease, of James Kennedy, their son, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, Alexander Kennedy, his brother; whom failing, Hugh Kennedy, his brother; whom failing, John Kennedy, son of the said Gilbert and Agnes, and brother of the said James; whom failing, Thomas Kennedy, their brother; whom failing, the nearest heirs whatsoever of the said Sir Gilbert Kennedy, their father. He took a charter, in the same terms, in 1404, of the lands of Cassilis and Guletry and the two Kilmores, but in this charter each of the younger sons are called brothers of James. These charters were all obtained before the marriage of James with the Princess Mary. This event took place in 1403, upon which occasion Sir Gilbert resigned in his favour, and the heirs-male of his body—whom failing, his other younger children, in the order above-mentioned—the barony of Dalrymple;† and at the same time he resigned, in favour of his son James, under the reservation of his own liferent, the chieftainship and office of bailie of Carriek. After the death of James, who

body to be buried in the church of the Minor Friars in the county of Anjou, and mentions his wife, his eldest son, “sorrori mee d’ne de d’ur,” &c.

* The necessity of such a grant is presumptive that the three elder children of Sir Gilbert—Gilbert, John and Roland—were not in the position of illegitimate children. Had they been so, it is difficult to understand how it became necessary to exclude them by special grants in this manner.

† In the charter of Dalrymple by the King, which is dated 22d January 1405-6, all the sons, except John, are called brothers of James. Having two brothers, each named John, the younger one is always distinguished as “son of the said Gilbert and Agnes Maxwell.”

was killed by his brother Gilbert, in consequence of the preference shown to the second family, Sir Gilbert entered into an indenture with the Duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, dated 8th November 1408, by which he obliged himself to make a taillie of his estates in favour of himself and Agnes Maxwell, his wife, in liferent, and the heirs-male of his son James *nominatim*; whom failing, to his other sons *nominatim*, and their heirs-male, in the order above mentioned. These sons are in this deed all called brothers of Alexander, who is called son of Agnes Maxwell.

In 1386 Sir Gilbert Kennedy granted a bond or obligation to the nunnery of North Berwick as to the church of Maybole. It has the remains of his seal attached to it, displaying a cheveron between three cross crosslets, with a label of three points on the shield, and a lion for supporter on the left—the rest away.

The issue of Sir Gilbert and Agnes Maxwell were:—

1. James, who married the Princess Mary. He was slain by his half-brother, as already stated, in 1408. He left issue:
 1. Sir John, who died about 1434. Among the hostages for the redemption of James I. was "Joannes Kennedy de Carryk," who is said to be possessed of land to the amount of *vc. marcas*—a large sum at that time; and he had a safe conduct to meet the king at Durham with horses and retainers. In 1431 the following notice of him occurs in Fordun:—"For certain causes the King caused Archibald, third of that name, Earl of Douglas, and Sir John Kennedy, his nephew, to be arrested,—the Earl he sent in custody to the castle of Lochleven, and his nephew he kept in the castle of Stirling, where he was kept in prison till the following feast of St. Michael: which King then, in a Parliament held at Perth, at the request of the Queen, bishops and prelates, earls and barons, remitted every offence of the Earls of Douglas and Ross, but Kennedy was kept in close custody." A great mystery hangs over this event. Nothing more transpires in his history. But there appears from the Chamberlain Rolls, under the "Expense" for the year 1434, a payment for the expenses of Sir John Kennedy in the castle of Stirling under the King's Privy Seal, of £14, 13s. 4d., which is the last notice that has been found of him.
 2. Gilbert, succeeded his grandfather.
 3. James, bishop of Dunkeld in 1438, bishop of St. Andrews in 1440, and Chancellor of Scotland the same year. He was one

of the regents in the minority of James III., and died 10th May 1466. He founded the college of St. Salvator of St. Andrews in 1450, reserving to the House of Cassilis the right of presentation to ten prebendaries or bursaries, provided for students in that college. One of the Earls of Cassilis subsequently acquired other four prebendaries from the college. By an act of Parliament, dated 22d July 1644, it was enacted that a Professorship of Humanity should be instituted in St. Salvator's College, and that these fourteen prebendaries should be assigned as part of his maintenance. It was also thereby declared that the Earl of Cassilis, his heirs and successors, of the name and arms of Kennedy, should, in all time thereafter, have the right of presentation of the said professor, and of his successors in the said profession, together with the haill rents, profits, and duties of the said fourteen prebendaries. On the 14th and 18th February 1645, a contract was entered into between the Earl and the provost, professors, regents, and remanent members of the college, by which it is provided that the college shall be bound to receive and admit any party presented by the Earl, such party being first tried and found qualified, according to the order of the visitation of the said college. The Earl is bound to present within six months after intimation of a vacancy is made to him by the said college; and failing his doing so, the right may be exercised "*pro ista vice*" by the college "*jure devoluto*." By an act passed in the year 1747, the two colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard were united. There being a professorship of Humanity in each college, it was resolved to suppress the one of which the family of Cassilis had the right of presentation, and in its place the patronage of the chair of Civil History was given to the Earl of Cassilis. This right of patronage is still held by the family.

2. Alexander Kennedy, whom the author of the "Historical Account" assumes to have been of Ardstyncher. "He is so styled," he says, "as a witness to a charter, dated 18th March 1415, by John M'Gillilan to Fergus Kennedy of Bomonyn. He had a son, Gilbert Kennedy, who obtained a charter, dated 31st December 1456, from John M'Dowall of Quarterland, of the twenty-five shilling land of Beoch. In the History of the Kennedies he is said to have been a natural son; and none of his family are called in any of the future entails, although they are frequent witnesses to deeds. In 1464, Gilbert Kennedy acquired the barony of Craignell, which estate remained with his descendants till the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was sold to Kennedy of Knockdolian, and by him to Kennedy of Carslo, from whom it was acquired by the Earl of Cassilis."

There is no evidence that "Alexander Kennedy of Ardstyncher" was the second son of Sir Gilbert of Dunure, by

his second wife, Agnes Maxwell. That the papers quoted are in the Ailsa charter chest, is accounted for by the fact of Craigneil having latterly been acquired by the Earl of Cassilis. Had he been as represented, it is strange that no crown or private charter exists, so far as is known, to prove his identity.

3. Hugh Kennedy, who accompanied the Scottish troops to France under the Earl of Buchan, and distinguished himself at the battle of Baugue, in Anjou, 22d March 1421. He may have accompanied his uncle, Sir Robert Maxwell, first Lord of Calderwood, and fought in his train.

This is another assumption on the part of the "Historical Account," equally unsupported by evidence. Although it is now proved by the charter to *Thomas* in 1429, that *Ardstinch* did previously belong to his brother *Hugh*.

4. John Kennedy, said to be afterwards of Blairquhan.
5. Thomas Kennedy of Bargany. He is called, in a charter of James II., dated 13th February 1450-1, of the lands of Cassilis, &c., Thomas Kennedy of Kirkoswald: and in another charter by James II., dated 23d October 1455, Thomas Kennedy of Bargany. The lands of Kirkoswald were for a long time part of the Bargany estate. In 1597, they were the jointure lands of Lady Agnes Kennedy, widow of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Bargany.

The identity of this *Thomas* is also extremely questionable. It is no doubt true that, in a charter of the lands of Cassilis, Giltre, &c., dated 13th Feb. 1450, to Gilbert Kennedy and his heirs-male, *Thomas Kennedy of Kirkoswald* is the next called; whom failing "*Gilberto Kennedy, Davidson.*" But why, admitting that both *Alexander* and *Hugh* were dead at this time, should not *John of Blairquhan* have been called before *Thomas*, if he had been his elder brother, as is represented? In another charter, of certain lands in Kirkeudbright dated 17th May 1473, to *Lord Kennedy* and his heirs, *Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany* is the next called, then *John Kennedy of Blairquhan*, and last *Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael*. There must have been some special reason for this order of destination, if the *second* family of Sir Gilbert, by Agnes Maxwell, were really as the author of the "Historical Account" would have us believe. At the same time, there can be no doubt of the arrangement as called in the charters of 1384, 1400, and 1404: but the question is, *were they the sam*

parties? *James*, the elder brother, was slain in or before 1408; *Alexander* and *Hugh* were probably dead before any subsequent charter appears. *Thomas* and *David* were the two youngest sons; *John*, the elder, ought therefore to have been called before *Thomas* or *David*. It is probable that most of the parties here mentioned were not the sons of Gilbert's second marriage at all, but the nearest of kin then in existence.

6. David Kennedy. He was one of the retinue who attended Margaret of Scotland on her marriage to the Dauphin Louis, in 1436. He had issue a son, Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael.*

Regarding the history of the elder branch of Sir Gilbert's family (*Gilbert*, *John*, and *Roland*), there seems to be some mystery. *Gilbert* is said to have died abroad, whither he fled, after the slaughter of his half-brother *James*, without issue. The author of the "Historical Account" says this is proved by an infestment, dated 17th April 1466, in favour of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, in the forty merk land of Kirkintilloch, on a decree and brieve of recognition, on 15th April 1466, against Robert Lord Fleming. We have not seen this document,† but it is strange that it should refer only to Gilbert and his want of issue; because, though he had none, the descendants of *John* and *Roland* were equally entitled to succeed, and no mention appears to be made of them. In 1466, when the charter of Kirkintilloch was confirmed of new, the circumstances of the family were materially altered, and not one of the second family of Sir Gilbert were alive, not even one of the family of *James* and the Princess Mary, save Gilbert Lord Kennedy himself, and his brother, *James*, Bishop of Dunkeld, who died May 10th that year.

John, the second son, is admitted by the author of the "Historical Account" himself, to have been the first of the *Cove* family, who, he adds, "soon became extinct." But this was not the fact, for it came down to our own day, in the person of the late Primrose-William Kennedy, Esq. of Drummellane.

* "With regard to the order of seniority of Sir Gilbert Kennedy's children," says the editor of the 'Historical Account,' "the above arrangement is taken from the charters of 1384, 1400, and 1404.

† It is only to be found in the Ailsa charter chest, so far as we are aware.

Roland, the third, became proprietor of *Leffnol*, in Galloway, about four miles beyond Stranraer. This is rendered more than probable, says the author, from a curious obligation discovered among Lord Ailsa's titles. The obligation is dated 28th October 1454, and to the effect that Gilbert Kennedy, son and heir of *Roland Kennedy of Leffnol*, shall not disturb Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, his master, in his lands and offices specified, under the penalty of £6000 Scots. It would thus appear that, although the chief patrimonial estates, offices, and leadership of the clan, were conferred by royal favour on *James*, eldest son of the second marriage, and his heirs-male, the elder branch were not wholly disinherited; and if *John* and *Roland* were so well provided for, it may reasonably be inferred that *Gilbert*, the eldest son, would not be less richly endowed. In 1408, when he slew his half-brother *James*, he must have been upwards of forty years of age, and in all likelihood, had a family. In such circumstances, what more probable than that his eldest son, *Alexander*, was adopted by "Laird Mactaise," and that, as the old historian says, "the Hous of Bargany cam to their preferment" by the valour of a second brother Hugh, adding that "the House of Bargany had na benefitt of the Hous of Dunour." The historian wrote from tradition, and in such cases truth is generally mixed with much fiction, still truth is at the foundation. *Hugh* went to France with the Laird of Blairquhan, thus showing the intimate connection between the Ardistinchar and Blairquhan families. *Thomas*, who succeeded Hugh, his brother, may not unfairly be presumed to have been a son of the unfortunate Gilbert. So far as the coat of arms are concerned, it appears that Bargany, in 1542, according to Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lyon King-at-arms, wore the plain Kennedy coat, without any mark of cadency, quartered with the *fleurs de lis* of France. So did Blairquhan,* quartered in con-

* According to Sir David Lindsay's Blazons, 1542, this was the case; but from an inspection of the old stone at Blairquhan, on which the family arms are engraved, it appears that on the fourth quarter the two cross crosslets in chief are wanting, having only one in base. Whether this has arisen from accident or design, to denote cadency, it is impossible to say.

sequence of marriage, with the lion rampant of the M'Doualls; and it is worthy of remark that, in the feuds between Cassilis and Bargany, Blairquhan steadily adhered to the latter. On the other hand, Kirkmichael carried the Kennedy arms, with a mark of cadency. It would appear from this, that *Thomas* continued to carry the Ardinstinchar arms as his elder brothers, *Alexander* and *Hugh*, had done, and that *John* of Blairquhan, being also of the elder stock, carried the same plain coat. The register of the great seal does not show when Blairquhan was acquired; but, in 1456, he had a charter of the lands of Keirs, while Kirkmichael was resigned to David by Thomas. The Bargany family seem to have possessed extensive property from an early period—even from the Newark and Brigend on the Doon, near Ayr, to the banks of the Stincher; and this could hardly have been the case had he been the second youngest son of Sir Gilbert's second marriage.

Sir Gilbert Kennedy died about 1440, and was succeeded by

Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy, eldest surviving son of James Kennedy and the Princess Mary, and grandson of Sir Gilbert Kennedy. He was created Lord Kennedy between 3d August 1456 and 25th March 1457, as he is styled Lord Kennedy, for the first time, in an instrument of resignation of the lands of Glenginnet of the latter date. In 1466, he was appointed one of the six regents of the kingdom, on the death of James II. He married Katherine, daughter of Herbert, first Lord Maxwell, of Caerlaverock, by whom he had several children. In 1450, he got several charters from the Crown of the family estates and chieftainship, in which his wife's name is mentioned. He seems to have had the following family :

1. John, afterwards second Lord Kennedy.
2. James Kennedy, afterwards designed of Row. In a charter, dated 14th May 1473, of the half of the barony of Glenstincher, James Kennedy is called 'filio carnali' of Gilbert Lord Kennedy. His wife's name was Egidia Blair. They had no issue.
3. Alexander.
4. Gilbert Kennedy of Crothba, provost of the collegiate church of

Maybole. He had no issue. Gilbert Earl of Cassilis was served heir of this Gilbert, 9th November 1532.

5. Robert.

6. Walter Kennedy of Glentig, and parson of Douglas, acquired Glentig from John Wallace of Glentig, by charter dated 8th December, 1504. This was the poet of whom Gawin Douglas, in his "Palice of Honour," written in 1501, says—

"Of this nation I knew also anone
Greit Kennedie and Dunbar yet undeid,
And Quintine with ane huttock on his heid."

It was always supposed that Kennedy was nearly connected with the Cassilis family, but the fact was not demonstrable until the recent search through the Ailsa charter-chest brought the matter to light. In the "Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy," he makes several allusions to his lineage and position, which are perfectly intelligible, as illustrated by the family documents—

"I am the kingis blude, his trew speciall clerk," &c.

His claim to the king's blude was well-founded, his grandfather, James, as we have seen, having married the Princess Mary. Dunbar says—

"In till ane GLEN thow hes owt of repair,
Ane laithly luge that wes the lippir mennis," &c.

This evidently alludes to his property of Glentig; and Kennedy himself replies—

"———— I haif landis, stoir, and stakkis;
Thow wald be fain to gnaw, lad, with thy gammis,
Under my burde; smoch banis behind doggis bakkis!
Thow hes anc towme purse, I haif steidis and takkis," &c.,

Showing that he was in possession of property, and led a rural life. He was educated at the College of Glasgow, and appears to have been originally intended for the church. He was incorporated with the college in 1475, took his degree as bachelor of arts in 1476, and as a licentiate and master of arts in 1478. In November 1481, he was elected one of the four masters to act as examiner. Of his subsequent history little is known. He continued to reside probably on his estate of Glentig. About 1508, he is alluded to by Dunbar, in his "Lament for the Makars," as at the "pynt of dede;" and in 1530, Lyndsay speaks of him as having been dead some time before. The inference is, that he did not survive the illness alluded to by Dunbar. He married Christian Hynd, and had issue:

1. Walter Kennedy, rector of Douglas. He was incorporated as a member of the College of Glasgow in October 1511. He was chosen rector of the university in 1525, at which time he was

provost of the collegiate church of Maybole, and canon of Glasgow.

2. Alexander Kennedy of Glentig, called in the entail of 1540. He had a daughter, Janet Kennedy, who is stated in a contract dated 3d April 1562, between Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, and her, to be the heir of Alexander Kennedy of Glentig, Walter Kennedy, parson of Douglas, her granduncle, and James Kennedy in Kirkdominie. She married William Kennedy of Gilespie.

7. Katherine, married to Alexander, second Lord Montgomerie.

8. Marion, who was contracted to marry John, son and heir of William Wallace of Craigie, by indenture dated 12th April 1459 ; and was also contracted to marry James, eldest son of Robert Lord Boyd in 1465.

The foregoing sons are all called in succession, says the "Historical Account," in a charter by James II., dated 23d October 1455 ; and failing them and the heirs-male of their bodies, there are called next the said Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, their father, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, the nearest heirs-male of the said Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure. Lord Kennedy acquired the lands of Balgray, Auchintibbert, &c., from William Earl of Douglas, by charter dated at Stirling, 20th April 1444.* In 1450, he acquired the half of the barony of Glenstincher called Dalquhairn. In 1457, he acquired the barony of Traboyack or Glenginnet. In 1465, he acquired the barony of Thankerton in Lanarkshire. In 1473, he acquired Pinvalley from Kennedy of Bargany. He married, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterlonie, and widow of Patrick, first Lord Glamis, and was alive 13th October 1478.

Lord Kennedy had bonds of man-rent from Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, and John Kennedy, his son and apparent heir, 2d July 1444 ; Gilbert Kennedy of Craigneil, bastard son of Alexander Kennedy of Ardstincher, 23d April, 1447 ; Gilbert Kennedy, son and heir of Roland Kennedy of Leffnol ; and an obligation, dated 20th January 1465, by

* This disproves the story in the history of the Kennedys, as to the acquisition of these lands by Alexander Kennedy.

Robert, Lord Boyd, to aid, assist, and defend Lord Kennedy all the days of his life, except his allegiance to the King, and bonds granted to Lord Darnley, Lord Hamilton, Lord Lyle, Lord Montgomery, &c., and to be true and faithful to Lord Kennedy so long as he shall have the keeping of the King's person, and cause solemnize a marriage between James Boyd, his eldest son, and Marion, daughter of Lord Kennedy. It does not appear that he had any bond of man-rent from Bargany. He was succeeded by

John, second Lord Kennedy. He was called Lord Kennedy in his father's lifetime in an instrument of Sasine in the barony of Dalrymple, dated 12th April, 1475. In 1482 he had a charter of the barony of Turnberry, Traboyack, and Girvanhead. In 1505, he acquired the lands of Coiff, now called Culzean, and other lands, from Gilbert Kennedy of Coiff. He married, first, Elizabeth, second daughter of Alexander, first Lord Montgomerie, by whom he had issue :—

1. Sir David Keunedy of Leswalt, knight, afterwards Earl of Cassilis. He was knighted by James III. on the ereation of his second son, Alexander Duke of Ross, 29th January, 1489.
2. Catherine, mentioned in an indenture, dated 15th September, 1465, as contracted to marry Thomas, eldest son of Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany, by whom she had issue.

Before 1471 Lord Kennedy married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of George, first Earl of Huntley, and relict of Nicol, second Earl of Errol, and by her had issue :—

1. Alexander, who got a charter of the lands of Girvan Mains from his father, dated 30th July, 1481. Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains is witness to a precept by the Earl of Cassilis to James Scott of the lands of Ranko, dated 20th May, 1536. He married Janet Stewart, Countess of Sutherland, who afterwards married Henry Stewart, Lord Methven. This is the Hugh Kennedy called in the entail of 1540. Gilbert, son of Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, married Margaret, eldest daughter of David Kennedy of Culzean, and is infeft in the lands of Culzean, 10th Mareh, 1563. They had a son, Hugh Kennedy, afterwards Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains. The ereditors of Sir Gilbert Kennedy, son of Sir John Kennedy of Girvan Mains,* sold the estate, in 1694, to Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, Provost of Edinburgh, a descendant of Gilbert, third son of

* Books of Adjudication.

Alexander Kennedy of Bargany. Sir Gilbert Kennedy, Bart., married in 1694, Jean, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, Baronet.

2. John.

3. William.

4. Janet, mistress of James IV., and usually called Lady Bothwell. The King settled upon her the splendid domain of Tarnaway Castle, the principal residence of the Earls of Moray previous to their forfeiture, by a grant in 1501, wherein she is called Jane Kennedy, Lady Bothwell, "als lang as she remanys but husband or uther man, ande dwellande in ye castle of Dernway with ye King's son and nurris, James Stewart." This celebrated beauty, to whom the King was so much attached, and whose jealousy is so forcibly disclosed in the above excerpt, had been contracted to marry Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, who was actually imprisoned for attempting to prefer his claim to her hand. On the 7th February, 1509, she received a charter from the Crown of the liferent of the barony of Bothwell. On the 21st March, 1531, she granted a charter of confirmation and mortification for the sustentation of one prebend in the church of the blessed Virgin Mary in the Field, without the walls of the city of Edinburgh, of certain annual rents and tenements within the city. This was the celebrated Kirk of Field, where the murder of Darnley afterwards took place. She had, by James IV., a son, James Stewart, created Earl of Murray, 1591, who married Margaret, daughter of Colin, third Earl of Argyle, by whom he had one daughter Mary, married to John, eldest son of John, third Earl of Buchan. In the Treasurer's Accounts for the period several entries occur in reference to the expenses of the lady Bothwell.

5. Helen, married to Adam Boyd of Penkill.

John Lord Kennedy is said, in Riddell's Peerage and Consistorial Law, to have married, third, Elizabeth Kennedy, who afterwards married William Power. He died about 1507, and was succeeded by

David, first Earl of Cassilis, his eldest son and heir. He was created Earl of Cassilis between 25th July, 1509, and 7th January 1510-11, as he is called Lord Kennedy in an assignation of the former date, and Earl of Cassilis in a precept of the latter date. He was a Privy Councillor of James IV., and was at the battle of Flodden Field, where he was killed.* He married, first, Agnes, daughter of William Lord Borthwick, by whom he had issue:—

* This is proved by a precept, dated 21st May, 1534, for infefting Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, as heir of his grandfather, Earl David, in the lands of Balgray and others, in which the Earl, though a minor, is declared of lawful age, in virtue of the act of dispensation made by James IV. at Twizelhaugh, dated 24th August, 1513, in favour of those who accompanied him to battle.

1. Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis.
2. William, Abbot of Crossraguel.
3. James of Brunston.*
4. Thomas Kennedy of Coiff, married, according to the "Historical Account," Katherine, daughter of Thomas Corry of Kelwood. Possibly he may have been twice married. We have before us the substance of the testament of "quondam Domine Jonete Stewart, Domine de Culzeane," who died on the 3d December, 1551. She appointed as her executors, John Greir of Lag, Patrick Kennedy, her son, and Alexander Stewart of Garrulas. The period of her death seems to indicate a connection with Thomas Kennedy of the Coiff or Culzean. He had issue:—

1. Thomas, who was infeft in the lands of Coiff and Mackilvairdstain as heir to his father, 1st April, 1555.
2. David, who was infeft in Coiff as heir to his brother, Thomas, 7th April, 1567. He had issue:—

Alexander of Balvaird, who was infeft in the lands of Coiff and Mackilvairdstain as heir to his father, David, 24th August, 1586. He married Isobel, daughter of David Kennedy in Maxwellton. He had a grandson, David, who was infeft in Mackilvairdstain or Balvaird as heir of his grandfather, 8th September, 1675. He had previously sold these lands to the Earl of Cassilis, by disposition dated 18th January, 1672.

5. Katherine, married Quintin Mure of Aird, and had issue. She and her husband were infeft by a precept, dated 7th January 1510, in the lands of Kilmore. She married subsequently, before 1533, William Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar. She had one daughter by Quintin Mure, called Margaret, who was married to John Kennedy of Skeldon.
6. Christian, married to John Kennedy of Guiltrec, and had issue a son, John. She and her husband are mentioned in a discharge, dated 28th May, 1526, in favour of the Earl of 200 merks, being her portion.
7. Helen, married, first, to Lord Eglinton: secondly, to Graham of Knockdolian.

Lord Cassilis married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Arran, and niece of James III., and widow of Alex-

* He is witness to a contract, dated 29th January, 1528, between Gilbert, third Earl, and William, the Abbot. In 1569 there is a William Kennedy of Brunston witness to a letter of reversion by David Kennedy of Coiff to Earl Gilbert; but in a charter by the Abbot of Crossraguel to David Kennedy in Balsarroch, William Kennedy of Brunston is called brother natural of David.

ander, fourth Lord Forbes, but by her had no issue. He died 9th September, 1513, and was succeeded by

Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis, eldest son and heir. In 1516 he was appointed, by the Bishop of Galloway, bailie of all the lands belonging to the bishopric in Galloway, and captain and keeper of the manor-place and loch of Inch. He was ambassador to England, 1515-16. He married Isabella, second daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, and had issue:—

1. Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis.
2. Thomas, died before 2d November 1560.
3. David of Culzean, according to the "Historical Account;" but there seems to be some mistake. He got, it is said, a charter of the lands of Culzean from his brother, Earl Gilbert, dated 30th September, 1542; and yet, according to the same authority, David, grandson of the first Earl of Cassilis, was infeft in Coiff, as heir to his brother, Thomas, 7th April, 1567. We cannot, however, rectify the apparent confusion. David married Janet, daughter of Duncan Kennedy of Daljedburch, and had issue:—

1. Margaret, married Gilbert, son of Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains.
2. Egidia.
3. Katherine, married Richard Kennedy in Largs.
4. Quintin, Abbot of Crossraguel, who publicly disputed with John Knox, on the subject of the mass, at Maybole, died in 1564, and was canonized by the Church of Rome.
5. Archibald.
6. Hugh of Barquhany, married Katherine Balley, and had issue:—

1. John of Barquhany.
2. Janet, mentioned in a contract of sale of the lands of Mochrumhill.

John, the eldest son, married, and had two daughters, Jean and Helen, his heirs-portioners. Helen married Alexander Macdouall of Machermore.*

7. James Kennedy of Uchterlure, married Agnes Johnston, and had two daughters, his heirs-portioners. This appears from a decree by Thomas, Abbot of Glenluce, as to the heritable right to the lands of Uchterlure, dated 1560.
8. A daughter, married to Thomas, eldest son of Alexander Kennedy of

* Precept of clare constat in their favour in the lands of Barquhany, ated 9th June, 1599.

Bargany. His discharge for £100, part of the lady's portion, is dated 17th July, 1527.*

Lord Cassilis was slain at Prestwick, about Whitsunday 1527, by Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, and was succeeded by

Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, his eldest son and heir. He was born in 1515, and served heir to his father 14th October, 1538. He was educated at St Andrews. In Knox's History of the Reformation it is stated that he was compelled to sign the sentence of death of Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, who was burned there for heresy. On the 30th October, 1529, he was discharged of all points of treason from being at the battle beside Linlithgow. He was a pupil of the celebrated George Buchanan, who had a high esteem for him, and with whom he travelled abroad for some years, and returned to Scotland in May, 1537. On his return he was made one of the Lords of the Secret Council of James V., who admitted him to a very great degree of confidence and favour. He was at the rout of Solway, where he was taken prisoner in November, 1542, and was placed under the charge of Archibald Cranmer, by whom he was converted to the Protestant faith. Having procured hostages, he returned home next year, and was engaged in the English interest to promote the marriage of Queen Mary with Prince Edward, for which he got a pension of 300 merks. His hostages were his uncle, Thomas Kennedy of the Coiff, and his brothers, Thomas and David. His ransom was fixed at £1000. His hostages were placed under the care of the Archbishop of York, but were unaccountably neglected by the Earl. It was not till they were threatened with immediate execution that the Earl went to

* In the History of the Kennedys Lord Cassilis is said to have had two daughters—Janet, Lady Freugh, and Helen, Lady Kenhilt. On 24th November, 1571, William Adair of Kenhilt, and Helen Kennedy, his wife, are infeft by Lord Cassilis in the lands of Larg, Stewart, and others, in Wigtonshire; and on the 14th of May, 1562, there is an instrument of requisition by Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch and Janet Kennedy, Lady Freugh, his wife, to the tenants of certain lands in Galloway to pay their rents. These ladies may have been previously married to Thomas M'Clelland and Thomas Kennedy.

London, early in 1545, and delivered himself up to King Henry. His hostages were immediately released, and he himself was discharged of his ransom, and permitted to return home loaded with presents. He afterwards deserted the English party, became a lieutenant-general of horse to Queen Mary, and justiciary of Carrick. He was named an extraordinary Lord of Session 31st July, 1546. He was appointed Lord High Treasurer in 1554, and was one of the eight members elected by Parliament to attend Queen Mary's marriage with Francis, the Dauphin of France. He was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry II. of France, 28th April, 1558. The opposition of the Scottish deputies to give the crown-matrimonial to the Dauphin gave great offence, and three of them died at Dieppe in one night, 18th November, 1558, among whom was the Earl of Cassilis, and not without suspicion of poison.* His body having been brought home, it was buried in the collegiate church of Maybole.

The feud arising out of the slaughter of his father by Campbell of Loudoun, and which continued to disturb the peace of the county for a number of years, was at length made up in 1543. On the 30th August of that year, a bond of manrent was granted by Hugh Campbell of Loudoun to Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, bearing that the Earl having, at the special request of the Lord Governor and other earls, lords, and barons of the realm, remitted all rancour against the said Hugh Campbell, his servants and dependents, anent the slaughter of his lordship's father, and had taken him into his

* In an action before the Court of Session, 5th May, 1565, Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, produced his father's testaments, to be considered so far as regards his sister, Jane, Countess of Orkney. He "producit ye saidis tua testamentis, ye ane dated Edinburgh, 1527," by which he made his wife and Gilbert, his eldest son, his executors, and his brother, "ye abbot." Then is this clause:—"Item, I leif to Jane, my eldest dochter, to hir meriage scho usand hir honestlie, by ye advise of my wife and my eldest sone, ane thousand pundis." The uyer testament is stated to be maid at Deip, the 14th day of November, 1558, by which he ratifies the foresaid testament, and "levis his broder ye abbot of Corshraguel, oversman, and failzing him, his broder yo baillie. Item, I leif ye cleyting I send hame—chenyies, ringis of gold to my use, &c., and yerafter to be left to Jane, my dochter; which testament is subscribed by Mr. Robert Richardson, notar."

favour and kindness, and granted to him, and the heir immediately succeeding him, his letter of maintenance ; therefore, the said Hugh Campbell obliges him, and the heirs succeeding him in his lands and offices, in manrent and service to his lordship during their respective lifetimes, &c. This bond proceeds upon offers by Hugh Campbell to the Earl for the injuries he had done, and which he humbly beseeches the Earl to accept, in compliance with the request of the King of England and the governor and lords of Scotland, mediators between them ; by which he is to give, first, his and his son's bond of manrent to the Earl during all the days of their respective lives ; secondly, his son's marriage to be at the Earl's disposal ; thirdly, all those engaged on the side of the said Hugh Campbell, who will not bide an assize, to be in the Earl's will ; fourth, all suffrages, either public or private, to be referred to the Lords, as the Earl shall think expedient, &c.

On the 6th of February 1540 the Earl of Cassilis took a charter of his estates in favour of himself, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Thomas Kennedy, his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to David Kennedy, his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Quintin Kennedy, his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Archibald Kennedy, also his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Hugh Kennedy, also his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to James Kennedy, also his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to James Kennedy, uncle of the Earl, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Thomas Kennedy of Coiff, also uncle of the Earl, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to William Kennedy of Glentig, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to James Kennedy of Blairquhan, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, the nearest heirs-male whatsoever of the Earl, bearing the name

and arms of Kennedy; whom all failing, his nearest heirs-female. This charter includes the office of bailiary of Carrick, and all fees pertaining thereto. It is valuable in a genealogical point of view.

On the 10th July 1546 the Earl, for himself, and as taking burden on him for Gilbert, Master of Cassilis, his eldest son and heir, enters into a contract with James, Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, that the Master of Cassilis, and Dame Jean Hamilton, daughter of the Earl of Arran, shall solemnize marriage as soon as they are of lawful age. The Earl of Arran promised to give £2333, 6s. 8d. of tocher with his daughter. This marriage, however, did not take place. The barony of Craigneil was acquired by Lord Cassilis in 1557. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, by whom he had issue :—

1. Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis.
2. David, died an infant.
3. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, afterwards tutor of Cassilis, from whom descended Thomas, ninth Earl.
4. Jean, married Robert, first Earl of Orkney.
5. Katherine, married, in 1574, to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and had issue.

Lord Cassilis, as already stated, died 18th November 1558. Buchanan, who survived his pupil, composed an elegant epitaph upon him, commemorative of his virtues. He was succeeded by

Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, eldest son and heir, who was served heir of his father 16th October 1562. He had previously, on the 28th and 29th August 1559, entered into two contracts with his mother, the Countess of Cassilis, regarding her provisions. By the first contract he provided to her the place of Cassilis, with the garden and orchard, for her residence, and assigned to her, yearly, during her life, 110 bolls of meal, 52 bolls of bear, 115 merks money, 89 capons, 35 salmon, and the third part of the meadow of Blairbowie, in full of her terce, to be uplifted and taken out of certain lands. She has also permission to take wood to the place of Cassilis, from

the woods of Cassilis and Dalrymple. By the second contract the Earl, for the love and favour he bears to his mother, and for decorating her house, gives her, during her life, the yearly rent of the two and one-half merk land of Craigmulloch, along with 111 milk ewes, 77 yeild ewes, 108 wedders, 40 gimmers, and 40 dinmonts ; as also other 80 gimmers and dinmonts, to be received by her at the feast of Belton then next, 1560, together with 11 old goats, and two kids ; as also 114 head of milt, pasturing upon the lands of Kerry Castle, in the forest of Buchan, viz. 16 Nicol cows, and as many calves, 17 farrow and 9 yeild cows, 5 three-year-old cows, 22 old oxen, 2 bulls, 6 three-year-old oxen, and 2 bulls, 5 two-year-old oxen, 3 two-year-old queys, 8 quey stirks, and 9 oxen stirks ; which sheep, goats, and cattle, the Countess obliges herself, her heirs and executors, to leave on the ground of the lands respectively above mentioned at her decease, or the like number, and of as great avail for the use of the Earl and his successors ; as also, he gives to the Countess, during her life, a silver bason and a laver, a double gilt cup of silver raised work with a cover, two cases of silver, the one gilt and the other ungilt, a gilt macer, two silver trenchies with two little salt-fatts in their nooks, twelve silver spoons, a silver salt-fatt and cover thereof ungilt, a black velvet bed with the curtains of black damask, and four pieces of tapestry in Edinburgh, and four feather beds and their bolsters ; all which silver work, tapestry and bedding, the Countess obliges her and hers aforesaid to leave to the Earl and his successors within the place of Cassilis at her decease, or as much, and of the same avail. The Earl, being under age, obliges himself to choose curators between and Martinmas to ratify the contract. It is accordingly ratified on fifth November 1559 by Quintin, Abbot of Crossraguel, Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, David Kennedy of Culzean, and Mr. Thomas Hay, parson of Spynie, the Earl's curators.

On coming of age, the Earl was appointed a counsellor to Queen Mary ; a gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry II. of France, 10th February 1558-9 ; appointed justiciary of Carrick in 1565 ; was at the battle of Langside with Queen

Mary, for which he was forfeited in Parliament, but from which he was subsequently reponed. He was afterwards appointed one of the Privy Council to the King.

It was this Earl who was guilty of roasting the Commendator of Crossraguel in "the black vout" of Dunure. On the 1st and 7th of September 1570, he carried Allan Steuart, the Commendator, to the Castle of Dunure, where he presented to him for signature various deeds, conveying to the Earl the lands belonging to the abbacy, upon his refusing to sign which the Earl placed him over a large fire in one of the vaults of Dunure to compel him to do so. Kennedy of Bargany, hearing of his position, came to the assistance of the Commendator with a large force, and took the castle of Dunure. The Commendator lodged a complaint with the Privy Council against the Earl, who alleged, in defence, that the complaint was either civil or criminal, and that he ought not to answer thereto to the Privy Council. The Privy Council, however, sent him to Dunbarton Castle until he found security not to molest the Commendator, in £2000, and also in the like sum to Mr. George Buchanan, pensioner of Crossraguel, his father's old preceptor.

Illustrative of this affair, there is a curious instrument in Lord Ailsa's charter-chest, dated 9th September 1570, two days after the roasting at Dunure, bearing that the Earl gave possession to Alan, Commendator of Crossraguel, *personally present*, of the place, orchard, wood, and four merk land of Crossraguel, to be enjoyed and possessed by him during the Earl's pleasure, and in token thereof the Earl presented to the said Commendator, John Davidson and Patrick M'Cawell, occupiers of the said four merk land, together with the key of the principal tower of the place of Crossraguel ; and the Abbot received the said John Davidson and Patrick M'Cawell for his tenants, and that conform to agreement formerly entered into between the Earl and him. Moreover, the Earl obliges himself to pay yearly to the Abbot the sum of £100 money of Scotland ; and for the more sure payment of the said sum, the Earl is to find two landed gentlemen as cautioners there-

for at the Abbot's pleasure—he being obliged always to give his council and service to the Earl. The deed is dated at the Abbacy of Crossraguel, and the witnesses are, David Campbell, son of Charles Campbell of Skeldon, Quintin Mure in Kileekie, Hector Fergusson in Crossraguel, and Mathew Hamilton in Dalrymple.

The conclusion of this affair was as follows :—On the 5th April 1571, there is a memorandum of an arrangement, whereby Lord Cassilis paid 500 merks to Robert Lord Boyd, to be paid to James Steuart of Cardonald, for which, and the sum of 3000 merks farther, and the discharge of a bond for 300 merks, formerly borrowed from Hugh Kennedy by Lord Boyd, on the one hand, Lord Boyd undertook, on the other hand, to procure from James Steuart all the deeds granted in his favour of the Abbacy of Crossraguel by Alan, Abbot thereof, as also the Abbot's provision to the Abbacy from the Queen, and the instrument of institution by the Pope, and all other deeds relating to the Abbaey *upon his conscience*; as also, to deliver to the Earl, between and the 15th of April next, a fue-charter, signed and sealed by the Abbot in favour of the Earl, or whatsoever other person he shall nominate; as also, to grant an obligation in favour of the Earl for such sums of money as may be necessary to apprise the lands in case the Abbot refuse to accept the resignation thereof; but it is declared that it shall not be lawful for the Earl to apprise any more of James Steuart's lands than the lands of Crossraguel fue'd to him, as said is, nor yet his moveable goods. All which deeds are accordingly now in Lord Ailsa's charter-chest.

Bargany seems to have had a personal interest to prevent the Abbot falling into the hands of the Earl. On the 28th January 1569 the Abbot obtained letters of relaxation against Bargany from letters of eaption which Bargany had taken out against the Abbot, “whom he held in captivity, and would in nowise liberate,” although he had found surcty to underly the law for being art and part guilty of the slaughter of unquhill James Ballany and two others, at Langside, in May 1568;

and therefore charging Bargany to set the Abbot at liberty within three days. And again, on 13th November 1573, Bargany grants a renunciation to the Earl of Cassilis in implement of a contract between the Abbot on the one part, the Earl on the second part, and Bargany on the third part, whereby he renounces, in favour of the Earl, a great variety of lands, part of the Abbacy of Crossraguel, and renounces and overgives the whole letters of assedation of the said lands and teinds granted to him by the said Abbot, so that the Earl may possess the same, conform to the disposition granted to him by James Steuart of Cardonald, except the proper lands held by Bargany immediately of the King and Laird of Barneil.

The Earl of Cassilis married Margaret, only daughter of John, ninth Lord Glamis. The contract is dated 30th September, 1566. The lady's fortune was 10,000 merks Scots; her jointure 1000 merks. By this lady, who afterwards married John, first Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl had issue :—

1. John, fifth Earl of Cassilis.
2. Hugh of Brunston, Master of Cassilis, died unmarried.
3. Gilbert, Master of Cassilis, from whom descended John, sixth Earl.

This Earl went by the name of "the King of Carrick." He died in December 1576, and was succeeded by

John, fifth Earl of Cassilis, eldest son and heir. He succeeded during his minority, and was placed under his uncle, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, as tutor. The Earl was served heir to his father, 30th August, 1588. While his father was alive, and during his minority, a violent feud occurred between Lord Cassilis, his vassals, and the Gordons of Lochinvar, regarding the lands of the abbacy of Glenluce, which had been seized possession of by the Gordons, while Lord Cassilis had been called in by the Abbot to his assistance. On the 28th of February 1578, a commission was granted to Mr. John Skene and others, advocates, on the narrative that John Earl of Cassilis, Thomas Kennedy of

Culzean, his uncle and tutor, and John Kennedy, brother-natural of umquhill Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, had humbly represented to the Lords of Council that they had intended divers actions and causes against John Gordon of Lochinvar, and sundry other persons, inhabitants of the county of Wigtown, stewartry of Kirkeudbright, and earldom of Carrick, within which county, stewartry, and earldom, the Earl's lands and heritages lie; and that by reason of the feud between the Earl's house and friends on the one part, and the inhabitants of the said county, stewartry, and earldom, chiefly of the name of Gordon and Crawford, on the other part, who had lately been guilty of the slaughter of Patrick Maedowall of Logan, the friend and dependent of the Earl, it became necessary to grant commission to the said Mr John Skene and others, constituting them sheriffs of Wigtown, stewards of Kirkeudbright, and bailies of Carriek, with power to them to fence and hold courts within the Council-house of Edinburgh, and to proceed and decide in all actions intruded and depending at the instance of the Earl, Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, and John Kennedy, against the said John Gordon and other inhabitants of the county of Wigtown, stewartry of Kirkeudbright, and bailiary of Carriek. And in 1580, when Lord Cassilis was served heir to his father in his estates in Kirkeudbright, viz., the £10 land of Brachs, called the Forest of Buchan, and fishings thereof, and also the lands called the Free Forest of Buchan, a dispensation was granted for holding the service in Edinburgh, because it was hazardous that such should proceed before the said steward and his deputies in the burgh of Kirkeudbright, by reason of the feud subsisting between the Earl, his tutor, and their friends, on the one part, and Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, knight, on the other part—the latter, with his friends and party, having lately committed divers slaughters, mutilations, and other injuries upon the Earl's friends and dependents, as was clearly known to the Lords of Session."

The Earl of Cassilis was High Treasurer of Scotland for a few months in 1599, but was glad to be relieved from the

office on payment of 40,000 merks. It was during this Earl's life that most of the events occurred narrated in the History of the Kennedys, and which occasioned the death of young Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany at Brockloch, near Lady Cors, Maybole, on the 11th December 1601, and of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, by the Mures of Auchendrainc, and Bargany's brother, Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchie. It seems to have been in consequence of his uncle's death, and the desire of vengeance upon Auchindrainc, that the Earl was led to enter into the following extraordinary contract with his brother Hugh, the Master of Cassilis, for the purpose of taking the Laird of Auchindrainc's life :—

We, Johne, Earl of Cassilis, Lord Kennedy, &c., bindis and oblissis ws, that howsovne our broder, Hew Kennedy of Brounstoun, with his complices, taikis the Laird of Auchindraneis lyf, that we shall mak guid and thankful payment to him and thame of the soume of tuelff hundreth merkis zeirlie, together with corne to six horsis, ay and quhill (until) we ressaue (receive) thame in househald with our self; beginning the first payment immediatlie after thair committing of the said deid. Attour howsovne we ressaue them in househald, we sall pay to the twa serving gentillmen the feis yeirlie as our awin houshald servandis. And hcirto we obliss ws vpon our honour. Subscryvit with our haud at Maybole, the ferd day of September 1602.

JOHNE, ERLE OF CASSILIS.

The Earl of Cassilis married Jean, daughter of James, fourth Lord Fleming, widow of John, Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, a lady a great deal older than himself, and against the wish of all his friends. They had no issue. His Lordship died in October 1615,* and was succeeded by

John, sixth Earl of Cassilis, eldest son of Gilbert, Master

* In a curious MS. in the British Museum, containing an account of the Scots nobility in the reign of James VI., this is stated:—"The Erle of Cassilis, called Kanethy, being with his friends of the same surname upon the west seas, in the countie of Carrik, a stewardrie and parcel of the shire-dome of Ayre. There is of the same name, iu that countie, and descended of his house, sundrie lordis and gentlemen, whereof the principall is the Lord Barganye and Blairquhoy, of little less living than the Erle himself. His chief houses be Cassells and Dunnyre, 4 miles from the bridge of Doone. The people are mingled iu speeches of Irish and English, not far distant from Carrickfergus in Ireland. [The mode of spelling Kennedy ('Kanethy') seems favourable to the supposition that the name was originally Kenneth.]

of Cassilis, the youngest son of Gilbert, fourth Earl, who married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland. She afterwards married James, Lord Ochiltree. Lord Cassilis was a person of great virtue, and zealously attached to the Presbyterian form of worship. He took an early and prominent part in resistance to the designs of Charles I. in 1638. He was one of the three ruling elders sent to the Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1643. He was served heir to his uncle, John, fifth Earl, on 25th July 1616. He was appointed Lord Justice-General on the 29th June, and admitted an extraordinary Lord of Session, 3d July 1649. He is called by Crawford, in his *Officers of State*, "the grave and solemn Earl." Being naturally just and upright, he could ill brook to act harshly, much less unjustly, in his legal capacity, even to a decided political opponent, during a turbulent and agitated period. As preses of the court, in 1646, he was obliged to sign the sentence of execution against Sir Robert Spottiswood, President of the Court of Session. His repugnance to act is finely commemorated in the following classical, though rather elaborate, lines of the great lawyer, Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, who had been counsel for Sir Robert :

Tempore necquicquam Judex Cassilissus iniquo
 Æquior, ei anceps officiumque fuit.
 Nam, Judex et Præses erat, sed Judicis albus
 Culculus, atrocem Præses utrumque fuit,
 Testatus scripsisse manu NON mente—placebat
 Quodque aliis, frustra displicuisse sibi.

Lord Hailes remarks, in reference to the last two lines :—
 "Lord Cassilis dissented from the judgment, although, in virtue of his office, he signed it."

In 1649, the Earl was sent to wait upon Charles II. in Holland with the terms upon which the Estates were willing to acknowledge his cause. These Charles would not agree to, and the Earl returned. He voted against sending commissioners to treat with the king at Breda ; but this having

been carried, he was himself appointed one of them, and accordingly met the king at Breda. At the Restoration, the Earl was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session, but did not retain the situation long, having been superseded in July 1662, on account of his refusal to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, without an explanation as to the king's ecclesiastical interests. He married, first, Jean, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Haddington,* and had issue :—

1. James, Lord Kennedy, who died unmarried during his father's life.
2. Margaret, who married Gilbert Burnett, then Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.
3. Catharine, who married William Lord Cochrane, eldest son of William, first Earl of Dundonald, and had issue.
4. Helen, died unmarried.

His Lordship married, secondly, Margaret, only daughter of William, tenth Earl of Errol, and widow of Henry Lord Ker, eldest son of Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh,† and by her had issue :—

1. John, seventh Earl of Cassilis.
2. Mary.
3. Elizabeth.

Lord Cassilis died in 1668, and was succeeded by

John, seventh Earl of Cassilis, eldest surviving son and heir, who was served heir to his father 22d September 1668. Of the same religious principles as his father, he was the only member of parliament, in 1670, who voted against the act for punishing conventicles. He was, in consequence, persecuted by the government, and had a large body of Highlanders quartered upon his estates. In 1683, he preferred a petition to Charles II., setting forth the danger in which his estates were placed in consequence of the large sums which had been advanced by his father for the maintenance of the army in Ireland, and the various public debts for which he had become

* Contract dated 21st December 1521.

† Contract dated 20th February 1644, at the Scots League at Heighton in England.

security, and praying that he might have the advantage of the discharge for these debts, under the 6th of his Majesty's current parliament, without taking the test appointed by that act to be administered to all persons in public trust. The petition was favourably received by the king, and referred to the Privy Council of Scotland. The Earl joined in the Revolution, was a Privy Councillor of King William, and one of the Lords of the Treasury. He married, first, Susan, youngest daughter of James, first Duke of Hamilton, and by her had issue :

1. John, Lord Kennedy, died during his father's life, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hutcheson, Esq. of Owthrope in Nottinghamshire,* and had issue:—

John, eighth Earl of Cassilis.

Lord Kennedy died in 1700, and his widow afterwards married John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen.

2. Anne, married, in 1694, John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and had issue.

Lord Cassilis married, secondly, Elizabeth Foix,† by whom he had issue :

1. James, who died without issue.
2. Elizabeth

In 1695, Lord Cassilis granted a lease to Nicholas Dupin and Joseph Black, merchants in London, and Alexander Brand, merchant in Edinburgh, for twenty-one years, of the whole mines and minerals of lead, copper, or other metals found within his proper lands in the bailiary of Carrick, at a lordship of an eighth of the metals wrought. The Earl died 23d July 1701, and was succeeded by

* Contract of marriage dated 5th September 1698. Lady's fortune £4000; her jointure £500.

† The author of the "Historical Account" has probably committed some mistake here, for "Mary, Countess of Cassilis, has sasine of the lands and baronies of Straiton and Dalmorton, in liferent, 10th June 1700, the year apparently before the death of her husband.

John, eighth Earl of Cassilis, his grandson. He was served heir to his father, Lord Kennedy, 22d February, 1704. He was born about 1700; was governor of Dumbarton Castle. On the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, he was allowed £1800 for the bailiary of Carrick. He executed a strict entail of his estates on 29th March, 1759, in favour of himself and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, the heirs-female of his body, the eldest always succeeding without division, and the heirs whatever of their bodies, also without division; whom failing, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, Baronet, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Mr. David Kennedy, advocate, brother-german of the said Sir Thomas Kennedy, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to any person or persons whom he should at any time thereafter nominate or appoint to succeed to his estates, and failing such nomination, to his nearest lawful heirs-male whatsoever; whom failing, his nearest lawful heirs whatsoever. He married his cousin, Susan,* youngest daughter of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, by Lady Anne Kennedy, daughter of John, seventh Earl of Cassilis, but by her had no issue. His lordship died in London, 7th March, 1759, and was buried in Saint James' Church; but in June, 1760, his body was removed to the collegiate church of Maybole. Lady Cassilis died 8th February, 1763, and was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood House.

On the Earl's death the estates went, under the deed of entail, to the heir-male, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, Bart., descended from Sir Thomas Kennedy, third son of Gilbert, third Earl, and a competition arose for the Peerage between him and William, Earl of March and Ruglen, afterwards Duke of Queensberry, as grandson and heir of Lady Anne, Countess of Selkirk and Ruglen, daughter of John, seventh Earl. After a lengthened litigation, it was finally resolved and adjudged by the House of Lords, on 27th January, 1762, "That the petitioner, Sir Thomas Kennedy, hath a right and title to the honour and dignity of Earl of

* Contract dated 25th September and 6th October, 1739.

Cassilis, as heir-male of the body of David, the first Earl of Cassilis, and that he hath also a right and title to the honour and dignity of Lord Kennedy, as heir-male of the body of Gilbert, the first Lord Kennedy."

Sir Thomas, ninth Earl of Cassilis, died without issue in 1775, and was succeeded by his brother,

David, tenth Earl of Cassilis, who was served heir to his brother, Earl Thomas, 15th April, 1776. He executed a supplementary entail of the estates of Cassilis and Culzean, on 2d February, 1790, in favour of himself, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Captain Archibald Kennedy of the navy, late of New York, then residing in London; whom failing, to Archibald Kennedy, eldest son of the said Captain Archibald Kennedy, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to John Kennedy, second son of the said Captain Archibald Kennedy, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Robert Kennedy, third son of the said Captain Archibald Kennedy, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to any other heirs-male procreated of the body of the said Captain Archibald Kennedy; whom failing, to the other nearest lawful heirs-male whatsoever of John, eighth Earl of Cassilis, maker of the former entail, in their order; whom failing, to such person or persons as he should nominate or appoint to succeed to the said lands and estate; whom failing, to his nearest lawful heirs whatsoever. Earl David was an advocate at the Scottish bar, and died unmarried 18th December, 1792. He was succeeded by

Archibald, eleventh Earl of Cassilis, called in the deed of entail, above mentioned, Captain Archibald Kennedy of the navy. He was served heir-male of David, the tenth Earl, on 12th March, 1793.

The estate of Kilhenzie had previously passed with the heiress to John Shaw of Dalton. He distinguished himself in many brilliant actions, particularly in one when upon the Lisbon station, in consequence of which he was presented by the merchants of Lisbon with a handsome piece of plate. He succeeded to his father's estate of Pavonia, in the State of New York. His house was burned during the war of Inde-

pendence, and all his papers destroyed. He married, first, Miss Schayler, a lady of great fortune in New Jersey, by whom he had no issue : and, secondly, Anne, daughter of John Watts, Esq., of New York, by whom he had issue :—

1. Archibald, twelfth Earl, created Marquis of Ailsa.
2. John, formerly captain of an Independent Company of Foot, married, in 1800, Charlotte, only daughter of Laurence Gill, Esq.
3. Robert, married Jane, sister of General Alexander Macomb, and, dying in 1813, left issue :—
 1. John, secretary to the British Embassy to the United States, married, 5th August 1834, Amelia Maria, only daughter of Samuel Briggs, Esq., and had issue. He died 14th March 1845.
 2. Anne, married Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.H., and had issue.
 3. Jane.
 4. Sophia Eliza, married John Levett, Esq., of Wichnor Park, county of Stafford, and has issue.
 5. Margaret, unmarried.
 6. Frances, married the Baron de Weller of Heidelberg.
 7. Isabella Matilda, twin with Frances, married to Hugh Campbell, Esq., of the Scots Greys.
4. Lady Anne, married to William Henry Digby of Twickenham, Esq. She died in 1820.

Lord Cassilis died 30th December 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald, twelfth Earl of Cassilis, and first Marquis of Ailsa, K.T. He was served heir to his father on 29th April 1795. In 1790, he raised an independent company of foot, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Lowland Fencibles. He was created a Baron of the united kingdom in 1836, and a Marquis in 1832, and was a Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. He married Margaret, daughter, and eventually heiress, of John Erskine, Esq., of Dun, in Forfarshire, by whom he had issue :—

1. Archibald, Earl of Cassilis, died before his father, having married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Alexander Allardyce of Dunnottar, Esq., by whom he had issue :
 1. Archibald, second Marquis of Ailsa, eight other sons and one daughter,
Lady Hannah Eleanor, married Sir John Andrew Cathcart of Carleton, Bart., and has issue.

2. John Erskine, married Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, daughter of William IV., who afterwards married Lord John Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, and by her had issue :
 1. William Henry Kennedy Erskine of Dun, and two daughters.
He took the name of Erskine, as heir to the estate of Dun.
3. Lady Anne, married to Sir David Baird of Newbyth, Bart., and has issue.
4. Lady Mary, married Richard Oswald, Esq., younger of Auchincruive.
5. Lady Margaret, married Thomas, Earl of Newburgh.
6. Lady Alice Jane, married Colonel Jonathan Peel, son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and has issue.

Lord Ailsa died on 8th September 1846, and was buried at Dun. He was succeeded by

Archibald, thirteenth Earl of Cassilis, and second Marquis of Alisa, born 25th August 1816 ; served heir to his grandfather on the 17th March 1847 ; married, 10th November, 1846, Julia, second daughter of Sir Richard Mountney Jephson, Baronet, of Springvale, Dorsetshire, and has issue :—

1. Archibald, Earl of Cassilis.

Arms—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three cross crosslets, fitchee, sable, all within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered in the second.

Crest.—A dolphin.

Supporters.—Two swans, proper.

Motto.—*Avise la fin.*

Principal Seats.—Culzean Castle and Cassilis House.

KENNEDIES OF THE COVE, OR CULZEAN, AND DALQUHARAN.

The first of the old Kennedies of the Coiff, or Cove, was *John Kennedy*, second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, by his first marriage. John Kennedy had a crown charter of the lands of Fenthan, upon the resignation of John Murdachson, 10th January, 1449 ; but whether this John was the first of the Cove, or his son, may be a question. Fergus Kennedy of Drummellane had an obligation granted to him by *Sir John Kennedy* of Culleane, 25th June, 1415. These two were in all likelihood father and son. In 1449, Sir John would have been nearly seventy years of age. In 1450 [13th

Feb.] Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure had a charter of the penny lands and custody of Lochdoon Castle, upon the resignation of *John Kennedy of Coiff*. If the charter of 1449 was the first crown charter, it follows that the lands of the Coiff must have been held upon some other footing of a private nature—possibly upon the right of primogeniture of the first family of Sir Gilbert of Dunure. It is remarkable, also, that the first of the Ardstinchar, or Bargany Family—*Alexander* and *Hugh*—had no charters, at least there are none on record. The next of Cullean was *Gilbert Kennedy*, from whom, 23d July, 1464, Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany, had a charter of the 25s. land of the Coffe, and the lands of “Kellolie, in the parish of *Sancti Michaelis Muntercasduff*, and the 10s. land of Elriglien, in Colmonell.” This charter is curious, as showing that the lands of Kirkmichael belonged of old to the clan Muntercasduff; and also that they continued, down to that period, in the elder branch of Sir Gilbert’s family. *John Kennedy of Culzeane*, and Margaret his spouse, had a crown charter of the lands of Balmagee, *now* called Bargaltoune, 31st Aug., 1464. The next we find on record is “*Johnn Kenedy of Culzeane*,” who, in an obligation, dated at *Dalquharan*,* the 22d of December, 1536, binds himself to resign the superiority of the lands of Drummellane, to Patrick Kennedy of Drumellane. In 1547, *Duncan Kennedy of Dalquharan* is mentioned in the testament of Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan.† It appears that the lands of Cove were acquired by John, Lord Kennedy, in 1505, notwithstanding the Kennedies of Dalquharan, evidently the same family, continued to use the style of Culzean. It was probably from *Duncan* that the lands of Dalquharan were acquired by the Kennedies of Girvanmains.

* Gilbert, the predecessor of John, is styled “of Dalquharan,” in 1474.

† Glasgow Commissary Records.

Second Family of Culzean.

Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzeane was the third son of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis. His immediate elder brother having died in infancy, he was styled Master of Cassilis at the battle of Langside, where he was taken prisoner. He was knighted at the coronation of James VI. He got a charter of the lands of Culzean from his brother, Gilbert, the fourth Earl, in which he was infeft, 14th September, 1569. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David M'Gill of Cranston-Riddell, widow of Robert Logan of Restalrig, and who afterwards, according to the "Historical Account," married William Mure of Rowallan. This, however, must be mistake, for her latter-will bears that "Dame Elizabeth M'Gill, Lady Culzeane," died in January, 1622, and that the inventory of her effects, &c. was "ffaythfullie maid and gevin vp be hir self, in the place of the Coiff, the xxvi day of December, 1621 zeiris, in sa far, &c., and pairtlie maid and gevin vp be Allexander Kennedy of Craigoche, hir sone," &c. She had issue :—

1. Thomas, died unmarried, 1601.

2. James, who succeeded to his father in Culzean. He was served heir to his brother Thomas, 18th May, 1602. He sold the estate of Culzeane to his younger brother, Alexander, by contract dated 30th July, 1622, and acquired the estate of Blairquhan. He married Jean Steuart,* and had issue :—

1. James, who was served heir to his father 12th October, 1637. He had a son—

William, mentioned in a bond, dated 24th June, 1662, by him to his cousin, John Kenuedy of Culzean.

2. Jeane, mentioned in her mother's testament.

3.* Sir Alexander of Craigoch, of whom afterwards

4. David, married Margaret, daughter of Hew Kennedy of Garriehorne, whose testament, &c., in 1617, was "ffaythfullie maid and gevin vp be Margaret Kenuedy, now spous to David Kennedy, brother-german to James Keunedy of Culzeane," &c.

* She is called 'Ann' in the 'Historical Account,' but Jean is the name according to the Commissary Records :—'Testament, &c. and Inventar of the guidis, &c. quhilk perteneit to vmqhile Jeaue Stewart, Lady Culzeane, withiu the parochin of Mayboill . . . Quha deceist in the moneth of August, 1616 zeiris, faythfullie maid and gevin vp be James Kennedy, hir spous, in uame and behalf of James and Jeane Kenuedyis, bairnes lawfull to the defunct, &c.

5. Helen, married to John Mure of Auchindrain, and afterwards John Fergusson of Kilkerran, and had issue.

According to the History of the Kennedys there was another brother, John, and a daughter, Susana, afterwards Lady Larg.

Sir Thomas was murdered on the 12th May 1602 by Thomas Kennedy of Drummurichie, at the instigation of the Mures of Auchindrain. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his second surviving son, *James*, who sold the estate to his brother,

Sir Alexander Kennedy of Craigoach, and ultimately heir. He acquired the estate of Culzean in 1622. He also acquired the barony of Greenan, lands of Baltersan, Mochrumhill, and Glenluie, in 1642, from John Stewart, Earl of Carrick. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan,* and had issue :

1. John, of whom afterwards.
2. Alexander, called, first, of Craigoach, afterwards of Kilhenzie, from whom descended Archibald, eleventh Earl of Cassilis.
3. Thomas of Baltersan, tutor of Culzean, a major in the army.
4. James, married, first, Anna Campbell, and had a daughter, Anna. She died in April 1650. In her testament, under the head "Inventare," the following occurs:—"Item, the defunct and her said husband being bot newlie married, and being in house and familie with the said Sir Alexander Kennedie, his father, in the plaice of the Cove of Carrick, had no guidis, &c. except allenerlie the ornaments and abuilzements of hir bodie, estimat worth jc lib. money of Scotland." In the list of debtors occurs "John Earle of Lowdoune, heigh Chancellor of Scotland, Jaij lib." James Kennedy married, secondly, Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir John Mure of Auchindrain.
5. Marion, married James Kennedy of Girvan Mains.
6. Margaret, married Alexander Craufurd of Skeldon.
7. Agnes, married Captain James Hamilton of Clintonclare, son of Archibald Hamilton of Hallcraig.

Sir Alexander Kennedy died September 1652. By his latter-will, which was dated at the Coiff, 27th September 1652, he appointed John Kennedy, his lawful eldest son and heir, his only executor, and ordained him to pay to the parties after-mentioned, the following sums:—to Agnes Kennedy, his youngest daughter, 7000 merks, as her portion; to James Kennedy, his youngest son, 6000 merks; to Anna Kennedy,

* She is mentioned in a discharge by James Kennedy of Girvan Mains to John Kennedy of Culzean.

“procreat betwixt the said James Kennedy and Umquhile Anna Campbell,” 1000 merks ; to Gilbert Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and to Marion Kennedy, daughter of the testator, 1000 merks ; to Major Thomas Kennedy of Baltersane, 1000 merks ; to Alexander Craufurd of Skeldon, and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, 1000 merks ; to Alexander Kennedy of Craigoch, his son, 1000 merks, to be “employit to the vse of Margaret Kennedie, his daughter, gottin of his first mariage, procreat betwixt him and Margaret M’Ilvane ;” to Bryce Blair, fifty merks, “with his weiring eloithes, with cloake, net, boots, schanks and bands, and that by and attour his fey.” He at the same time ordained Gilbert Kennedy, his son-in-law, to be discharged of two bonds for 300 merks, granted by the late Hew Kennedy of Girvan Mains, his father, to him ; also, Andro Kennedy, in Lomnoche, and Helen Kennedy, his spouse, his natural daughter, of a bond of 300 merks. His natural daughter, Margaret, he ordained to receive one boll of meal yearly during her lifetime. Sir Alexander was succeeded by

John Kennedy of Culzean, his eldest son, who was served heir to his father 8th February 1656, married, first, Ann, daughter of John Blair of Blair, by whom he had no issue ; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of John first Lord Bargany,* and by her, who afterwards married Sir David Ogilvy of Clova, had issue :

1. John, died without issue.
2. Sir Archibald Kennedy, Baronet, of whom afterwards.
3. Alexander, died without issue.
4. Thomas, who was served heir to his brother Alexander, 22d January 1676.
5. Katherine.
6. Jean.

John Kennedy died in 1665, and was succeeded by

Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, Bart., who was served heir to his father, 17th April 1672. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia to himself, and the heirs-male of his body, 8th December 1682. He married Elizabeth, eldest

* Contract dated in 1653. Lady’s fortune 10,000 merks.

daughter of David, first Lord Newark, and by her had issue :—

1. Sir John, of whom below.
2. David, an advocate at the Scottish bar, died unmarried at Ayr, April 1754.
3. Lewis, collector of the customs at Irvine. He died in 1721, having married Magadelen Cochrane, daughter of the Honourable Alexander Cochrane of Bonshaw, and by her had issue—
John, lieutenant in the Navy, died without issue.
4. Jean, married Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Girvan Mains.
5. Susanna, married Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, and had issue.
6. Mary.
7. Catherine.

Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, had sasine of “ane aicker of land, called the Broustars Aicker, lyand in the toune of Maybole, 1st July 1701.” He died in 1710, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Kennedy of Culzean, Bart., who was served heir to his father 12th March 1711. He married Jean, daughter of Captain Andrew Douglas of Mains, R.N., in Dumbartonshire,* and by her had twenty children—twelve sons and eight daughters—fourteen of whom died young and unmarried. The rest were :—

1. Sir John, who succeeded.
2. Sir Thomas, afterwards ninth Earl.
3. David, afterwards tenth Earl.
4. Elizabeth, married, in 1729, Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, Bart., and had issue.
5. Anne, married John Blair, younger of Dunskey, and had issue.
6. Clementina, married George Watson of Bilton Park, and died without issue.

Sir John Kennedy died in 1742, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Kennedy of Culzean, Bart., who was served heir to his father, 28th January 1743, and died 10th April 1744. He was succeeded by

Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, Bart., who was served heir to his brother, Sir John, 22d July 1747. He became Earl of Cassilis by the decision of the House of Lords already referred to.

* Contract dated 15th March 1705.

THOMASTON.

Tradition is probably correct in ascribing the building of this castle to a nephew of King Robert the Bruce. If so, it must have been *Thomas*, third son (illegitimate) of Edward Bruce, who became Earl of Carrick on the death of his brother, Alexander. It could not have been long in his possession, however, as he died soon after 1334, while the date assigned for the erection of the castle is 1335. But tradition is seldom accurate in dates; and the presumption is, that Thomaston was built prior to that year, before Thomas Bruce's succession to the earldom.

The next we find in possession of Thomaston were the *Corries of Kelwood*, originally a Dumfries-shire family. *Robert Corrie* and Eupham, his spouse, daughter to Thomas Torthorwald, slain at the battle of Durham, had a charter of the lands of Cowlyn and Buchan, in the county of Dumfries, from David II. The first of the name we have found in connection with Ayrshire was

Thomas Corry de Kelwood, who had a charter from James IV., dated 12th January 1507, of the lands of Thomastoun, Craigincalze, Moytoch, Auld Cragachaneane, Dalmacarny, &c. His daughter, *Katherine*, appears to have married Thomas Kennedy, of Coiff. He had a charter from James V., in 1517, of the lands of Newby, with the fishings, in Kirkeudbrightshire; also a charter of the two merk land of Clonlothry, in Ayrshire, from the same monarch, dated 3d February 1528. Thomas Corry of Kilwood, along with David Craufurd of Kerse, was fined £100 for not entering Bargany for the slaughter of the young laird of Attiquane, in 1512. In 1528, he was concerned, along with Bargany, in the slaughter of Robert Campbell of Lochfergus. *George*, son and heir of Thomas Corry de Kelwood, had a charter from James V., 1st August 1523, of the lands of Newby, &c., Thomastoun, in the united barony of Kelwood, Dumfries and Ayr. *Thomas*, son and heir apparent of the late Thomas Corry de Newby,

had a charter of the lands of Bordland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, from James V., 22d May 1532.

Thomas Corry de Kelwood, and Margaret Naper, his spouse, had a charter of the lands of Balmakcawell, in Ayrshire, from James V., 21st July 1536. He had also a charter confirmatory, from the same monarch, 29th December 1537, of the lands of Cragdow and Laggandirre. Again, 29th April 1540, a charter of the lands of Drummurthy, Ayrshire; and Thomas Corry de Kelwood and Margaret Naper, had a charter of the lands of Drummore, dated 29th February 1542; also of Kilhenze, from James V., dated 10th June 1542.

George Corry de Kilwood, and Margaret Blair, his spouse, had a charter of the lands of Auld Crag, Thomastoun, Craigin-calze, &c., from Mary, 11th May 1546. In 1547 (Oct. 25), he was served heir of his father, Thomas Corry, who died at the battle of Fawside. He is mentioned in the inventory of "quondam Gilberti Kennedy de Balmaclanachan, ab intesto in conflictu de Fawside," which was confirmed 13th January 1547. His name occurs in the list of assize in a criminal trial in 1580.

John Corry de Kelwood appears as a witness in a deed, dated 21st December 1588; and on January 16, 1588-9, he was "putt to the horne for non confermeing of the testament of umquhile George Corrie of Kelwood, his fader broder,"* &c. He had thus succeeded his uncle. His name occurs in the list of absentees from the Raid of Dumfries in 1600. He was amongst the followers of the Earl of Cassilis at the feud fight at Lady Corse, in 1601, where the laird of Bargany was slain. *Robert Corry, apparent of Kelwood*, had a charter of the lands of Strone, in Kirkcudbrightshire, from James VI., dated 6th July 1597. "John Corre and his brother *David*," are mentioned in the testament of Margaret Hamilton, spouse to Antonie Kennedie of Brigend, as creditors to the amount of 500 merks. She died in 1613; but the Laird of Kelwood must have been dead at this time, for

* Mason's Notes, MS.

George Corry de Kelwode was served heir to his father, John Corry of Kelwood, on the 30th March 1610; and he and his wife, and *David*, his brother, occur in the testament of "William Broune, merehand burges of Air," who died in 1613. George Corry de Kelwood, and Margaret Chalmers, his spouse, had a charter of certain lands in Wigtonshire from James VI., 16th July 1612. It was probably the wife of this Laird of Kelwood of whom Wodrow has the following notice:—"1623. In the moneth of February dyed the Lady Kelwood, at Maybole, my cousin-german, a virtuous and wise gentlewoman, fearing God, and full of good works. She had a large testimony from all good people, and was much regrated by her own and the poor. She bore to her husband twelve children at least, and left eight of them in life." George Corrie of Kelwood appears to have left no male issue, his son and heir having predeceased him. *John Corrie, appeirand heir* of Kelwood, is mentioned in the latter-will of "Capitane James Corrie in Maijboill, quha departed this life at the battell of Afford, in ye Moneth of June 1645 zieris." This testament, part of which is obliterated in the registry, is dated at Maybole, 16th April, and bears that he was "eallit out for the public service of the kirk." If his wife should have a son, he left him all his property and money "vpone bandis, except ye band of ane thowsand that is dew to me by James Rose of Baldneill, quhilk I leive to my dochtar, *Margaret*. And I leive the Laird of Grimet, and Alexander Kennedy, sone to the Laird of Collein, and Quintein Kennedy in Maijboill, and Alexr. Crawford, leivetennant, my vncle-in-law, overseeris to my wyffe and children," &c. This testament was "pairthlie maid and gevin vp be Florence Crawford, his (the Captain's) relict." Captain James Corrie was a brother of George Corrie of Kelwood. This appears from the serviee of Mariot, daughter of David Corrie, as heir of her unele, Captain James Corrie, May 13, 1648.

From the Corries, *Thomaston* seems to have passed to the *M'Ivanes of Grimmet*, probably through marriage. The first of this family of whom we find any record, was

Alano Makilvane, who had a charter of the lands of Grumet and Attiquin from James V., 16th October 1529. He was succeeded by

Gilberto M'Ilvane, filio et hæredi Alani M'Ilvane de Grumet and his spouse, *Jonet Corry*, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Grumet from Queen Mary, dated 4th May 1546. Gilbert M'Ilvane died at the battle of Fawside, and was succeeded by his son,

Patrick M'Ilvane of Grumet, who was served heir to his father, 25th October 1547, in the lands of Nether and Over Grimmet, and Attyquyne. His name occurs as a witness in a deed, dated 4th January 1586-7. He and his son, John, were both in the following of the Earl of Cassilis at Lady Corse, in 1601. He died in 1613, and his testament was "maid and gevin vp be Johnn Schaw in Largis of Straitoun, executor." His son, John, seems to have predeceased him. From a charter granted to "*Joanni M'Ilvane de Grumet*," by James VI., in 1597, his wife's name appears to have been Kennedy.

Johne M'Kelvane of Grymmet was alive in 1632. His wife was *Anna Corrie*, who died in February of that year. By her latter-will, it appears she left "*Margaret,* Agnes, Helein, and Mareoune M'Ilvanes*, bairnes lawfull to ye defunct." It was probably by this marriage that the M'Ilvanes acquired Thomaston, as we see by the will of Captain James Corrie, that the heir-apparent of Kelwood died before 1645. If so, this laird of Grimmet must have married again, as *Johne M'Alveane* of Grimmet is mentioned in the testament of *Juliane Schaw*, his spouse, who died in December 1641. She had issue, *Anna* and *Juliane*. *Johne M'Ilvane* of Grimmet occurs in the testament of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzeane in 1652.

Quintin M'Ilvane of Grimet was served heir to his father, John M'Ilvane of Grimet, in the lands of Thomaston, 8th October 1669.

* Margaret was no doubt the first wife of Alexander Kennedy of Craigoch, previously mentioned.

John M'Ilvane of Grimmet's will is recorded 15th Jan. 1741. So is that of

John M'Ilvain, younger of Grimmet, 20th May 1747. His father seems to have died the year following. The testament dative of

John M'Ilvain, merchant in Thomaston, was given up in 1748, by James Fergusson, writer in Ayr, as creditor upon a bill signed by the defunct. He was probably the last of the M'Ilvanes who possessed Thomaston. The castle was inhabited, however, about the beginning of the present century.

Grimmet, or a portion of it, had been held prior to this time by a branch of the M'Adams of Craigengillan. *John M'Adam* of Grimmet had sasine of the 13s. 4d. land of Priestland, 20s. land of the 40s. land of Kirkoswald, in the Regality of Crossraguel, 4th Feb. 1701. The widow of the last of the M'Adams of Grimmet lived in Maybole about 1814.

TURNBERRY.

Of the families of Carrick, which originally formed part of Galloway, we have no knowledge prior to the twelfth century, when the rebellion and feuds of Gilbert and Uchtred, the two sons of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, ultimately led to the settlement of Carrick upon Duncan, son of Gilbert, in 1186. That Turnberry Castle was the original seat of the old Earls of Carrick has already been shown. The family can be traced from authentic documents.

Fergus, Lord of Galloway, left two sons, Gilbert and Uchtred, betwixt whom, at his death, 1161, his lands were divided.

Gilbert, along with his brother *Uchtred*, attended William the Lion in his invasion of Northumberland, in 1174, when that monarch was taken prisoner. Upon that event, the men of Galloway broke into rebellion, murdered many of the king's subjects, and threw down his castles. William the

Lion is well known to have built various castles throughout his kingdom—amongst others, one at Ayr, expressly to repel the inroads of the lawless men of Galloway; and this attempt to throw off the yoke of William may have been induced by the recent erection of certain strongholds for their subjection. The rebellion threw Gilbert and Uchtred into the hands of Henry II. of England, and might have led to the final separation of Galloway from the Crown of Scotland. The cruel assassination of Uchtred, however, by his brother Gilbert, in 1174, entirely changed the face of affairs. On the death of Gilbert, 1185, Roland, the son of Uchtred, took up arms, and, backed by William the Lion, entirely conquered the vassals of his uncle, and slew their commander, Kilpatrick, 4th July, 1185. He even showed a determined front against the threatened invasion of the English monarch, who had assembled a large army at Carlisle in 1186. This led to a pacification between the contending parties, and it was settled that Roland should retain all that had been possessed by his father, Uchtred, and that upon

Duncan, the son of Gilbert, should be conferred the territory of Carrick. This occurred in 1186. Whether Turnberry Castle had been built by William the Lion, as a means of subjecting Galloway more thoroughly to his sway, or whether it was a still older stronghold, cannot be ascertained; but that it became the residence of Duncan, the first Lord of Carrick, as a distinct possession, can scarcely be doubted. Duncan was created Earl of Carrick soon after this arrangement; and, as we have seen, founded the Abbey of Crossraguel in 1244. He likewise gave various donations to the monks of Paisley and Melrose for the welfare of his soul. He left a son,

Neil, second Earl of Carrick, who, like his father, was a munificent patron of the Church. He gave largely to the monasteries of Crossraguel and Sandale, in Kintyre. In 1255, a commission was granted by Henry III., for receiving Neil, Earl of Carricke, and other Scotsmen into his protection. He was one of the Regents of Scotland, and guardians of Alex-

ander III., and his Queen, appointed in the Convention at Roxburgh, 20th September, 1255. He died next year. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland, by whom he had a daughter,

Margaret or *Martha*, Countess of Carrick, who inherited his title and extensive property. She married, first, Adam de Kilconath, or Kilconquhar, who, in her right, became third Earl of Carrick. Engaging in the Crusade, 1268, he went to the Holy Land, under the banners of Louis IX. of France, and died at Aron, in Palestine, in 1270. The next year, 1271, his widowed Countess happening to meet Robert Bruce, son of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland, hunting in her domains, she became enamoured of his personal attractions, and led him to her castle of Turnberry, where they were married in a few days, without the knowledge of their relations, or the requisite consent of the king. Alexander seized her castle and estates, but afterwards accepted of a fine for her feudal delinquency. From this union sprung the hero of Bannockburn—Robert the Bruce.

BRUCES, EARLS OF CARRICK.

The Bruces were of Norman descent. “Robert de Brus,” the first of the family, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and acquired extensive possessions in England. His son, also named “Robert de Brus,” visited Scotland, and obtained the lordship of Annandale, and other possessions, from David I. The Annandale property went to the second son of this Robert, who became a subject of the Scottish crown. “Robert de Brus,” fifth in descent from the Norman Robert, married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, and sister and co-heiress of John the Scot, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon. By this marriage his descendants became heirs of the Scottish throne. He died in 1245, his wife surviving him a

few years. Their son, "Robert de Brus," took a distinguished part in Scottish affairs. He sat in the Parliament of Brigham, as Lord of Annandale, 18th July, 1290 ; and on the death of Margaret, the same year, entered his claim to the crown of Scotland, as nearest heir of Alexander III. In 1292, on the crown being adjudged to Baliol by Edward I., Bruce resigned his pretensions to his son, the Earl of Carrick, and died at his castle of Lochmaben in 1295, aged 85.

Robert de Brus, (Earl of Carrick, by his marriage with the Countess of Carrick, as already mentioned,) was the seventh in descent from the follower of William the Conqueror. He was born about 1245. He accompanied Edward I. to Palestine in 1369, and was in consequence held in much esteem by that prince. In 1281, when Edward lent Bruce £40, he styled him *dilectus bachelarius noster*. He sat in the parliament at Brigham as Earl of Carrick, and swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292. On the death of his wife, the Countess of Carrick, he resigned, in compliance with the law of Scotland, into the hands of Robert de Bruce, his son and heir, the whole earldom of Carrick, with its pertinents, and also all the other lands which he had at any time held in Scotland, or ought to have held, by reason of Margaret, late Countess of Carrick, his spouse, the mother of the said Robert, his son and heir. This resignation was dated 27th October, 1292, so that the death of the Countess must have occurred prior to that date. The earl of Carrick succeeded his father in the Annandale estates in 1295, and was appointed governor of the Castle of Carlisle in his room. He did not sit in the first Parliament of Baliol, but appears, from the summonses, to have sat in those of England. He accompanied Edward I. in his invasion of Scotland against Baliol, and was present at the battle of Dunbar, in 1295. According to Fordun, Edward had promised to raise Bruce to the throne in room of Baliol. Bruce now reminded Edward of his promise. "Have I no other business," replied Edward, "but to conquer kingdoms for you?" Bruce silently retired and passed the remainder of his days in England, in safe and opulent obscurity. He and

his son swore fealty to Edward, at Berwick, 28th August, 1296. They are styled in the record, *Robert de Brus le veil, et Robert de Brus le jeune comte de Carrick*. Dying in 1304, he was buried at Holmcultram. By Margaret, his Countess, he had issue—

1. Robert, Earl of Carrick.
2. Edward, also Earl of Carrick.
3. Thomas, and
4. Alexander, both of whom were taken prisoners in Galloway, 9th Feb., 1306-7, by Duncan Macdowal, when bringing aid from Ireland to their brother, Robert. They were grievously wounded in the engagement which occurred on the occasion. Macdowal presented his bleeding prisoners at Carlisle to Edward I., who ordered them to be immediately executed.
5. Neil, a youth of singular comeliness. He was one of those who surrendered at Kildrummie Castle to the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, in 1306. He was tried by a special commission at Berwick, condemned, hanged and beheaded.
1. Lady Isabel, married, first, to Sir Thomas Randolph of Strathdon, High Chamberlain of Scotland, by whom she had Thomas, Earl of Moray, regent of Scotland; secondly, to an Earl of Atholl; thirdly to Alexander Bruce. The charters of Robert I. to Isabel, Countess of Atholl, and Alexander Bruce, her son, and to Isabel de Atholia, and Alexander Bruce, "*filio suo nepoti nostro*," do not more particularly describe the parties.
2. Lady Mary, married, first, to Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow; secondly, to Sir Alexander Fraser, High Chamberlain of Scotland.
3. Lady Christian, married, first, to Grateny, Earl of Marr; secondly, to Sir Christopher Seton of Seton, put to death by the English in 1306; thirdly, to Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell.
4. Lady Matilda, married to Hugh, Earl of Ross. There are two charters of Robert I. to Hugh de Ross, and Mauld, sister to the King, of the lands of Narne (Nairn) with the burgh, and of Crumbachie.
5. Lady Margaret, married to Sir William Carlyle of Torthorwald and Crumington. In the charters of Robert I. there is one to William Karlo, the King's sister's son, of the lands of Culyne and Roucan.
6. Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir William Dishington of Ardross, in Fife.
7. Lady—, married to Sir David de Brechin.

Robert the Bruce, Earl of Carrick, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, was born on the 11th July 1274, and had his mother's earldom of Carrick resigned to him by his father in 1292, when in his eighteenth year. The manner in which he asserted his claim to the Scottish throne, and his ultimate

and glorious triumph over the chivalry of England at Bannockburn, in 1314, are all matters of history. He died at Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, on the 7th June 1329, in the 55th year of his age.

King Robert I. married, first, Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar, by whom he had a daughter, *Marjory*, who fell into the hands of the English in 1306, and was detained a prisoner in charge of Henry de Percy till 1314, when she was conducted to Scotland, by Walter the Steward of Scotland, to whom she was married in 1315, and died in 1316-17, leaving an only child, King Robert II.

Robert I. married, secondly, in 1302, Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, eldest daughter of Richard, second Earl of Ulster. In 1306, she fled to the sanctuary of St. Duthac, in Ross-shire; but the Earl of Ross, violating the sanctuary, delivered her up to the English. The directions given for her entertainments are preserved by Rymer. She was, to be conveyed to the manor of Brustewick; to have a waiting-woman, and a maid-servant advanced in life, sedate, and of good conversation, a butler, two men-servants, and a foot-boy for her chamber, sober and not riotous, to make her bed; three greyhounds when she inclined to hunt; venison, fish, and the fairest house in the manor. She was removed to another prison in 1308, to Windsor Castle in 1312, when twenty shillings weekly were allowed for her maintenance, and to the Castle of Rochester in 1314. She was the same year, together with the daughter and sister of Bruce, the Bishop of Glasgow, and the Earl of Marr, exchanged for the Earl of Hereford. She died on the 20th October 1327, and was buried in Dunfermline, having had issue:

King David II., born 5th March 1323-4, succeeded his father in 1329, and was crowned at Scone 24th Nov. 1331. His subsequent history shows how strong the Baliol faction still was in Scotland, and how, when relieved of the presence of an overbearing foe, as the country had been by the unparalleled valour and judgment of his father, the feudal heads of the people forgot their patriotism in their personal rancour and love of aggrandisement. He retired to France after the battle of Hallidonhill, in 1333, landed at Inverberrie, on his return,

in 1341, was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346, remained in captivity till 1357, and died without issue, in the Castle of Edinburgh, 22d Feb. 1370-1, in the 47th year of his age. He married, first, 12th July 1348, Johanna, daughter of Edward II. of England, who died in 1362; secondly, in 1363, Margaret, daughter or relict of John de Logie, who survived him.

1. Margaret, married, first, to Robert Glen, as appears from a charter of David II. to Robert Glen and Margaret Bruce, the King's sister, of Pittedy, in the shire of Kinghorn, in Fife; secondly, to William fourth Earl of Sutherland. They had a charter of the Earldom of Sutherland, 10th October 1347. She died in 1358, leaving issue by the Earl.
2. Matilda, married to Thomas Isaac, and had two daughters:—Johanna married to John Lord of Lorn; and Catharine, who died unmarried. Their mother died at Aberdeen, 20th July 1353, and was buried at Dunfermline.
3. Elizabeth, married to Sir Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgy.

Sir Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert I., had a grant from that monarch of the earldom of Carrick, with the title and dignity of an Earl—the gift, however, to return to the king in default of heirs. Edward Bruce was also Lord of Galloway. In 1315, the Irish of Ulster, oppressed by the English, implored the aid of the King of Scots, and offered to acknowledge his brother Edward as their sovereign. Edward landed at Carrickfergus, 25th May 1315, was solemnly crowned King of Ireland, 2d May 1316, but fell at the battle of Dundalk, 5th October 1318. A dispensation was granted by Pope John XXII., dated at Avignon, 1st June 1317, permitting Edward de Bruss, comes de catrilz, and Ysabella, daughter of William Earl of Ros, to marry, notwithstanding their being within the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity, for the purpose of putting an end to feuds betwixt their parents, relations, and friends. Edward, King of Ireland, had no issue, but left three natural sons:

1. Robert.
2. Alexander.
3. Thomas, successively Earls of Carrick.

Robert, Earl of Carrick, the eldest son, inherited that earldom in virtue of the before recited charter to the heirs-male

of the body of Edward Bruce, without restricting the succession to those legitimately procreated. He fell at the battle of Duplin, 12th August 1332, without issue.

Alexander, Earl of Carrick, submitted to Baliol after that disastrous action, and was taken in arms at Annan by the Earl of Moray, who saved him from punishment. He atoned for his short defection from his cousin, David II., at the battle of Hallidonhill, 19th July 1333, where he fell valiantly fighting against the English. He married Eleanor, only daughter of Archibald Douglas, sister of William, first Earl of Douglas, and by her had an only daughter, Lady *Eleanor*, married to Sir William de Cunynghame of Kilmaurs.

Thomas, Earl of Carrick, succeeded his brother Alexander, and appears as one of the associates of Robert the Steward, Guardian of Scotland, whom he joined with the flower of the gentry of Kyle, in 1334, but died soon afterwards, without issue.

The earldom of Carrick was now conferred on

Sir William de Cunynghame, knight, who became ninth Earl of Carrick, but the title soon reverted to the crown.

The next, or tenth Earl of Carrick, was *John*, son of Walter the High Steward and Marjory Bruce. The title of Earl of Carrick was conferred upon him by David II., in 1363. He and his wife, Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond, had a charter of the earldom from Robert II., his father, to them and their heirs. On the accession of John to the Scottish throne, under the title of Robert III., his eldest son, *David*, became Earl of Carrick, and was created Duke of Rothesay in 1398. When Robert III., instituted the principality of Scotland, in 1404, the title of Earl of Carrick was merged in the principedom.

The barony of Turnberry appears to have continued with the Crown till 1482, when it was acquired by John, second Lord Kennedy.

[The foregoing account of the Earls of Carrick has been abridged chiefly from Wood's Peerage.]

PARISH OF MAYBOLE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE derivation of the name of Maybole is somewhat doubtful. Chalmers, referring to the charter of "Duncan, the son of Gilbert de Galiveia," who, in 1193, gave to God and St Mary of Maelros, a certain piece of land in Carrick called *Meybothel*, is of opinion that "the name Maybole is merely an abbreviation of *Maybottle*. . . Botle, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies a house, or dwelling-place, a farm, a village, and appears in the termination of several names in the south of Scotland. The prefix *May*, in *Maybottle*, may be derived from a man's name: or it may be the Anglo-Saxon *Maey*, *May*, signifying a *kinsman*, a *cousin*; so *Maybottle* would signify the dwelling of the kinsman or cousin." This is by no means satisfactory; and yet, in support of it, the writer in the new *Statistical Account* says "it may be alleged that several names and usages of this district are undoubtedly Saxon, and to be traced to the period of the Heptarchy, when Galloway and the southern parts of Ayrshire were overrun by the Northumbrians." We should like to know how the writer traces these Saxon names and usages to the Heptarchy! There is, however, so great a similarity between the language and usages of the Celts and Saxons, that they are now considered to have been originally one people. But much more likely is it that the names and usages referred to were of later introduction, as in other parts of Scotland, where the Celtic language has been

gradually superseded by the Anglo-Saxon. Carrick was not only originally Celtic, but the Celtic language continued there until a comparatively recent period. The etymology suggested by Chalmers is not satisfactory—it is not sufficiently characteristic. There may have been fifty dwellings of the kinsman in Carrick—and why should Maybole have been held singular in this respect? Besides, old charters are not to be regarded as positive authority in matters of derivation. It is more than probable that the charter in question was written by the monks of Melrose themselves, who were foreigners, at all events more familiar with the names of localities in the south of Scotland, where the Anglo-Saxon prevailed at an early period than anywhere else in Scotland. The writer of the charter may therefore have spelled Maybole according to his own idea of its meaning. The etymology of places is not to be sought for in a solitary charter, as in this case, but rather in the vernacular pronunciation of the word. Now we know that old people used to call Maybole *Minniebole*; and in old writings it is either *Minnyboil* or *Maiboil*, but never *Maybottle*, with the exception of the original charter, where it is *Meybothelbeg*. Its derivation is consequently to be sought for in the Celtic, and the writer in the *Statistical Account* himself, attributing it to this source, says, it “will signify the heath ground upon the marsh or meadow, both of which names are so far descriptive of the situation of the town, which stands upon a declivity—no doubt at one time covered with heath, and at the bottom of which there is a tract of meadow land which must at one time have also been a marsh.” Unfortunately the writer does not give the Gaelic of this very significant and perhaps correct etymology. A Celtic friend, however, suggests another meaning. *Maigh* (*Mai*, the *gh* in Gaelic being silent), a plain, and *Buile*, a fold for milk cows. *Maibuile* would thus signify the fold of the plain. *Minniebole* (properly *Monibuile*), would signify the fold of the hills—*Moni*, in Gaelic, meaning small hills or hillocks. Thus *Maibuile-beg* would imply the little fold of the plain. The ancient fold consisted of wooden flakes, resembling those now

used for turnip-feeding, and the cattle were shifted from place to place, so as to be convenient for manuring the land. Hence the fold would sometimes be on the plain, *Maighbuile*, and sometimes on the table land, or hillocks, *Monibuile*. We do not assert that this is the only correct derivation, but it seems extremely probable; and we are always safest in seeking the etymology of ancient places in the early language of the country.

Maybole originally formed two parishes—*Maybole* and *Kirkbride*. With both combined it comprehends about thirty-four square miles—its greatest length being about nine miles, and its breadth five. It is bounded on the north, and so far on the east, by the river Doon, which divides it from the parishes of Ayr and Dalrymple; on the east and south by Kirkmichael, and the water of Girvan; and on the west by Kirkoswald and the Frith of Clyde.

The parish is considerably varied in appearance. Towards the north-east, and stretching along the coast, it is bounded by a ridge of high land, rising about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, called Brown Carrick Hill, forming a kind of natural barrier, besides the Doon, which flows at a short distance, between the coasts of Kyle and Carrick. From this height a magnificent view is obtained both seaward and landward. The rest of the parish is of an undulating character, and has a rich cultivated aspect. The hill pasture and moorland occur chiefly on the Brown Carrick range of hills; but even these are gradually losing their distinctive character, by the operation of the plough and the spade, and excellent corn and green crops are now raised where recently the heather and whin flourished in all their natural vigour.

The only rivers are those of the Doon and the Girvan, which are at the extremes of the parish. There are springs innumerable, however, and several small rivulets, which water the district abundantly. The few small lochs formerly to be found in the parish, have long ago disappeared.

Abercrummie, who wrote immediately prior to the Revolution, describes the parish as “very large and populous, extend-

ing from the sea and water of Dun to the water of Girvan, about Dalduffe and westward. Besyde the large church, and Kirkbryde, and other chappells, whereof mention is made above. The Lord Bargany is patron thereof, though he have small or no interest therein. There be a great number of gentry living therein, who have pretty dwellings in commodious places throughout the parish."

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Maybole does not appear in any historical or other document that we are aware of, prior to the charter of Duncan in 1193. Its history begins with this grant. It is said that of old there was a town in Carrick called *Carrick*; but, unless Turnberry was the site, no other has been condescended upon. Maybole, at all events, does not appear to have existed as a community prior to the grant by Duncan of Carrick. It had not even then a church, and it did not become the capital of Carrick until a much later period. Turnberry, on the contrary, has the first recorded church in Carrick. Even the church of Kirkbryde seems to have existed previously, at all events contemporaneously with that of Maybole, both of which were granted by Earl Duncan to the Cistercian Nunnery of North Berwick—the latter in 1216. This grant was confirmed by Neil, the son of Duncan of Carrick.

"The church of Maybole continued to belong to the nuns of North Berwick till the Reformation. A portion of the revenues of the church was appropriated to the vicarage, which had been established by the Bishop of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Maybole, in the Deanery of Carrick, was taxed £5, 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value. Before the Reformation, the half of the vicarage of Maybole appears to have been annexed to the prebend, called *Sacrista Major*, in the Collegiate Church of Glasgow. In 1562, this part of

the vicarage was reported as being only worth ten merks yearly. At the epoch of the Restoration, the revenues of the parsonage of Maybole, the glebe excepted, were held on lease by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, for the yearly payment of £22, twenty oxen, and twelve cows. In the church of Maybole, a chaplainry, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, was founded in 1451, by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who granted to God and to St. Ninian, the lands of Largenlen and Brockloch, in Carrick, for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service in the Church of Maybole. On the lands of Auchindrain, which is about three miles north-east of Maybole, there was, before the Reformation, a chapel that was subordinate to the parish church of Maybole.”*

The parish of Kirkbride, which was dedicated to St Brigid, also continued in the hands of the Nuns of North Berwick till the Reformation. It stood on the sea-coast, about half a mile north of the old castle of Dunure. The ruins of the church and churchyard still exist. It does not appear at what time the junction of the two parishes occurred, but it must have been prior to 1597, in December of which year the church of Maybole was finally separated from the Convent of North Berwick, and established as a rectory, by act of Parliament. Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany obtained a grant of the 40s. land of old extent, which belonged to the church of Maybole, and also of the patronage of the rectory of Maybole, with its tithes. The patronage continued to belong to Lord Bargany till 1696, when it was vested in the Crown.

Alluding to the ecclesiastical state of Carrick, Abercrommie says, “There was also a Collegiat Church at Mayboll, the fabrick whereof is yet extant and entyre ; being now used as the burial place of the Earl of Cassilis, and other gentlemen who contributed to the putting a rooffe upon it when it was decayed. On the north syde of which kirk is the burial place of the Laird of Colaine, within an enclosure of new square stones, lately built. The Colledge consisted of a

* Chalmers's Caledonia.

Rector and three Prebends, whose stalls are all of them yet extant, save the Rector's, which was where these low buildings and the gardens are, on the east syde of that which is now the Parson's house. The other three are the Black House, Ja. Gray's house, with the orchard, and the Well-trees. The patrimony of this church were the Provest (lands) and Priest's-lands, in the parish of Kirkmichael, which fell into the Earl of Cassilis' hands, upon the dissolution of the Colledge, at the Reformation ; out of which he as yet payes, yearly, to the minister of Mayboll, the sum of 70 merks Scots. As for the Church, its present patrimony is out of the tyth of the parish, which, before the Reformation, was all possessed and enjoyed by the Nuns of North Berwick ; and on the dissolution of the said Nunnerie became a prize to the Laird of Bargany. The present church stands at a little distance from the foresaid Colledge, eastward. It does not appear when it was built ;* but the large Isle, that lyes from the body of the church southward, and makes the figure T, was built by Mr. Ja. Bonar, minister thereat, in the reign of King Charles the First. Within the said parish of Mayboll there have been other chapells of old, as Kirkbryde on the coast syde, whose walls and yaird be yet extant ; and within the lands of Auchindrain and elsewhere, there have been other chappells, whereof the *rudera* are yet to be seen."

"The schoole," continues Abercrummie, "is upon the east end of the church, separated from it by a partition of timber, wherein doors and windows open not only a prospect into the church, but opportunity of hearing to the greatest distance."

The church which Abercrummie thus describes was superseded by a new building in 1755. It was a large but mean-looking structure, situated near the heart of the town. This again gave way to a more elegant place of worship, which was erected to the eastward of the town, in 1809. It was

* It was built after the Reformation, by the Earl of Cassilis, out of the Kirkmichael lands, aided by private contributions.

rather extensively repaired in 1830, and is calculated to hold about 1200. A church was some time ago opened at Fisherton, not far from the old parish church of Kirkbride, which is a great accommodation to the parishioners in that quarter.

Of the rise and progress of the town of Maybole we have no account whatever until the time of Abercrommie, who gives a very interesting description of it as it existed previous to the Revolution. "In all this countrey there is not any town corporat, save one, viz., Mayboll, which is neither a burgh royal, for it sends no commissioner to Parliament, nor is it merely a burgh of barony, such having only a power to keep mercats, and a magistracy settled amongst them, in dependence on the baron of the place. But here it is quyte other-ways, for they have a charter from the king, erecting them into a burgh, with a toune-councill of sixteen persons, for manadging the common concernes of the burgh, with power to them to elect from amongst themselves two baillies, their clerk and treasurer, and to keep courts for maintaining order amongst the inhabitants, and to admit burgesses of their Corporation.* It is true, indeed, the Erle of Cassilis is the superior of all the land whereupon the toun is built; but they deny him to be their superiour, in their constitution as a burgh, and disputed their right with him. During the dependence of which action, he, as baron, sett up a baron baillie, to exercise authority over the inhabitants, and to lessen the magistrates' authority; but the people being poor and divided among themselves, and the Erle being gott into the government, upon the Revolution, they were forced to submit and yield to his pretensions.

"This toune of Mayboll stands upon an ascending ground, from east to west, and lyes open to the south. It hath one principall street, with houses upon both sydes, built of free-

* Maybole was created a burgh of barony 14th November, 1516, in a grant to Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, the patron, and to the provost and prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of Maybole, to which belonged the lands whereon the town is situated. In October, 1639, an act, ordaining that the head courts of Carrick should be held at Maybole, was passed by the Lords of the Articles.

stone ; and it is beautified with the situation of two castles, one at each end of this street. That on the east belongs to the Erle of Cassilis ; beyond which, eastward, stands a great new building, which be his granaries. On the west end is a castle, which belonged sometime to the Laird of Blairquhan, which is now the tolbuith, and is adorned with a pyremide, and a row of ballesters round it, raised from the top of the stair-case, into which they have mounted a fyne clock. There be four lanes which passe from the principall street ; one is called the Back-Venall, which is steep, declining to the south-east, and leads to a lower street, which is far larger than the high chiefe street, and it runs from the Kirkland to the Well-trees ; in which there have been many pretty buildings, belonging to the severall gentry of the countrey, who were wont to resort thither in winter, and divert themselves in converse together at their owne houses. It was once the principall street of the toune ; but many of these houses of the gentry have been decayed and ruined, it has lost much of its ancient beautie. Just opposite to this venall, there is another that leads north-west from the chiefe street to the green, which is a pleasant plott of ground, enclosed round with an earthen wall, wherein they were wont to play at foot ball, but now at the Gowffe and byasse-bowls. At the east end of the principall street are other two lanes ; the one called Foull Venall, carryes northward ; the other farder east, upon the chiefe street, passes to the south east, and is called the Kirk-Venall, and is the great resort of the people from the toune to the church. The houses of this toune, on both sydes the street, have their several gardens belonging to them ; and in the lower street there be some pretty orchards, that yield store of good fruit."

The description thus given by Abercrummie, nearly two hundred years ago, presents a minute picture of Maybole even at the present time. The town has no doubt grown to some extent during so long a period, but not in proportion to many other places in the county, comparatively of modern date. On the east the town is no longer bounded by the castle, and the

Earl of Cassilis' granaries. The castle, no doubt, occupies its original site, but a superior range of buildings, called the New Yards, extend the line of houses very considerably in that quarter. On the west, Whitehall, and a number of recent buildings, have produced a similar extension ; while upon the north and south the sides of the town have been swelled by numerous houses, shops, and villas. The introduction of cotton-weaving into Maybole during the last century occasioned a vast increase of the population, by the rapid influx of Irish families ; and it may be said to have wholly lost that aristocratic character, the decline of which Abercrommie deplores even in his time.

The civil jurisdiction of Carrick was a bailiary, belonging heritably to the Earl of Cassilis, and, as already mentioned, Maybole was the ordinary seat of the courts of justice. Capital punishments were repeatedly inflicted at these courts, and the Gallow Hill is still pointed out as the place of execution. William Pollock, Esq., writer and banker, Ayr, is in possession of an address, in MS., written by the last person executed at Maybole, at the beginning of last century. The crime was murder, of rather a deliberate character. It was meant to be read or spoken by the culprit before his execution.

The well-known disputation between John Knox and the Abbot of Crossraguel took place in the house of the Provost of Maybole in 1562.

The parochial records extend no farther back than the beginning of last century. The probability is that they were carelessly kept, and have disappeared.

Among the ministers of Maybole may be mentioned Dr Macknight, the author of many standard works. He was admitted minister of Maybole in 1753, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged for sixteen years. He was succeeded by Dr Wright, who was highly esteemed, and who published a volume of sermons.

Mr James Bonar, of whom *Wodrow* tells a characteristic anecdote, was minister of Maybole about the middle of the seventeenth century.

A Mr Fairweather was minister of Maybole in 1717. He came before the Presbytery, on a charge of drunkenness, and his case seems to have occupied that reverend body for a great length of time. The evidence led is curious, as illustrative of the habits of his parishioners at the time. Wine, brandy, and ale were the favourite beverages of the better sort ; and it was nothing uncommon for the minister and some of the neighbouring lairds to spend the greater part of the day "birling at the wine," in one or other of the snug hostelries of Maybole. Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, aged about forty, was a witness in the case of Mr Fairweather. Was with him in Mr M'Clymont's shop in Maybole, about eight in the morning. Between three persons they had two chopins of ale, and two gills of whisky. David Kennedy of Drummellane, aged about seventeen, another witness, convoyed Mr Fairweather from his father's house on the day libelled. His face was ruddier, and his eye duller, while his tongue faltered. On leaving the gate he observed him stagger, but whether from drink or a stone could not say.

The Council records of Maybole go no further back than 1721. The first minute (23 Dec.) shows that there were 17 Councillors elected out of a *leet* presented by the Earl of Cassilis. Alexander Binning of Machrimore was one of the councillors, and Mr. John Millan, "Master of manners and dancing," was admitted a burgess. Next year, Mr. George Hutchison of Monkwood, advocate, and Alexander Binning of Machrimore, were appointed magistrates.

According to minute of 23d Oct. 1724, the inhabitants were stented, as in former years, for payment of the schoolmaster's salary, officers' wages, keeping of the clock &c. The customs, at the same time, were roup'd at £46 Scots.

Linen and Woollen cloth had been manufactured in Maybole about this time. A minute of 24th March 1726, states that John Duuthie, merchant, had been appointed stamp-master, to inspect the quality of the linen and woollen cloth made for sale within the burgh.

The main street of Maybole appears to have remained un-

causewayed till 1745. A minute of 4th June of that year, orders the street to be causewayed, and appoints a committee to look where stones and sand can be found ; and the inhabitants are ordered to go out three days now, and three days after harvest yearly, to gather the stones in heaps ; and those having horses to cart the same until the street is finished.

Mr. David Doig was appointed Schoolmaster 10th June 1749.

The income of the burgh, from Michaelmas 1747, to Michaelmas 1749, was £635, 11s. 10d., and the outlay £451, 15s. ; balance £133, 16s. 10d.

4th June 1767. Council agree that two of their number should go to Auchinleck, and consult *Mr. James Boswell*, younger of Auchinleck, advocate, [author of the life of Johnson] as to their liability to go beyond their boundaries, to work on the high-ways. Boswell's opinion was, that royal burghs were subject, much more so burghs of regality of barony. The magistrates, in consequence, agreed to compromise.

24th May 1774. A hand-bell purchased for the use of the town crier, cost 15s. Sterling.

25th Jan. 1775. Subscriptions gone into for causewaying the Foul Vennel.

The customs were at this time roused by the running of a sandglass.

16th Feb. 1779. A number of new burgesses, "on account of spice and wine," and other gratuities, such as money, admitted.

17th Dec. 1790. No person to kill except in slaughter-house.

12th Feb. 1791. Market-house built.

13th Aug. 1792. Mr. David Doig, son of the deceased schoolmaster, appointed Post-Master of Maybole.

14th Feb. 1797. Resolved to offer his majesty a corps of volunteers, to be called "The Loyal Carrick Volunteers," the Earl of Cassilis to take command.

Present Church built about 1806–8. Town engaged for one-eighth part, not to exceed £300.

In 1814, several minutes occur as to billet-masters and other military matters, and numerous regiments passed through the town, on their way to Ireland to be shipped for the continent : but curiously enough no notice is taken of the rejoicings for the victory of Waterloo in 1815, when the town was illuminated.

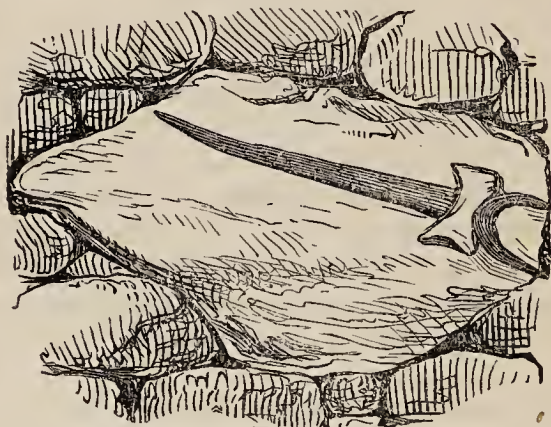
ANTIQUITIES.

There can be no doubt that the Romans traversed the parish. Galloway, of which Carrick formed part, as well as Cuninghame and Kyle, were subjected to their arms. A spear-head of bronze, dug up in the farm of Drumbeg, and a small image, of the same metal, representing Justice, with her equal weights, found in the farm of Drumshang, attest the presence of the Roman legions.

There are various encampments in the parish, and traces of others, enclosed by mounds of earth. Though they may have been British fortlets, of the Roman period, it is probable that they were connected with more recent wars—the invasions of the Irish, or the Danes and Norwegians. On the farm of Trees there is a very distinct encampment, and also on the brow of the eminence near Dunduff Castle.

There are several large standing stones within the bounds of the parish, but no remains of a Druidical circle, so far as we are aware. One is to be seen on the farm of Doonbank, not far from the river Doon, which is said to have been set up in memory of the treaty concluded between the Picts and Scots. Abercrummie says : “There is also upon the descent of *Broun-Carrick-Hill*, near to the mains of Blairstoune, a big whinstone, upon which there is the dull figure of a cross, which is alledged to have been done by some venerable churchman, who did mediat a peace twixt the King of the Picts and the Scots ; and to give the more authority to his

proposals, did in their sight, by laying a cross upon the stone, imprint that figure thereon." Such was, apparently, the tradition when Abercrummie wrote. It has also been attributed to Wallace as well as Bruce. The stone, which may at one time have been standing, lies apparently in the same position it did in Abercrummie's time. The following is a sketch of the stone. It is now surrounded by a wall to ensure its preservation.



Stone at Blairston.

Tumuli are frequently to be met with in the parish, a good specimen of which exists on the farm of St Murrays.

As previously mentioned, there are several remains of religious houses in the parish. The walls of the Church of Kirkbride, with the surrounding burying-ground, still remain ; and an adjoining field bears the name of the Priest's Land. The ruins of the Collegiate church of Maybole are still in existence, as well as two of the residences of the priests, the Black House and Well Trees, while the orchards that surround others of the fraternity are well known, "The Collegiate church is used as a burying-ground by the family of Cassilis and others, who formerly contributed to its repair. It was, nevertheless, allowed to fall into a most ruinous and filthy condition, from which it was only rescued by the public spirit of Walter Andrews, Esq., and the inhabitants of Maybole, who, a number of years ago, by subscription, surrounded

it with a wall, and tastefully laid out and planted the enclosure.”*

“Besides the dwellings of the ecclesiastics and the Earl of Cassilis, commonly designated in these days the King of Carrick, the following houses of the gentry still remain: the present tolbooth, the town residence of the lairds of Blairquhan; the house of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean [possessed by the late Mr Niven of Kirkbride]; the house of Kennedy of Ballemore, in the Kirk Wynd; the garden of Eden, the house of the Abbots of Crossraguel, &c., extending, according to some, to the number of twenty-eight.”†

A very curious key was found some years ago on the streets of Maybole. It is supposed to be of Florentine manufacture, of exquisite workmanship. The handle is surmounted with something like the old Scottish coronet or crown, before the alterations made upon it by James V., and has the initials J. R. [James R^{ex}]. It is of small dimensions, and seems to have been the key of a wardrobe or scrutoir belonging to some of the royal family prior to the time of James V. It would be useless to speculate as to how such a relict came to Maybole. It was, when we saw it, in the hands of Mr Hannah, town-clerk, but how he should be in possession of it he did not recollect. By him it was recently given to Captain Kennedy of Bennane, who, in turn, presented it to the Marquis of Ailsa, in whose possession it now remains.

St Helen's Well, to the north of Balloch Mount, was, in Roman Catholic times, famous for the cure of unthriving children, at the change of the quarter, more particularly at May-day. This superstition long outlived the downfall of the Popish religion; and even in the remembrance of persons now alive, the well used to be surrounded by visitors on May-day. The well at Pennyglen Cross also enjoyed a high reputation for the cure of the muir-ill in cattle, and its waters used to be carried to great distances for that purpose.

The “muster lea” is a field beyond Gardenrose toll-bar;

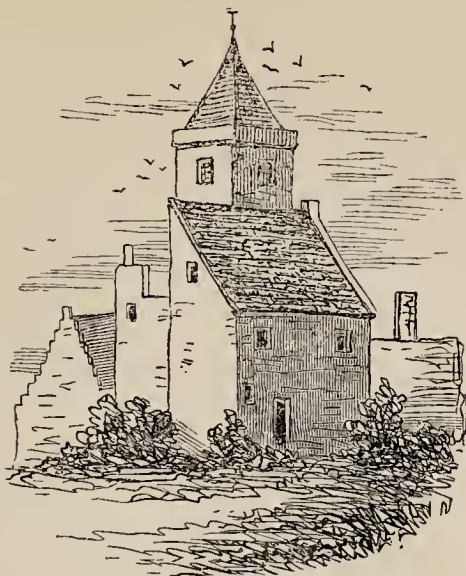
* Statistical Account.

† Ibid.

and is so called because the Covenanters mustered there before the battle of Drumclog.

There are the remains of a number of the ancient seats of the feudal chiefs of the district—more than is to be found in any other parish of the county. These speak of an epoch gone by, and are still a marked and interesting feature of the country. They refer to a period when there were few stone houses in the country, and the land unenclosed. “Within the last forty years,” says the writer in the *Statistical Account*, “there was scarcely a hedge, the greater part of the land was in pasture, and the only crops were oats, bear, and a few peas and beans.” In such an apparently barren land as this, the stately castles or mansions of the proprietors, with their orchards, gardens, and old trees, planted in the choicest situations, must have had a peculiar effect. But there is probably exaggeration in the averments of most of our statist, in contrasting the low state of agriculture in past times with its present improvement. The writer already quoted elsewhere says: “It is little more than thirty years since wheat began to be partially cultivated; and it has only been raised within the last twenty years.” If this is correct, agriculture must have fallen very low during the eighteenth century; for there can be no doubt that Abercrommie’s account of Carrick gives a very different idea of its riches and fertility. Indeed, it is quite certain that wheat was cultivated in Carrick during the *sixteenth* century. In the testament of Lady Baltersan, in 1530, elsewhere given, so much *wheat* as a legacy is distinctly mentioned; and the various items of the document bespeak a degree of agricultural prosperity not to be expected from such statements as we have quoted. It is probable, at the same time, that agriculture retrograded after the Reformation, in consequence of the civil wars and disturbances, and the removal of the priesthood, who were the great promoters of husbandry.

Tolbooth of Maybole.—This building, which stands at the west end of the older portion of the main street, was, as already stated, the town-house of the Kennedies of Blairquhan. It seems to have consisted originally of a strong tower,



Maybole Town-house.

to which an addition had been subsequently made. It no doubt has undergone considerable alteration since the property came into the hands of the burgh. A clock had been put up when Abercrummie wrote, and the bell which occupies the spire was cast at Maybole in 1696, as the following inscription upon it bears: "This bell is fovnded at Maiboll Bi Albert Danel Geli, a Frenchman, the 6th November, 1696, Bi appointment of the heritors of the parish of Maiyboll, and William Montgomeri, and Thomas Kennedy, magistrates of the burgh of Maiyboll." "The seal of the burgh of Maybole" is a brass stamp, with the town-house cut out upon it, inclosed by the above inscription.

Cassilis town-house, as Abercrummie states, formerly inclosed the street at the east end. It is of greater magnitude than the house of Blairquhan appears to have been. The kitchen, a low building attached to the main tower, stretched across the street, so as to leave only a narrow foot passage. This building was taken down many years ago, so as not to incumber the street; and the building has of late years been much altered. The unfortunate heroine of the

ballad of “Johnnie Faa,” as tradition avers, was confined here until her death; and the figures of nineteen heads which ornamented the windows are said to have been placed there in commemoration of the gipsies by whom she was abducted. If there is any truth in this, the affair must have been of more ancient date than some writers imagine.

Dunure.—This, we should think, is one of the oldest family residences in the parish of Maybole. It is thus noticed by Abercrummie:—“This countrey is the ancient seat of the Kennedies, whose principal dwelling was the castle of Dunure,



Dunure Castle.

standing on the seasyde, in a rockie shoar, in the parish of Mayboll, and gives a designation to a baronie lying round about it; but this being wholly ruined, their chief mansion is the house of Cassilis,” &c. The site of the castle is at once delightful and secure. The castle itself occupies the whole of the cliff upon which it is built, the outer wall, towards the sea, appearing as a continuation of the rock itself, while the mass of the building extends landward as far as convenience and safety seem from time to time to have dictated. Assault by land was cut off by a draw-bridge, and the outline of the moat may still be traced; while the anchorage of the boat,

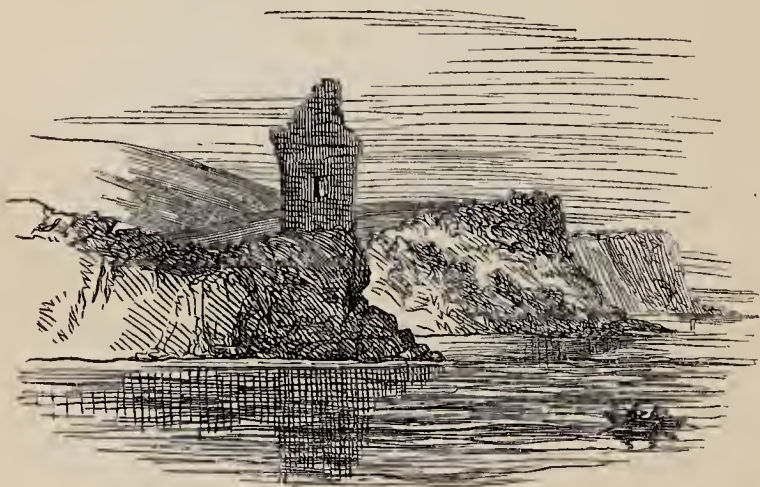
used for pleasure or necessity by the inhabitants of the castle, is still to be seen at the foot of the turnpike leading down to the sea. From the style of the building—having an eye to safety more than ornament—Dunure may be regarded as one of those strongholds supposed to have been built by the Vikingr. Indeed the author of the "*Historie of the Kennedys*" attributes the building of the castle to the Danes.

His account, however, of the origin of the Kennedies, and their acquisition of Dunure, is unquestionably fabulous, for it is clear enough that there were Kennedies in Carrick long before the battle of Largs. It is presumable that the barony of Dunure belonged to Dunean, Earl of Carrick, who granted the church of Kirkbride to the Nuns of Berwick between 1225 and 1230, Kirkbride being situated about half a mile north of Dunure Castle, and that John de Kennedy, who married the heiress of Sir Gilbert de Carrick, acquired the castle and barony of Dunure in a very legal and peaceful manner.

There can be no doubt that Dunure Castle was an early residence of the main branch of the Kennedies. The house of Cassilis, after the acquisition of that barony by Sir John Kennedy, became the principal seat, though Dunure, still maintained for its strength, continued to be a place of no small importance during the feudal conflicts in Carrick. Here, in the "*Black Vout*" (vault), the Abbot of Crossraguel, Allan Stuart, was subjected to a process of compulsion peculiarly illustrative of the insecure state of society at the time. The "*roasting of the Abbot*," as the circumstance was designated, took place on the first and seventh days of September 1570. The castle was taken by Bargany and the friends of the Abbot on this occasion, and held for some time, in defiance of the most desperate attempts of the Master of Cassilis to regain it. The castle has probably been in ruins since the middle of the seventeenth century, as Abercrommie speaks of it as "*wholly ruined*" in his time. From the calcined appearance of more than one part of the building, it was in all likelihood destroyed by fire. Amid the mass of ruins it would be vain to attempt to identify the "*Black Vout*" wherein the Abbot was roasted

The whole under buildings seem to have been vaulted, and the adventurous antiquary may possibly push his way into more than one apartment where the "iron chimney" and the fire to which the limbs of the Abbot were bound, might have been placed. In former times, we need scarcely remark, the grate in such places stood in the centre of a spacious square or oblong chimney, along three of the sides of which stone seats were arranged, so as to admit of a large number of persons sitting round the fire. The fourth side of the square was left open, so as to communicate light and heat to the rest of the apartment. The castle as well as the barony of Dunure have been in the possession of the Kennedies of Dalquharan since the beginning of last century.

Greenan Castle.—This is the only other feudal residence in the parish of Maybole which overhangs the sea. It is situ-



Greenan Castle.

ated upon a bold perpendicular cliff, about three miles southwest from the town of Ayr, and within a short distance of the junction of the Doon with the sea. "The Greenand," says Abercrummie, "is a high house upon the top of a rock, hanging over upon the sea, with some lower new work, lately added to it, but never finished. It is too open to the cold and moisture, arising from the sea, to be a desyreable habitation, and has been designed to be the owner's security against a

surprise, rather than a constant residence." The "lower new work" has been wholly removed, and nothing remains but the ruins of the tower—"a small square building—more resembling a keep than a castle—about fifty feet in height; the lower, or ground story, forming an arched, and totally dark dungeon. . . . As seen from the suburbs of Ayr, in the dusk of a summer evening, jutting out upon its craggy eminence, and yet appearing as if indented in the bosom of Carrick Hill, with the ocean flowing to its base, it forms an interesting feature in the 'beautiful romance of nature' which surrounds it."

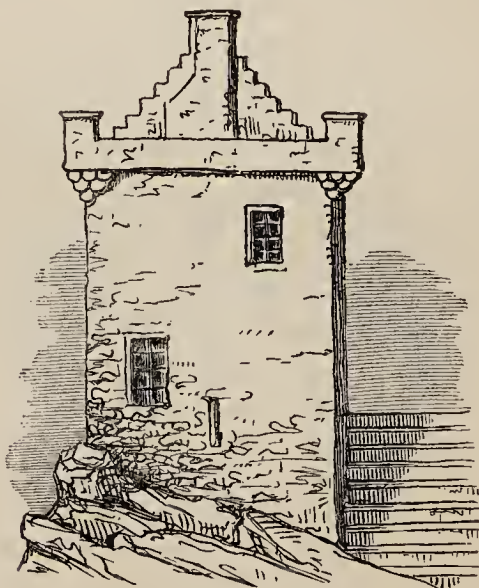
The tower is not very old, at least the letters and figures "J. K. 1603," appear over the door-way. John Kennedy was the proprietor at the time, and it is probable that the tower was wholly built by him. At the same time there is little doubt that some similar stronghold existed on the spot long previously. Mention is made of the castle in the reign of William the Lion, in a grant of the Doon fishings to the Abbey of Melrose. It was then the property of *Roger de Scalebroc*, a vassal of Duncan, Earl of Carrick. In 1510, it is mentioned as "his own mansion-house," in a notarial deed by Thomas Davidson, dated 1st July of that year; and in various other documents it is shown that the barony of Greenan had a tower, or other place of residence, before the date of the present fabric. On the day of his slaughter, near the Duppill burn, 12th May, 1602, the Laird of Culzean called, in passing, on his kinsman, John Kennedy, at the Greenan, which shows that the proprietor resided there the year before the date over the door of the tower. It is probable that the murder of Culzean, and the disturbed state of the district, arising out of the family feuds of Carrick, induced Kennedy either to build or substantially repair the tower, as a place of safety. That he repaired it only seems probable from the fact that, when Thomas Davidson, in 1576, disposed the barony to Paul Reid, he had "heretabill stait and sasing of all and haill the fourtie shilling land of the Manis of Grenane, with *tour, fortalice, zairdis*," &c.

The other "pretty dwellings" in the parish of Maybole,

enumerated by Abercrummie as existing and inhabited in his time, are—*Dalduffe, Kilhenzie, Auchinwind, Bogend, Smithstoune, Monkwood, Donine* (Dunneane), *Knockdone, Sauchry, Craigshean, Beach, Garrihorne, Dunduffe*, “a house on the coast never finished,” *Glenays, Newark, Bridgend, Blairstoune*, and *Auchindraine*. Of these,

Dunduffe still exists in its unfinished state. It had been designed, apparently, to form an oblong square tower of considerable magnitude. The walls are as high as the second storey, which seems to have been intended for the dining room. The windows are large, and the apartment has, even in its unfinished and ruinous state, a light and pleasant appearance. The site of the castle, on the range of hills not far from Dunure, commands a beautiful prospect. The ruins do not seem much older than the middle of the seventeenth century.

Newark Castle, as it existed previous to the recent additions and improvements.—The old baronial residence of Newark—



Newark Castle.

now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa—is delightfully situated at the base of the range of hills which distinguish

the coast of Carriek from that of Kyle, a short distance south of the Doon. It is still in a habitable condition, though the feudal pomp of former times has long departed from it. The castle, originally a single square tower, in the style of those places of strength which began to spring up throughout the country in the eleventh century, is built on a rock, rising gently above the surrounding surface, but at the same time affording ample means of defence, according to the system of warfare which then prevailed. It was surrounded by a moat—only recently filled up—with a drawbridge; and a small streamlet, which now winds past the knoll, supplied the fosse with water. The tower, including the arched keep, consists of four stories, and was ascended, prior to the improvements subsequently made, by an inside spiral stair of very narrow dimensions. The entrance from the drawbridge appears, in olden times, to have been through a portion of the rock. Of the age or history of the building, few particulars, we believe, are extant.

In the "*Historie of the Kennedyis*," mention is made of the property of Newark as connected with the origin of a deadly feud between the houses of Cassilis and Bargany.

From the transaction related, which took place probably about 1580, it would appear that the "*sex pund land of New-Wark*" belonged to the Bargany family. After the death of "*Old Bargany*," the Laird of Culzean—the Hon. Thomas Kennedy—who was tutor to the Earl of Cassilis, "*raist summondes on his auld assignatioune, quhilk, as ye hard, he had gottin fra this Blak Bessy, of the landis of New-Warke*,"—and the young Laird of Bargany "*nocht being acqueintit with the lawis*," allowed decret to pass against him for "*tuelf thousand merkis for the byrunnis, quhilk war awand to hir befor hir deceise*." This, however, Culzean did not put into execution, but kept it above young Bargany's head as "*ane aw-band*," which gave the latter great offence, and was the beginning, according to the author of the "*Historie*," of those tragical events which Sir Walter Scott has immortalized in the well-known tragedy of "*Auchindrane*."

The property of Newark, thus acquired by Culzean, appears to have very soon passed into other hands. Mure of Auchindrine, as stated in the "*Historie*," already quoted, being "hardyest persewit off ony of all the friendis" supposed to have been engaged in the murder of Sir Thomas Kennedy on the 11th May, 1602, "left his awin house and zeid to the Newark, quhilk was but ane myll different fra Auchindrayne." Newark was at this period—or at all events shortly afterwards—possessed by one Duncan Craufurd, a friend of Mure's. Auchindrine made a narrow escape on this occasion. The Master of Cassilis, brother and heir apparent, having entered into a bond with the Earl, dated 3d September, 1602, to "taik the Laird of Auchindrayne's lyf," posted himself, with sixteen horsemen, at the "bak of the Neworkhill," in the hope of coming upon him as he passed between the two houses; but the Lady Auchindrine observing them, sent intelligence to her husband of his danger. Immediately apprising some of his "friendis in Air" of the circumstance, Auchindrine was soon at the head of a party equal in number to that of the Master of Cassilis, with whom he marched against him, and caused him to "reteir with schame."

A tradition is current that Queen Mary, on her retreat towards Galloway, after the battle of Langside, slept the first night of her journey at Newark. The distance from the field of contest renders the fact probable; but the apartment pointed out as Queen Mary's room appears not to have been then in existence. A tablet above the main entrance bears the following inscription: "James Craufurd and Anna Kennedy was married upon the last day of June 1687. They bought and possessed this house the said yeir. J. C. A. K." The outside stair and lintel, bearing this inscription, were removed to make way for the recent elegant addition. It is presumable, from the tablet, that the more modern portion of the castle, now demolished, was erected at the period recorded. It consisted of a large addition to the tower, after the mansion-house fashion then prevailing, by which the square of the building became greatly extended, and the court

and court-houses enlarged. The new and spacious stair, in front of the eastern wall, superseded the former low and obscure entrance ; and portions of the interior flight of steps were altered and widened, so as to afford access to both the old and new apartments of the house. But the improvements effected by the proprietors were not limited to the castle. Abercrummie says : “Not far from it (Greenand) lyes the *House of Newark*, a good old castle, south-east from the other ; much improved of late by the enclosing ground for a park, and a well-planted orchard.” Prior to this, the castle would appear to have been a rude unadorned stronghold, with neither enclosure nor woods, save a few trees, some of which still exist, and prove by their age the antiquity of the place. The avenue, as well as the greater part of the wood around the house, was, in all likelihood, planted about 1687. In the “*Historie of the Kennedyis*,” it is stated that when Mure was threatened by the Master of Cassilis, he went to Newark, because “his hous of Auchindrayne was invcireyit (environed) with woidis,” thereby implying that such was not the case at Newark, and that, consequently, he could not be so easily taken by surprise.

There yet remain many vestiges of the “well-planted orchard” at Newark, and of the taste displayed by its possessors, “James Craufurd and Anna Kennedy.” Amongst others, there are, or recently were, one or two walnut trees, which occasionally bear fruit ; but the most remarkable object is a *horse-chesnut*, believed to be the finest in Scotland. That it is very old is unquestionable. It originally branched out into three gigantic arms, but one of them, it is much to be regretted, was cut away a number of years ago, by a gentleman who then occupied the house, because it happened to spread over his favourite walk in the garden, and he being very corpulent, could not be troubled bending as he passed ! The trunk of the tree measures about twenty-two feet in circumference. There are, besides, two admirable specimens of the Scots fir, the largest of which may be about twelve feet in girth. Near the grand stair of the castle stands the *Dule-*

tree, a noble ash, measuring about fifteen feet round. It has five principal branches, and is altogether beautifully proportioned. The popular opinion is, that the *Dule-tree*, common to all baronial residences, derived its name from being the *doom* tree, whercon the condemned of the baron's own retainers, or his enemies, suffered punishment; and Sir Walter Scott gives countenance to the belief in the following anecdote of the last of the Auchindrainc family :—

There was in the front of the old castle a huge ash-tree called the *Dule-tree* (mourning-tree) of Auchindraine, probably because it was the place where the Baron executed the criminals who fell under his jurisdiction. It is described as having been the finest tree in the neighbourhood. This last representative of the family of Auchindraine had the misfortune to be arrested for payment of a small debt; and, unable to discharge it, was preparing to accompany the messenger (bailiff) to the jail of Ayr. The servant of the law had compassion for his prisoner, and offered to accept of this remarkable tree as of value adequate to the discharge of the debt. "What!" said the debtor; "sell the *Dule-tree* of Auchindraine! I will sooner die in the worst dungeon of your prison!"

With all deference to authority so great as that of the author of *Waverley*, we are inclined to believe that the *Dule-tree* was set apart for a very different purpose. In Gaelic, the *dun deurshuil* (knoll of the tearful eye) signifies a place where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befel the community. The *Dule-tree*—or the tree of sorrow—in the Lowlands is the synonyme of the Highland knoll. Under its branches the members of the baron's family congregated, on occasions of particular lamentation, to give expression to their feelings. As illustrative of this, it is known that when David, first Earl of Cassilis, fell at the battle of Flodden in 1513, his fate was deplored for many days by his friends and adherents under the *Dule-tree* in front of Cassilis House. Had there been no more sacred associations connected with the *Dule-tree* at Auchindraine

than that it had served the purpose of a gallows, it is scarcely possible that the last representative of the family would have felt so indignant at the proposal to cut it down. Besides, the seat of justice, in the bailiery of Carrick, was at Maybole, where the Gallow Hill still indicates the place of execution.

The Castle of Newark, with the barony—consisting, perhaps, of a thousand acres—came latterly into the hands of the Cassilis family by purchase; and it is averred that the cuttings of the wood of Dalrymple at the time realized more than sufficed to pay for it. The castle was a favourite resort of David, the tenth Earl, who died unmarried in 1792. It is said he felt so much attached to the locality that he at one time contemplated building an entire new mansion on the spot in preference to Culzean. His intention has been so far carried into effect by the present Marquis, who has recently made extensive additions to the old castle, and otherwise improved and beautified the place.

Newark Hill, forming part of the tract of high land previously described, rises nearly one thousand feet above the level of the sea. The ascent, though occasionally abrupt, is by no means precipitous, and the aspect of the whole is delightfully picturesque. The hand of improvement, however, has done much to pare down the natural ruggedness, and to soften its asperities.

Newark Hill is interesting to the lover of nature—whether merely an admirer of external objects, or an explorer of the hidden mysteries of creation. From the summit the view is not surpassed by the celebrated prospects either from Stirling or Edinburgh castles. In any direction the range is not less than twenty or thirty miles, while to the east and north it must be upwards of sixty.

In a geological point of view there is much to engage the attention of the visitor.

The antiquities or traditions connected with the hill, so far as we are aware, are not of much importance. The remains of an encampment are still traceable on one of the higher ridges. Prior to the agricultural improvements already hinted at, it

existed in a very entire state. The breast-works ran in parallel lines along the heights, the space between varying from fifty to one hundred yards, according to the form of the eminence. The works were admirably planned for defence, and so extensive that 5000 men might have been accommodated within the trenches. Neither history nor tradition supplies any satisfactory clue to the origin of the encampment. It is probable that it was Norwegian. This is the more likely, that Ayr was the debarking place of the Northmen when they invaded Scotland in 1263. According to one of our old historians, "Acho, King of Norroway, landit at Air wt. 160 schipps and twentie thousand men of warre;" and the presumption is, that in following the course of the Clyde in their progress towards Largs, where they were defeated, they took possession of the most advantageous eminences. The difference in the form of the encampment on Newark from those elsewhere met with, cannot be regarded as a distinguishing mark. It appears to have risen from the peculiar nature of the ground, in the same way that the conic top of the other positions, at Dundonald and elsewhere, gave the breastworks a conical shape. The only other object of traditional interest is a large flat stone, about five feet in length, on one of the eastern projections of the hill. Here, it is said, the inhabitants of Ayr and the surrounding country assembled in 1588, to watch the approach of the Spanish Armada, and to offer up prayers for its dispersion. All Europe rang with the magnificent preparations of Philip of Spain; and when it was known that the expedition had at last put to sea a fearful anxiety pervaded the minds of all ranks in Britain. Ignorant on what part of the coast a landing might be attempted, or whether a simultaneous attack would not be made at various points, the inhabitants of all the more assailable estuaries were equally alarmed. The spot chosen for the look-out commands an extensive view of the Firth—and deep and intense must have been the feelings of the beholders, when they saw, in lieu of a formidable array of gallant ships, bristling with armed men, only one

or two discomfited, storm-driven wrecks, blown upon their shores.

Kilhenzie Castle was perhaps the most entire of all the baronial ruins in the parish. It is delightfully situated on a gentle rising ground, washed by a little rivulet, to the south of Maybole.—Speaking of the “pretty dwellings” of the



Kilhenzie Castle.

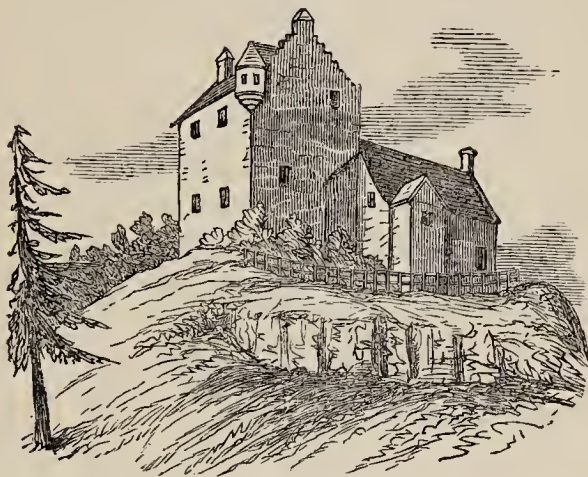
proprietors, Abercrummie says: “Many of these are sweet desyreable places; but for the good building, gardens, orchards, and all other accommodations, Kilhenzie is the chiefe, lying about a short myle south from the towne of Mayboll.” Though in ruins, and despoiled of its gardens, Kilhenzie still bore evidence of the character given of it by Abercrummie. The knoll upon which it is situated wears carpet of never-fading green, and the few old trees which surround it maintain a corresponding freshness—the soil in the vicinity being evidently of the best quality. The castle itself consisted of a tower and other buildings, of different ages, presenting, as a whole, a picturesque group. It is now a mass of stone and lime, like some of the overgrown feudal

residences of former times, yet sufficiently extensive to indicate the medium position of its former owners. It belonged, in 1429, to Thomas Kennedy of Kirkoswald, afterwards Bargany, and subsequently became the residence of the Carrick branch of the Bairds. In the "Historie of the Kennedyis," it is stated that John Baird of Kilhenzie married, for his second wife, a sister of the Laird of Bargany. In his absence his son took possession of the victual left by his father with his step-mother. She complained to her brother, the Laird of Bargany, who came with an armed force, and "brak the yett" of Kilhenzie, carrying off a quantity of grain equal to that taken by her step-son. Such was the ready-handed mode of obtaining justice peculiar to the times. Old Baird complained to the Earl of Cassilis, on whose side he seems to have acted during the feuds, who professed his willingness to carry fire and sword into the halls of Bargany. The Earl had brought home powder from Italy, when recently there, and he could easily blow up the gate. This was towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, and it would appear that powder was then rather a scarce article in Scotland.

Auchindraine, celebrated by the pen of Sir Walter Scott, in his "Auchindrane Tragedy," occupied a well-sheltered situation not far from the banks of the Doon, east a considerable distance from Brown Carrick Hill. Abercrommie describes it as "an high tower, with laigh buildings, surrounded with good orchards and gardens, parks, and good corn fields. The owner hereof is Moore." The place was environed with wood. Not a vestige of the building latterly remained. The only memorial left of it is a yew tree, the age of which it is impossible to guess. The *Dule-tree*, respecting which Sir Walter Scott tells a characteristic anecdote of the last Laird of Auchindraine, was cut down and sold to a cabinet-maker in Maybole, who, it is said, made chests of drawers of it. During the feuds in Carrick, the inside plenishing, and much of the outside work of Auchindraine, were destroyed by the friends of Cassilis. A new and elegant superstructure, in the Eliza-

bethan style, has been built upon the same site by the present proprietor, JOHN FAIRFULL SMITH, Esq., W.S.

Blairstone, or Middle Auchindraine, stands close upon the banks of the Doon, in a delightful low-lying bend of the river, nearer Ayr than Auchindraine. It is the residence of Elias Cathcart, Esq., son of the late Lord Alloway, who took much



Blairstone House.

delight in improving, by plantations and otherwise, a place of great natural amenity and beauty. It has more of the mansion-house style than any of the other residences we have described. Abercrommie speaks of it as “a stone tower-house, with lower buildings about it, surrounded with gardens, orchards, and parks. It lyes low, upon the water syde.” The wood-cut represents the mansion as it existed in 1812. It has since been much altered and improved.

Bridgend, “a pretty dwelling,” he says, “surrounded also with gardens, orchards, and parks.” Of this pretty dwelling very little now remains. It was situated close on the banks of the Doon, and no doubt protected by a moat. From the ruins which remain, it seems to have consisted of a small

tower, having a few houses probably attached. The modern mansion stands at some distance, and is called Doonside, The name originally was Nether Auchindraine, and changed to Bridgend, after the building of the old bridge of Doon,* near to which it was situated.

Of the other places enumerated by Abercrummie, *Smithstone*, *Sauchrie*, *Craigskean*, *Beoch*, *Garryhorne*, *Glenayes*, *Brochloch*, and *Dalduff*, are to be traced only by a few ruinous walls.

Garrihorne Castle, as appears from an old stone in the new farm steading, was built in 1565. Brockloch property joins that of Garrihorne. The castle stood in the glen, about one mile from Maybole, only a few stones remain of the building, near to Maggie's Linn, so called from a child having been drowned in it. Brockloch marches with Lady Cross, or Pennyglen.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF MAYBOLE.

CATHCARTS OF ALLOWAY.

The tradition in this family is, that they are descended from the Cathcarts of Carbieston, or of Bardarroch, ancient branches of the noble house of Cathcart. It is unquestionable that the early merchants of Ayr were almost all off-shoots of the landed families in the county—such as the Chalmerses, Wallaces, Campbells, Cunninghames, Craufurds, Blairs, Dunlops, MacJarrows, Rankines, Neils, Mures, Hamiltons, Kennedies, &c. In fact, they were the only parties who possessed means to embark in trading or commercial pursuits. “A business gentleman will be in the eye of a thinking man, as great a character as a gentle ploughman, or a person who

* This bridge is said to have been built by Bishop Kennedy, Chancellor of Scotland, who died in 1466; but it seems to have existed previously, for it is mentioned in a charter of lands, *de le Brigend*, to Thomas Kennedy of Kirkoswald, in 1429. It may, however, have been repaired at the expense of the Bishop.

has no other thing to improve and instruct his gentry, but the circumstance of his *not* being born in a town.”*

The Cathcarts can be traced as merchant burgesses in Ayr for several generations. One of them was engaged in the wine trade with Bourdeaux, which began as early as 1466; and they all along took a great interest in the prosperity of the town and harbour. There was an *Adam Cathcart* Provost of Ayr in 1585; a *William Cathcart*, Provost of Ayr in 1586,† and a *David Cathcart*, merchant burgess of Air, whose relict, Janet Campbell, had sasine of an annual rent furth of the “twa merkland of Chippirlagane,” in 1586.‡ Who the above parties were, in all probability, will appear from the following extract: “April 14, 1584.—The quhilk day, *Adame Cathcart* of Bardarroch past to his xls. land of Mosblowane of auld extent, liand within the baronie of Auchincruiff, bailierie of Kyle-stewart and shrieftome of Air, and ther gaif heretabill stait and sasine thereof with his awin hand, to *William Cathcart*, his sone and apperand heir, to Blair, as actor-
noy for Margaret Foullertoun, Lady Fergushill, his spous, to be haldin of the said *Adame* and his airis in fre blanche for the zeirlye payment of twa d., eftir the forme and tenour of ane chartour to be maid be the said *Adame* to the said *William* and his said spous,” &c. The witnesses to this sasine were *William Cathcart*, junior, of Carbeston, *Gilbert Cathcart* second son of *Alan Lord Cathcart*, *John Cathcart*, son natural of the said Lord, *David Cathcart*, son of *David Cathcart*, formerly burgess of Air, and *John M’Cowell*, servant to *William Cathcart*, junior of Bardarroch. There can be little doubt that *Adam Cathcart* of Bardarroch was the provost alluded to in 1585; and the *William Cathcart*, junior, of Bardarroch, may have been the Provost mentioned in 1586.§ It is as probable, however, that it was *William Cathcart*, junior of *Carbiestoun*, whose family about this time possessed the “auld tower” at the townhead of Ayr, and which, no doubt, formed their town residence. Whether we may be correct in

* M’Ure’s History of Glasgow.

† Town Records.

‡ Mason’s Notes.

§ *Adam Cathcart* of Bardarroch had also a brother, *William*, who is mentioned in the Town Records in 1598.

this supposition or not—for it matters not which of the parties was Provost—it is evident that the whole of the witnesses, with the exception of John M'Cowll, were connected by family ties. Indeed, the nearest relatives were usually, in former times, selected as witnesses to the transfer of family property. The tradition that the Cathcarts of Alloway are descended from the Carbiestoun or Bardarroch families, seems thus to be well founded. “David Cathcart, son of David Cathcart, late burgess of Ayr,” may, in all likelihood, have been a cousin of some of the parties mentioned, for the family documents at least prove that David was a favourite name. There can be little doubt, however, that the Cathcarts of Bardarroch and of Alloway branched off before the marriage of the heiress of Carbieston to David Cathcart of Duchray, third son of John Lord Cathcart, 1547. We feel warranted therefore, in the absence of direct evidence on the subject, in tracing the origin of the family to

David Cathcart “late burgess of Ayr,” whose relict, Janet Campbell, had an annual rent, as above stated, furth of Chip-pirlagane in 1586. He had at least a son,

David Cathcart, who, in 1584, is styled “son of David Cathcart, late burgess of Air.” Whom he married does not appear.* He was probably the father of

Elias Cathcart, whose second son,

John Cathcart, married Agnes Mertine,† relict of Alexander Purveyance notar and merchant in Ayr—contract of marriage dated 26th December 1643. He had at least two sons :

1. *Elias Cathcart*, merchant in Ayr, married, first, before 1669, Margaret Hunter, sister of John Hunter, merchant burgess of Ayr,* and niece of Barbara Hunter, wife of Provost John Cunninghame. He had “instrument of seasine of the tenement [mentioned in his father’s contract of marriage] in favour of Elias Cathcart, merchant in Ayr, son and heir to the said umquhill John Cathcart, and in favour of Margaret Hunter, his spouse, dated the 9th day of February 1669.”

* In 1620, Samuel Cathcart was served heir of David Cathcart, the son of the deceased Captain David Cathcart’s immediate younger brother. That these Cathcarts were all nearly connected is apparent; but in the absence of documentary evidence, it is impossible to ascertain their degrees of propinquity.

† She had a daughter, Jean Purveyance, married to Archibald Anderson, merchant in Ayr, about 1664.

He married, secondly, Barbara Maxwell, of the Cardoness family, and infest her in certain tenements, according to the marriage contract, which is dated 1st August 1695. He had "disposition by John Masson, son to John Masson, toun-clerk of Ayr, in favour of Elias Cathcart, merchant, of a seat in the church of Ayr, under the Council loaf, dated 16th of September 1699." He acted along with Provost Muir in resisting the oppressions of the times; particularly in opposing the cess laid on by Provost William Cunninghame in 1687. He was considerably involved in debt prior to, and at the time of his death, as appears from certain family papers.† He died childless.

David Cathcart, merchant burgess of Ayr, who married Janet Ferguson, and had issue :

1. David, born 7th May 1665.
2. John, born 4th December 1666.
3. Elias, born 10th June, 1609.

Elias Cathcart, merchant in Ayr, witnessed the baptism of some of those children;‡ so also did Robert Doak, merchant in Ayr, a relative, no doubt, of Janet Dook or Doak, wife of Provost Mure.

David Cathcart, "burgess sailor," or "schipper." He married Helen Smith, and had, besides other children,

Elias, born September 4, 1703.

David was afterwards lost at sea, with his ship, on his passage homeward from Bourdeaux.

Elias Cathcart married, first, Helen MacHutchison, daughter of Hew M'Hutchison, or M'Hutcheon, of Changue, in the parish of Bar, Provost of Ayr, by whom he had no issue; secondly, in October 1762, Agnes Fergusson, eldest daughter of James Fergusson of Bank. The children were:

1. David, born December 28, 1763.
2. James, born April 24, 1765, married, and had a numerous family.
3. Jean, born Dec. 24, 1766,
4. Helen, born Nov. 1, 1768,
5. Margaret, born April 13, 1770,

} who all died childless.

* Family Papers.

† Baillie Thomas Cathcart was probably a younger brother of Elias and David. His name occurs in Elias Cathcart and Margaret Hunter's infestment. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, and had one son, Elias, and three daughters. He was tacksman of the merk in the boll in Ayr in 1699; and is mentioned also in 1696 and 1699.

‡ Parochial Records.

Elias Cathcart was an extensive merchant, and entered largely into the French wine and Virginia trade. He was a bailie in 1745, and founded the Poor-House of Ayr. He purchased Alloway Nether Crofts and Kirk Crofts from the town, when the barony of Alloway was broken up, in 1754. He built a commodious and not inelegant house on the property, which he called Greenfield, and died there in 1776, aged Ayr, when the barony of Alloway was broken up, in 1754. 73. He had been, at various periods, Provost of Ayr. His first wife died in 1756; his second survived him a number of years, and died at Gayfield House, a property belonging to the family, near Edinburgh, on the 26th March 1816, aged 81.

David Cathcart of Alloway studied for the bar, and after practising successfully for some time, was elevated to the Bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Alloway. He was also one of the Lords of the High Court of Justiciary. Greatly respected as a judge, he was not less so as a private gentleman. He married in 1793, Mary, only surviving child of Robert Mure of Blairstoun, and through her acquired that property. She died at Edinburgh in 1802. He took great pleasure in improving the lands, and usually spent the vacations at Blairstoun House, where he died 27th April 1829, and was buried in Alloway Kirk. He left issue by his wife, Mary Mure, four sons and two daughters, of whom Elias is the eldest.

Elias Cathcart, advocate, succeeded to the paternal estate in 1829. He married, in 1818, Janet, only surviving daughter of the late Robert Dunlop, merchant in Glasgow, and by her had two sons, [both of whom are dead] and three daughters. He sold the lands of Brockloch in 1829, and the property of Alloway in 1830. In the latter year, under the old name of Auchindraine, he united his estate of Blairstoun, or Middle Auchindraine, with the adjoining barony of Old Auchindraine, which he acquired from the Parliamentary Trustees of the late Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart. Both of these properties, however, have recently been disposed of: Old Auchindraine to J. Fairfull Smith, Esq., and Blair-

stoun, with the exception of the house and policies, to James Baird, Esq. of Cambusdoon.

Elias Cathcart's appointment as a Deputy Lieutenant of the county is dated 1845. He had graduated as LL.D. in the University of Leyden, in Holland, in 1815.

LOWER AUCHINDRAINE, OR BRIGEND.

As stated elsewhere, this property was called Nether Auchindraine previous to the building of the "Old Bridge of Doon," so celebrated in the poem of "Tam O'Shanter." Both of these properties, however, have recently been disposed of: Old Auchindraine to J. Fairful Smith, Esq., and Blairstoun, with the exception of the house and policies, to James Baird, Esq., of Cambusdoon.

Le Brigend, as formerly stated, belonged to *Thomas Kennedy* of Kirkoswald, afterwards of *Bargany*, in 1429. Subsequently it had been acquired by the M'Alexanders of Daltupene, and was again restored to *Bargany*, by Colin M'Alexander, 26th July 1492. From what the Broomlands MS. states, though incorrectly, it is probable that the lands were held by a branch of the *Bargany* family, and that *James Montgomerie*, of the *Eglinton* family, married the heiress—*Kennedy*. James had a son, *John Montgomerie of Brigend*, who is so styled as a witness to a legal document, 31st May 1587.* From his latter will, it appears he died at *Irvine*, 26th March 1612. The inventory of his effects, which was made and given up, states that "being ane aigit blind man of four scoir zeiris age or therby, and having neyther wyf nor familie, during the haill tyme of his lyfytyme, had neyther guidis nor geir, except allanerlie ane kist, with certane abuilzements of his bodie being thereintill, standing in the duelling hous of *Alex. Montgomerie*, burges of *Irvein*, quher he depairtit this lyf." He appears to have had various money transactions with the *Montgomeries* of *Cockilbie* and *Lainshaw*, with whom he was probably connected, but the state-

* *Mason's Notarial Book.*

ment that he “had neyther wyf nor familie,” during his lifetime, is strangely at variance with other documents. Ten years previously his “lawful daughter,” Joan or Jean Montgomerie, had been married to *William Montgomerie*, second son of Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw. When this marriage took place, he seems, being advanced in years, to have resigned the entire property of Bridgend to his daughter and son-in-law. There were, no doubt, other places called *Brigend*, and it may be argued that he was not of the *Brigend of Doon* in Carrick ; but this supposition is set aside by other considerations. He left two hundred pounds to his natural daughter, Margaret, and one hundred to Hew Gray, “*prebendar of Mayboill*,” and he constituted “*William Montgomerie of Brigend* executour and onlie intromittour with his guedis and geir.” His identity, therefore, cannot be questioned. At the same time it is difficult to account for the statement in the inventory, which was no doubt made out at the right of his son-in-law.

William Montgomerie, second son of Sir Neil of Lainshaw, married, as already stated, the heiress of Brigend. He, together with his wife, had sasine of the property, 17th Dec. 1612. In this document, *John*, father of Jean Montgomerie, is described as son and heir of the deceased James Montgomerie of Bridgend. He had a sasine in his favour of the waulk miln of Alloway, 2d May 1608 ; and a tack for nineteen years, as kindly tenant, of the lands of Brae, in Alloway, from the magistrates of Ayr, 28th October 1617. This tack was renewed at various subsequent periods.* According to the Council Books of Ayr, he died before 16th Nov. 1659. By his wife he had issue :—

1. John Montgomerie, younger of Brigend.
2. William, mentioned as a witness in the sasine of John Montgomerie in the lands of Brigend, in 1626.
3. James, of Clonnayes.
4. Hew of Crockbar, and subsequently of Beoch. His will is recorded 15th Jan. 1698. He had a son, *John*, who acquired Brigend in 1692 and another, *George*, styled younger of Brigend.

* Court Books of Alloway

John Montgomerie, younger of Brigend, had sasine of that property, 1st Aug. 1626. He is therein described, his father being alive, as "William Montgomerie's eldest lawful son and heir apparent." He married Elizabeth Baxter, daughter of Thomas Baxter, servitour to the late King James, by whom he had a son, Hew. He died before 1647.

Hew Montgomerie of Brigend. He first appears in a sasine, 22d July 1647, in favour of Elizabeth Baxter, in life-rent, and *Hew Montgomerie*, her son, in fee, of twenty-two merks annual rent, furth of the lands of Overskeldon. He was served heir of John Montgomerie of Brigend, his father, in certain pieces of land called Knockdone in the parish of Cumnock, 7th Dec. 1647. He had sasine of the lands of Nether Auchindraine, upon a precept of *clare constat*, by the Earl of Eglinton, who seems to have previously acquired the superiority. He married, in 1653, Katherine, second daughter of Sir William Scott of Clerkington, Knight, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by whom he had two sons and one daughter:—

1. William Montgomerie, younger of Brigend.
2. James, who settled as a merchant in Glasgow. At the time of his death, he was Governor of the Jail of Glasgow. His will is recorded 2d Jan. 1722. He married and had issue.
3. Elizabeth, married to William Craufurd of Brockloch.

William Montgomerie of Brigend, appears as a co-principal with his father in a band to "William M'Greane, in Greinen Mylne," dated 15th April 1681. He had sasine of Bangour, upon his contract of marriage with "Isobel Burnet, lawful daughter of Robert Burnet of Lethentie," recorded at Ayr 28th May 1684. He was married 8th January following. The family having got into difficulties, chiefly by lending money (amongst others to the then Earl of Loudon), his father and he, conjointly, sold the property to their relative, *John Montgomerie of Beoch*, in whose family it continued till 1715, when it was acquired by John Craufurd, collector of the customs, Borrowstowness. Not long after this (about 1701-2), William Montgomerie and his family emigrated to America, where he bought, about 1706, the property of Doctor's Creek, in the

county of Monmouth, U. S., from his father-in-law, Robert Burnet, of Freehold, who had emigrated from Lethentie some time previously.

The descendants of William Montgomerie continue in America, where they have attained considerable opulence. Some years ago, they made out their pedigree, and applied to the Lyon Office for their Arms, as head of the Montgomerie family, being descended from the Montgomeries of Lainshaw, who branched off from the Eglinton stock prior to the marriage of the heiress with her cousin of Wintoun. The claim, however, was opposed by the late Lord Eglinton, who produced a charter, from which it was argued that *William Montgomerie of Greenfield* was the *second son*, and of course had precedency of Lainshaw. The circumstances of the case, however, were altogether against this idea, and the words *secundo genito* of the charter could only be understood in the sense that he was the *second surviving son*, Sir Neil of Lainshaw being senior. The Lyon Office, at the same time, is understood to have refused the coat armorial as petitioned for.

AUCHINDRAINE.

Before the Bruce and Baliol wars Auchindraine belonged to Robert Brown, and upon his forfeiture it was granted by Robert the Bruce to Henry Annan,* who obtained from that monarch several grants of land in various districts of Scotland.

The *Mures of Auchindraine* were descendants of the house of Rowallane: "And the house of Auchindraine, the progenie of Andro Mure of Monyhagen, of which Cloncard, held ordinarlie, from one age to another, sonnes of this familie; however not verie certane whether or not brethren thair of at

* "Carta to Henry Annan, the lands of Auchindraine, quas Robertus Brown, foresfecit."—ROBERTSON'S INDEX.

one and the same time, do beare the armes of the paternal coat, differenced the one from the other, and both from the chiefe bearer, by their borders of distinction.”*

Andro Mure of Monyhagen, in King’s Kyle, son or grandson of Sir Gilchrist Mure of Rowallane, who died about 1280.

James Mure of Monyhagen, who, by a charter, dated 16th March, 1498, granted certain lands, in Wigtonshire, in favour of James Mure, his son, and Margaret Wallace, his spouse. One of the witnesses to this deed is John Mure, “grandson and heir apparent of the said James.” We have thus

James Mure of Monyhagen, who married Margaret Wallace, and had a son,

John Mure (grandson of James), whom Pitcairn† supposes to have been the grandfather of John Mure of Auchindraine—one of the principal actors in the *Auchindraine Tragedy*. We should rather think, however, from the great age of the latter—being nearly eighty years old at his death—that he was his father. In 1525, John Mure of Auchindraine was concerned, along with Cassilis, in the slaughter of Martin Kennedy of Lochland. He was also implicated in the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus in 1528. John Mure of Auchindraine (still the same party, we presume) was one of the assize at the trial of George Craufurd of Lifnoreis in 1554. At what time the Mures acquired Auchindraine is uncertain. They had no charters of these lands recorded under the Great Seal before the reign of Charles I., and the family seem to have been originally designed of Monyhagen.

John Mure of Auchindraine, who took so active a part in the feuds which divided the Kennedies of Carrick at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and led to the slaughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean in 1602. In April (11th) 1582, “John Mure of Auchindraine” had sasine of certain lands in the Burrowfield of Ayr, as heir of “his father, umquhile *John Mure of Auchin-*

* The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane.

† Criminal Trials.

draine."* In 1585-6 (21st Mareh) the magistrates of Ayr, proceeding "on a brief furth of the ehaneel," gave sasine of certain annual rents over tenements in Ayr "to John Mure now of Auchindraine, as sone and air of umquhile Johne Mure of Auchindraine, his fader."† In 1586-7, John Mure gave sasine of the "ane equal half of the xxs. land of Twa-stane-Cors, with syk and medow thairof, &c., liand within the Burrowfield of Air, &c., to Johne Rankene, burges of Air, &c., befor Mathew Stewart of Dunduf, George Sinelair, brother to the said Jon. Mure," &c. In 1588 he had sasine of the lands of Murrayholme, Lourishoill and Hoill, in the Burrowfield of Ayr, from John Lathis. In 1597-8 he was denounced as a rebel for shooting at the Laird of Culzean in Maybole. He was engaged in the fight at Ladyeross, where young Bargany was slain, in 1602; and in 1611 he was condemned to death for the murder of William Dalrymple, aggravated by his supposed instigation of the slaughter of Culzean. At the time of his exeeution he is said to have been about eighty years of age. He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Bargany (obit 7th Nov., 1591), by Lady Agnes Montgomerie, sister to Hugh, third Earl of Eglintoun. He was for some time Bailie of Carrick. His son, *James*, who was also engaged in the feuds which led to their exeeution in 1611, married Helen, second daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, Tutor of Cassilis, by Dame Elizabeth MacGill, daughter of David MacGill of Cranstoun-Riddell, King's Advocate. The lands and effects belonging both to John Mure, elder, and James Mure, younger, of Auchindraine, were forfeited by the doom pronounced against them, but the lands were restored to his successor,

Sir John Mure of Auchindraine, Knight, son of the late James Mure, younger, of Auchindraine.‡ He had, under the

* Mason's Notes.

† Ibid.

‡ Thomas Mure, younger of Auchindraine, had also another son, Thomas, and a daughter, Mary. The dead body of Dalrymple bled, it is said, on being touched by this girl.

Great Seal, “*Litera Rechabitationis Joanni Muir de Auchindraine*,” 14th Feb., 1631 : and in 1632 (2d April) he had a charter of the lands of Monyhegane, Auchindraine, &c. He was accused of being “friendly to Montrose,” in 1645, and severely taken in task by the Presbytery of Ayr in consequence ; so was his brother James.* Sir John married Bethia Hamilton, daughter of Hamilton of Dalzell, by whom he had, says *Pitcairn*, “at least one son, *James*, who probably predeceased him ; for he conveyed Auchindrayne to his brother, *Hugh Mure*, whose son or grandson sold it early in the last century, and the family is now extinct in the male line.” This is very inaccurate. Sir John was succeeded by his son,

John Mure of Auchindraine, who was retoured heir of his father, Sir John Mure of Auchindraine, in the eight merk land of Minnihagen and Keyrmoine, of old extent, within King’s Kyle, in 1658.† He had a charter of novodamus of the lands of Leffenhill, date 29th September, 1671, by Chalmers of Gadgirth, in which he is described as heir of John Mure of Monyhagen, *proavi*, (his great-grandfather) who had, in like manner, a charter of the same lands from Campbell of Loudoun, in 1550. There must have been an intermediate

—*Mure of Auchindraine* ; for John Muir, *brother german* to the *Laird of Auchindraine*, had sasine of an annual of four score pounds furth of Hoilhouse, Auchindraine, and Merkland, 13th June, 1696.

John Mure of Auchindraine, who, it would seem, made over the estate to his brother ; for we find that *Hew Muir*, brother german to John Muir of Auchindraine, had sasine of the 10 lib. land of Auchindraine, 22d December, 1699 ; and we find

“*Hugh Moor of Auchindrane*,” 2d April, 1700, applying to the magistrates of Ayr, who possessed at that time the

* There was also a Francis Mure, probably another brother, before the Presbytery for the same offence.

† Printed Retours.

barony of Alloway, for leave "to bury his late brother, the Laird of Auchindrane," in Alloway kirkyard, which request was granted. Hugh married, and had a son, "William Moor, yr. of Auchindrain," who, on the 20th September, 1710, was admitted a burgess of Ayr, along with "Mr. Archibald Moor, son to ye deceased Laird of Auchindrain, minister of the gospel at Barro; Robert Moor, son to ye said deeeast Auchindraine, apothecary in Air."*

William Mure of Auchindraine succeeded his father. He had sasine of the lands of Auchindraine, with miln thereof, 27th May, 1708. He married, but whom we have not ascertained. On 1st April, 1735, we find liberty granted by the magistrates of Ayr to "William Mure of Auchindrain to bury his lady in Alloway kirkyard."

Hugh Mure of Auchindraine, the son, we presume, of the preceding, dispoed the property, with the "tower, fortalice, and manor-plaee," to James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart, in 1741.

FAIRFULL SMITH OF AUCHINDRANE.

The barony of Auchindrane was acquired from the trustees of Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart., by Elias Cathcart, Esq. of Middle Auchindrane, or Blairston, and for some time the two properties were conjoined under the designation of Auchindrane. In 1839 the site of the old eastle, with the immediately surrounding land, was purchased from Mr. Cathcart by James Ferguson, Esq., M.D., who intended building a mansion on the old grounds. This idea was never carried out, however; and, in 1856, the grounds were purchased by J. Fairfull Smith, Esq., who has built a truly noble mansion, in the Scots Baronial style, and by well

* Town Records.

laid off gardens, walks through the woods, and terraces on the river bank, has rendered it one of the prettiest residences in the county.

This small property is exceedingly picturesque. It is bounded by the Doon, in a semicircular course, for about three-fourths of a mile, and is enclosed with fine, thriving plantations on the other sides, while the water power is valuable, having a considerable fall. The original house or castle of Auchindrane—the residence of the principal actors in the “Auchindraine Tragedy” of Sir Walter Scott, and which has long ago been rased to the ground—is understood, from old writings, to have been thickly environed by a natural forest—so much so, that during the feuds out of which the tragedy sprung, the enemy found much difficulty in attempting to way-lay the Laird. These, with the exception of some very fine old Scotch firs, ash trees, and an aged yew, still standing, were all cut down in the latter and impoverished days of the Mures, the earlier proprietors. Even the *dule-tree*, so much prided in by the last of the family, had to succumb to its mercantile value in timber.

The new mansion erected by Mr. Fairfull Smith judiciously occupies the precise site of the old castle—an eminence overhanging the Doon. In digging the foundation, portions of the building were excavated, an ancient key was dug up, together with some human bones, which the lovers of *sensation* may imagine were the remains of those unhappy prisoners of feudal authority upon whom the rusty key had turned in the days when “might was right.”

Mr. Fairfull Smith, now of Old Auchindrane, is the representative or surviving head of the Smiths of Westfield, in Dumbartonshire.

Andrew Smith, of the celebrated Scotch Brigade, in the service of the United States of Holland. He married Mary Fairfoul (who died in 1745), daughter of Colin Fairfoul, Governor of Doune Castle. This gentleman was cousin to the Duke of Argyle, and son of Andrew Fairfoul, Archbishop

of Glasgow in the reign of Charles II.* The Archbishop was a son of Fairfoul of Wester Lachie, Fifeshire, alive in 1660.

George Smith of Westfield, Dumbartonshire, son of Andrew Smith of the Scots Brigade, was a writer in Glasgow, and Commissary of Lanarkshire. He married Miss Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, Town Clerk of Glasgow, by Agnes Stark, daughter of John Stark, Provost of that city, in the year 1725.†

John Wilson Smith of Westfield, son of the foregoing, was a Captain in the 33d and 14th Regiments of Foot, and served under the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) in India, where he was present at the celebrated battle of Assaye, fought 23d September, 1803. He married Mary Newman, of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire,‡ in 1805, and had a son,

John Fairfull Smith, Esq., W.S., of Old Auchindrane, and

* Andrew Fairfoul was chaplain to the Earl of Rothes. It is reported on good grounds that King Charles II., having heard him preach several times in Scotland, in 1650, was pleased, upon his Restoration, to inquire after Mr. Fairfowl, and of his own mere motion, preferred him to this See (Glasgow) on 14th Nov., 1661. The archbishop died in 1663, and is interred in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-house; he was succeeded by Alexander Burnet.—*Keith's "Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops,"* See of Glasgow, p. 265.

Archbishop Fairfowl was one of the four dignitaries consecrated together in London, and to them—Sharp, Fairfowl, Hamilton, and Leighton—were respectively assigned the Sees of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Galloway, and Dunblane.—*Russell's "History of the Church in Scotland,"* vol. ii., p. 258.

† The Provost was the son of Marion Morrison, daughter of James Morrison, a lieutenant of horse in the Royal Army at the battle of Worcester. By the mother's side, Margaret Young, he was descended from Archibald Lyon, son of Lord Glammis, afterwards Earl of Strathmore, who came to Glasgow with Bishop Dunbar. The father of Lord Glammis was descended from the royal family, his aucestor, the first Lord Glammis, Chancellor of Scotland, having married Lady Jean, daughter of Robert the Second of Scotland.

‡ Seo Burke's "Landed Gentry." The Newmans of Thornbury Park are an ancient family, long traceable in Gloucestershire before the confiscation of Church property by Henry the Eighth, now represented by Colonel Henry Wenmar Newman, who now possesses the family estate of Thornbury Park. It is worthy of remark that, while the Lieut. Morrison above referred to, fought in the royal cause at Worcester, Colonel Newman served with bravery and distinction on the same side, and received an addition to the family arms for his loyalty. The battle of Worcester was fought in 1648; and it is singular that the two families should thus become united in blood after a lapse of two hundred years.

of Westfield in Dumbartonshire, who is a Commissioner of Supply in both counties. Mr. Smith married, first, Miss Caroline Turner, third daughter of Dutton Smith Turner, Esq. of Clarendon, Jamaica, by whom she had issue :

1. William Hamilton (who died early).
2. John George, Civil Engineer, (do.)
3. Edward Turner, banker, Glasgow.
4. William Buchanan, merchant, Singapore.
5. Mary Newman, married to H. P. Forwood, Esq., of the Lawn, Liverpool.
6. Reginald Henry, engineer in the service of the Pacific Steam Company.
7. Algernon Wood, M.D., Glasgow.
8. Alice Charlotte Frances, and
9. Henry Newman.

Mr. Fairfull Smith married, secondly, Alexandrina Monilaws Thomson, second daughter of William Thomson, Esq. of Woodhouse, Dumfriesshire.

BLAIRSTOUN, OR MIDDLE AUCHINDRAINE.

The earliest possessor of this property, of whom we have any record, was William Broune, from whom it was acquired by the Schaws of Sauchy. The Blairs, who succeeded, were a branch, we should suppose, from the intercourse between the two houses, of the Blairs of Adamtoun. Latterly, they changed the name of Middle Auchindrane to Blairstoun. The first of the Blairs was,

John Blair, who, together with his spouse, Beatrix Mortoun, had a charter of the lands of Mydil Achyndrane from James IV., 10th March, 1500. He had "conqueste" the lands from "Jacobo Schaw de Salquhy."* He was slain at Flodden. He was succeeded by his son,

James Blair of Middle Auchindraine. "I, Alexr, Kennedy of Bargany, and fermorer of the half personage of the

* Instrument of Sasine in Auchindrane charter chest.

Kirk of Maybole, grantis me to haf ressaut be the handis of *James Blar of Mydilauchindrane*, full eontentation and payment of xiiij bollis of meile for teindis of Mydilauehindrane, of the zeir of God Javcxxxiv zeiris, off the forsaid xiiij bollis for his teindis of the zeir of God forsaid, I haud me weill eontent, asyth, (?) and payit, for me, to myn airis, and quit clamis, and dischargis the said James and his airis, and of all zeiris bigane, for now and euirmair. In witnes of the quhilk thing, I haif subscriuit this present discharge with my hand, at Air, the xx daye of August the zeir of God Javexxxvij zeiris, befor yir witness, Costen. Tayt, Alexr. Kennedy, and Roben Law, with vtheris diuers.

“Alexander Kenede of Bargany, with my hand.”*

He had a resignation of the half of the five merk land of Middle Auchindraine from George and John Tait of Knoekindale, 11th May, 1544. He was killed at the battle of Fawside, or Pinkie, and was succeeded by his brother,

John Blare of Myddil Auchindrane, who had sasine of the half of the said lands, 27th June, 1548; also of the other half, as heir of his father, killed at Flowden, both on a precept from Chancery, 19th May, 1558. He was on the assize at the trial of Barnard Fergusson of Kilkerran, in 1564, for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a feneed court of the sehireff of Air.† John Blair of Middill Auchindraine was one of the “Preloquutouris” for John Blair of that ilk, when tried, along with a number of others, for “schooting pistols,” &c., in 1576-7.‡ He is repeatedly mentioned in legal documents down to 1580. “James Blair, sone and apperand air to Johnne Blair of Middill Auchindrane,” had sasine of the xls. land of Seheilzardis, from William Dunbar of Blantyre, in 1576.§ In the same year, David Blair of Adamton gave heritable state and sasine to “James Blair, sone and apperand air to Jon. Blair of Middill Auchindrane, of all and hail the xvs. land of Quhitrumrex.” In 1579-80,

* Auchindraine Papers.
§ Mason's Notes.

† Criminal Trials.

‡ Ibid.

Johne Blair of Middil Auchindraine made over the property to his son, James Blair, reserving a liferent interest. He married Mareoun Kennedy, and had, besides his heir, a son, John, as appears from the following extract:—"Sept. 20, 1586.—The qlk day Johnne Blair, lauchfull sone to Johne Blair of Middil Auchindrane, gottin betuix him and vmqle Mareoun Kennedy, his spous, be ressoun of alienatioun, *titulo oneroso*, for sowmes of money for fulfilling of ane contract and appointment maid betuixt him on the ane part, and James Blair, his brother-germane, on the other part, of the dait this instant day, and for ane certane sowme of money thairin contenit, resignit and oergaif, purelie and simplie be ane penny, as vsis, all and haill ane annuelrent of li. money of this realme zeirlie (&c.) furth of the said Johnneis foir tene-ment of land, vnder and above, (&c.) liand within the burch of Air, (&c.)"*

James Blair of Middle Auchindraine succeeded his father. In 1579 (13th December), during his father's lifetime, he had a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Myddill Auchindraine. His father and he had a decret absolviter in the plea John and James Blair v. James Shaw of Sauchy, in 1587. He appears to have died before 1610, in which year,

James Blair of Middle Auchindraine was retoured as heir of his father, James Blair of Middle Auchindraine. He died in the month of June 1627. His testament was made at Blairstoun: "Legacie.—At Blairstoun, ye xix day of June 1627 zeiris. The qlk day James Blair of Blairstoun . . maks his testament and lattir-will as followis. In the first, nominats his executoris, viz., James, Jeane, Jonet, and Margaret Blairis, bairnis, onlie executoris and intromettouris. Item, he nominattis Jonet Kennedy, his spous, tutrix to his eldest sone, Hew Blair, and to ye haill remanent bairnis; and nominattis James Blair, burges of Air, his fader brother, and William M'Kellar [M'Kerrell] of Hilhous, oursearis to ye said Jonet, his spous . . . David Kennedy of Garriehorne, cau-

tioner." It would thus appear that his wife was of the Garriehorne family. He was succeeded by his son,

James Blair of Blairstoun, who had an assignation from Jean Blair (his sister) and George Crawford of Tempilland, of the contract and tack of teinds of Blairstoun, 17th November 1630. He was succeeded by his son,

Hew Blair of Blairstoun, who was served heir of his father, James Blair, in 1636, and had a precept from Chancery for infefting him in the property, 19th June 1630. Besides the 5 merk land of Auchindraine, the family at this time possessed the 5 merk land of Fischertoun. He was summoned before the Presbytery of Ayr, in 1646, for having been "friendly to Montrose." He confessed that "he was in Kilmarnock with Alaster [Macdonald]; that he went to Bothwell Bridge and Loudoun Hill, and was on the way to Philiphaugh; that he came alongst with a letter from Montrose, and confessed also that he said Mr. James Bonner* suld not preach such a preaching the nixt day." His brother, James, was also in the list of disaffected laid before the Presbytery. Hew Blair of Blairstoun occurs in the testament of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzeane in 1653. He appears to have attained to a long age, having been alive in 1676.

James Blair of Blairstoun had a son, Thomas, born 18th March 1665.† His Lady was Isobell Kennedy. They had another son, John, born March 1673. Hugh Blair, grandfather of the child, was a witness at the baptism. A daughter, Agnes, was born 20th June 1674—the grandfather still a witness; Margaret, born 22d March 1676. James Blair was not served heir of his father till 1695. Having, probably, been brought into pecuniary difficulties by the civil war, which ruined many, he, with consent of his son, Thomas, sold the property to Robert Muir, Provost of Ayr, in 1698.‡

* Minister at Maybole.

† Parochial Records of Ayr.

‡ Along with the lands of Blairstoun, Provost Mure acquired a right to certain seats in the kirks of Maybole and Alloway—the clause in reference to which is as follows: "And also my two seats or dasks in the Kirks of Maybole and Alloway."

Amongst the witnesses to the disposition were, "Bryce Blair, merchant in Belfast," and James Blair, writer of the document.

MURES OF BLAIRSTON, OR MIDDLE AUCHINDRAINE.

The Mures, or Moores of Blairston, were, it is believed, the representatives of the Mures of Park, in the parish of Tarbolton—which Mures were a branch of the house of Rowallane.

Bernard Mure of Park had a crown charter of the lands of Park, 20th Nov. 1546. He was slain at the battle of Faw-syde, or Pinkie, in 1547. In his testament, his son and heir, John Mure, and his spouse, Agnes Stewart, were appointed his executors, under the direction of Kentigern Muir of Rowallane.

John Mure of Park, his son and successor, was served heir of his father in the 40s. lands of Park, with the mill and pertinents, Sheipcoitleis, Parkhill and Barhill, in the barony of Tarbolton, 8th May 1548.

"*Edward Muir of Park, his Master*," is mentioned in the testament of Barnard Greiff in Park, July 1611. *William*, his brother, occurs in the testament of Mareoun Seller, spouse to Robert Brown, merchant, in 1614; also in that of the Laird of Rowallane in 1614. He died in February 1623. In his legacy he nominates "William Muir, his eldest sone, and Marie Muir, his dochter, executours and equall intromittours with his guidis and geir," &c. He "discharges Johnne Muir, sone and air of vmquhile Williame Muir of Lochliehill, of sax hundrith merks, and all sowmes of money in wadsett in the Lochliehill, and vther comptis, with this provisioun, he pay to Edward Muir, his brother, ane hundrith merks;" and he "levis to his sone William" "all the rest of his guidis," &c.

William Muir of Park was served heir of his father, Edward, in the lands of Park, 26th April 1623. His name

occurs in the testament of William Muir of Middletoune in 1627. He died in May 1630. His testament, &c. was "ffaythfullie maid and gevin up be Jeane Stewart [of the Halrig family] his relict, in name and behalf of *Williame* and *Allexr.* Muiris, lauchfull barnes procreat betuixt hir and the defunct," &c.

John Muir of Park, probably his eldest son, occurs in the testament of Adam Muire of Cockliehill, in 1651. He became a merchant in Ayr, and was for many years Provost of the burgh. He married Janet Dook or Doak, but of what family does not appear. Amongst the numerous tenements, and other property, he acquired in Ayr, we find him making purchase, in 1666, of the house in the Boat Vennel still known as the Earl of Loudoun's. The list of "evidents" connected with this property is entitled "Ane Inventar of the Writs and Evidents of the Houses, Yeard, and Garden Chamber, and Pertinents, which belonged to the Earle of Loudone, afterwards the Laird of Gadgirth, and was acquired by Provost John Moore."

Provost Mure had issue by his marriage :

1. Robert.
2. Samuel, was designed of Park, which property he probably acquired after the purchase of Blairstoun. "Samuel Muir of Park" appears among the Commissioners of Supply in 1702 and 1704. He had sasine of the 8 lib. 16s. land of Underwood, 18s. land of Overbarnveill, and 5 lib. land of Foulton, 19th Nov. 1708. He married Isobel Chalmer, and had two sons and five daughters.* He was alive in 1731.
3. David, born 22d April 1670.
4. Marion, born 23d August 1671 ; married to Robert M'Jarrow of Bar, and had issue.
5. Geils, }
6. Jane, } twins, born 23d August 1673.

Mr Mure had been in the magistracy as early as 1672, and in 1687 he became highly popular in the burgh by his resistance of the cess proposed to be levied from the inhabitants by Provost William Cuninghame. Mr. Mure, together with his

* Parish Records.

son, Robert, Elias Cathcart, Adam Osburne, David Ferguson, and several other burgesses, contributed funds from their own private purses, and successfully opposed the imposition by application to the Privy Council and Session. The Town Council of Ayr, by a special minute, dated 11th January 1689, acknowledged the services of those who took part in this movement, and ordered their respective advances to be refunded from the burgh revenue. In this minute "John Moore" is designed "lait Provost," so that he had been chief magistrate previous to the Revolution, and was probably set aside by the friends of James VII. In 1689, immediately after the Revolution, when the magistrates were chosen by poll election, Mr. Mure was made a magistrate, and Robert, his son, a councillor. In the following year he was appointed Provost, and represented the burgh in Parliament, as appears from the following minute of the Town Council:—"Ayr, 2d Septemr. 1690.—Whilk day there was a bill drawn by the Magistrates and Council upon the Thessaurer for paying off ffive hundred merks to the Provost [John Moore, Provost] upon the accompt of his expences and debursements in the toun's affairs at Edinr., and fees as Commissioner of Parliament for the burgh."* In 1691 he was Provost and Commissioner for the burgh in the General Assembly and Parliament, and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the suppression of the Kirk of Alloway, and the gift of two years' vacant stipends belonging to it, for the repair of the harbour.† His account of expenditure and fees in these matters amounted to £1028, 18s. Scots. The parties appointed to examine and revise the account reported "that they could not impugne or quarrell the said account, referring to the Provost's own dis-

* The Commissioners of the Scottish Parliament were paid by their constituents.

† I, John Alexander of Blackhouse, doe by these presents allow the present magistrates of Airo to make use of my quarrie in Blackhouse for winning stones for repairing their key or harbour, they being always oblidge to satisfie the present tenant, George Nisbet, for anie damadge or skaithe he sustaines, and me for the benefite and use of the quarrie, at the sight of William Fullartoun of that Ilk, and John Muire, late Provost of Aire. Given by me att Aire, the second daye of Maye. Jaivic. and ninetie sex yeirs.

J. ALEXR.

cretion if he would quit any part thereof, who, out of kindness to the place, and in consideration of its poverty and great burden the same lies under, of his own goodwill quyt and gave down the said whole account to the sum of nyne hundreth pounds Scots money, whereupon bill was drawn upon the Thessaurer for payment thereof." In 1692 Provost Mure represented the town at the Convention of Burghs held at Dundee. In 1696 he again represented the burgh in Parliament, as well as in the General Assembly and Synod of Glasgow. In 1699 he attended the Convention of Burghs; and in 1701, while Commissioner for the burgh in Parliament, procured an act for a new fair to be held annually in Ayr in the month of January. In 1702-3-5, and so late as 1706-7, we find the venerable Provost acting as Commissioner for Ayr in Parliament, the General Assembly and Convention of Royal Burghs. In 1702 he was at the head of the commissioners of burghs on the committee for controverted elections. In 1706 his name occurs as an approver of the first article of the Union, in the terms of the motion at the meeting of 4th Nov. 1706, and afterwards as an approver of the whole act of the Union, on the 12th Nov. following. In 1707 he voted in favour of allowing the proposed sum as the expenses of the Scots commissioners while in London regarding the Union. He voted also in favour of some pecuniary transactions connected with the Indian and African Companies at the sitting 10th March 1707. Provost Mure seems to have been a person of high credit and reputation, not only in the management of his own affairs, but in those of the burgh over which he and his family so long bore sway as chief magistrates. During his lifetime both his sons, Robert and Samuel, were elected to the Provostship, and he evidently took a warm interest in all that concerned the welfare of the town. He was no doubt a staunch Whig, and consequently in favour with the powers that were. In those days the customs and excise were farmed out; and amongst the papers of the family ample evidence remains of their having been concerned in the collection of these revenues. In 1689 he was collector of the customs at Ayr;

and again, in 1696, he farmed one-fortieth of the whole customs of Scotland. Of that amount one-fourteenth was held each by James Hutchison and Elias Cathcart. Provost John Mure died at an advanced age, in the end of 1709 or beginning of 1710, having been engaged in the trade and public business of Ayr during a period of nearly sixty years, remarkable for civil commotions and great events.

Robert Mure, as well as his brother Samuel, continued to carry on business as a merchant in Ayr, and appears to have been very successful. He was, like his father, extensively engaged in the tobacco trade with Virginia, as well as in the wine trade with France. Robert married Agnes Simpson, daughter of Alexander Simpson, merchant in Ayr, prior to which event he had been elected Provost of the burgh. By the contract of marriage his father had become bound to infest him and his wife in his tenement in the Sea Vennel, the instrument of sasine following upon which is dated 2d April 1684. The issue of this marriage, according to the parish record, was :—

1. Janet, born August 1687.
2. John, who succeeded, born 31st March 1689.*
3. Alexander, born 3d July 1690, merchant in Ayr, died before 1768.
4. Robert, merchant in Ayr, and one of the bailies. He owned lands in Kirkoswald parish, to which his nephew, Robert, succeeded.
5. Samuel, born 30th April, 1698.
6. Agnes, born 6th February 1692; married John M'Jarrow, surgeon in Ayr, and had an only child, Robert. She died before 1737.
7. Thomas, born 19th Dec. 1705.
8. Isobell, married Joseph Wilson of Barmuir, late Provost of Ayr.
9. Giels, born 17th Sept. 1700; married William M'Jarrow of Altonalbany, and died in 1734.
10. Marion, born June 1704, married Bannatyne of Gardrum.

Provost Robert Mure, or Moore, acquired the property of Blairstoun in 1698, and subsequently the lands of Brockloch, also in the parish of Maybole. “Robert Muire, Provost of

* The witnesses to the baptism of John were “John Moor, late Provost and grandfather to the child, Mr John Cockburn, Sheriff Clerk, Thomas Millikene, late Bailie, David Fergusson and Samuel Moor, merchants, and uncles to the child.”

Air," had sasine of the five merk land of Middle Auehindrairie, called Blairstoun, 10th Dec. 1701. His name appears in various business transactions down to the year 1730. There is a bond by Samuel Moore (his brother), William Robine, Elias Cathcart, John and David Fergusson and Stephen Lagail, to Robert Moore, for £740, 8s, 8d. Scots, dated 1st Feb. 1701. "Robert Muir of Blairstone" appears among the Commissioners of Supply in 1702; and in 1706 "Robert Moor of Blairstone and John Cunningham of Enterkine" are the only commissioners for Ayrshire in what is called "the Union Parliament of Scotland." Like his father, he and his brother Samuel had taken a deep interest in the affairs of the burgh of Ayr, with which they had been early connected. He represented the burgh at the convention in 1696, and again in 1702. Indeed, it may almost be said, that the welfare of the town of Ayr was wholly in their hands from the Revolution in 1688 till 1722, a period of thirty-three years. The Tory or Jacobite party having then got into power in the burgh, a charge of maladministration was maliciously instituted against the Mures, and a law-suit was the consequence. The Council claimed £2947, 10s. 6d., principal and interest, as the sum which ought to have accrued to the burgh from the tack of the customs. It would appear, however, from his "Memorial," that Provost Robert Mure was completely exonerated. The profits arising from it seem to have gone in liquidation of certain debts due by the town, and that there was an assignation of the tack for that purpose.

Provost Robert Mure married, for his second wife, in 1714, Marion Hamilton, who survived him, and was alive in 1746. He himself died of gout and other ailments in 1734.

1. Mary, born 10th August 1731, married to David Fergusson, Provost of Ayr, and died in 1782.*

* The witnesses at the baptism of Mary were "Robert Muir of Blairstone, late Provost, and grandfather to the child, Samuel Muir, late Provost, grand-uncle, and Thomas M'Jarow of Barr, late bailie, grand-uncle-in-law, Joseph Wilson of Barmuir, late Provost, and uncle-in-law to the child.

John Mure of Blairstoun and Brockloch succeeded his father. He married Jane Fairweather, only daughter of the minister of Maybole, and his wife, Mary Fergusson, and had issue :—

2. Agnes, died in 1746.
3. Robert, born 20th Feb. 1736.
4. Marion, born 26th August 1737; married to David Ballantine, Provost of Ayr.
5. James, born 16th March 1740.

He died in 1744. His widow survived him, and was alive in 1747.

Robert Mure of Blairstoun and Brockloch, the eldest son, succeeded. He became M.D., after studying medicine at Edinburgh, London, and St Omer, and married Mary Michell of London, who died at Richmond in 1784. By her he had issue :

1. John, who graduated as a surgeon at Edinburgh, and died in Jamaica, in 1794, childless.
2. Mary.
3. Eliza, who died young, in London.

Robert Muir died at Blairstoun on the 31st December 1801.

Mary Mure of Blairstoun, his only surviving child, was served heir to her father 26th February 1802. She had been married in 1793 to David Cathcart, afterwards Lord Alloway, and died 9th March, 1802, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters.

Elias Cathcart, younger of Alloway, advocate, her eldest son, was served heir to his mother in the lands of Middle Auchindraine, or Blairstoun, 3d March, 1819, and still possesses that property.

BEOCH.

This property, which marches with Knockdon, belonged, in the seventeenth century, to a branch of the Montgomeries of Brigend, and passed, by marriage, into the hands of the *Rankines*, whose progenitors are incidentally mentioned, in connection with the Macquorns of Ballyreagh, in the county of Antrim, in a previous part of the present volume. The Rankines are a younger branch of the family of Rankine of Orchardhead, in Stirlingshire, the elder branch of which, about the middle of the last century, took the name of Little, on succeeding to the estate of Over Liberton, in Mid-Lothian.

The first of this family who settled in Carrick was

John Rankine, who died about 1730, at a very advanced age. He married a daughter of the Rev. David Macquorn, of the family of Ballyreagh (which, about the middle of the eighteenth century, became extinct in every other branch), and had issue :

1. William.

He was, subsequently to the death of his first wife, married three times ; and by his third wife, Janet Galloway, had issue :

2. Rachel, who married D'Oyly Broomfield, Ensign in General Whittam's regiment of foot.

William Rankine of Knockgray, died 8th November 1728, aged 40 years.* He married Jean, daughter of John Montgomerie of Brigend, and had issue :

1. John.
2. Adam, who died December 16, 1745, aged 27, without issue.
3. Margaret, who married James Marshall.
4. Jean, who married Ludovic Houstoun of Johnston.

John Rankine of Beoch, &c. His name occurs in the Register of Sasines for Ayrshire in 1755. In 1758, he had

* Tombstone in Old Churchyard, Ayr.

sasine of the lands of Beoch and Drumdow, on a precept from Chancery, dated 23d February 1758. His name again occurs in a discharge to the Sheriff-clerk of Renfrewshire, in 1766. He married, 1st, Grizel Cochrane, daughter of John Cochrane of Watersyde (second son of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltrec) and Hannah de Worth ; 2d, Elizabeth Dalrymple of Langlands ; 3d, Helen, daughter of — Shaw of Dalton. He had issue by his first marriage :

1. Macquorn.

2. Hannah, who married George Anderson, merchant in Glasgow ;

and by his third marriage, a daughter, who died in infancy. He himself died September 4, 1788, aged 79.*

Captain Macquorn Rankine of Beoch, Drumdow, &c., married Jane, daughter of David MacAdam (brother of John MacAdam of Craigengillan) and Sarah Hare, and had issue four daughters and two sons. Captain M. Rankine, died 1st November 1813, aged 80 years. His widow survived till 18th January 1838, when she died, aged 82.

Beoch now belongs to *John Rankine*, not, however, of the same family.

BOGEND.

The old residence of Bogend was situated near to Maybole, “nocht passit ane quarter of ane myll” from the gate of Lord Cassilis town house.† It belonged to one of the numerous branches of the Kennedies.

“*Antonie Kennedy of Boigend.*” We have only gleaned a few particulars regarding him. He was married to Margaret Hamilton, who died in November 1613. The extent of the property belonging to Bogend may be inferred from the testament of the deceased. Dalmorton and Machremore formed part of it :—

* Tombstone in Old Churchyard, Ayr.

† Historie of the Kennedyis.

“Inventar.—Item, sax drawin oxin.

“Debits awand In.—Item, . . . be the tenants oocupiers of the tuentie pund land of Dalmoirtoun, Carrik, annuel rent, &c. Item, be the tenants and oocupiers of the lands of Boigend and Machriemoir. Item, be the tenants of Bogheid, the said zeir (1613).

“Debtis awand Out.—To David Corre, brother to W. Corre of Kilwood, fyve hundrith merks.

“Legacie,—At Altinalbenoehe the saxt day of Nover 1613, the quhilk day I, the said Margaret, being seik, leif my saull to the grit God Almiehtie, and my body to bureit in the Colledg Kirk of Mayboill.” Witnesses—Quentin Kennedy of Kileorane, Hew Kennedy of Pinquhirrie, and John Muir, notar, writer heirop, &c. Mr Hew Blair of Auldmuir, cautioner for Anthonie Kennedy.

Anthony Kennedy of Boigend survived his lady many years. He is mentioned as cautioner in the testament of David Kennedy of Kirkhill, Colmonell, who died in 1631 and to whom he was in all likelihood nearly related, as so of Kirkhill's family appear to have been named after him and his wife.

BROCKLOCH.

The five merk land of Brockloeh, of old extent, forme part of the ehureh lands of Maybole, and belonged to the Convent of Melrose, originally granted to that establishmen by Duncan, Earl of Carriek. The first lay proprietor since that time was

John Kennedy of Brockloch, who had a charter of the lands from “James, Commendator of the Monasterie of Melross and Convent thereof,” dated the last day of July and first of August, 1579, for “payment of five merks yearly of feu-duty, and half a merk of augmentation money.” Joh

medy seems to have been the ancestor of the Kennedies Ochtrelure.

Hew Kennedy of Ochtrelure, son and heir to umquhile Hew Kennedy of Ochtrelure, and heritable feuar of the lands of Brockloch, with consent of Uthred M'Dowal of Garthland, his father-in-law, Elizabeth Kennedy, Lady Ochtrelure, his mother, and John Kennedy of Greenand, her spouse, on the one part, and John Kennedy of Baltersan and Florence M'Dowal, his spouse, on the other part, entered into contract, dated 15th January, 1598, by which the lands of Brockloch, and certain tenements in Maybole, were disposed to Baltersan for the sum of 8,500 merks which he had advanced to Hew Kennedy. In the sasine which followed this contract and disposition, Hew Kennedy is described as "oye and heir to the said John Kennedy of Brockloch," and as under the curatorship of Kennedy of Greenand, his step-father. There is also a "charter of the lands of Brockloch, granted

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Hew Kennedy of Chapel, son and heir to umquhile John Kennedy of Brockloch, in favour of the said John Kennedy of Baltersan, and his heirs-male," dated 4th November 1595.

Sir John Kennedy of Baltersan, in 1614, conveyed the lands of Brockloch to his brother, *James Kennedy of Brockloch*, by whom they were disposed, in 1615, to *Lancelot Kennedy* in Glenloy, from whom again, they were acquired by *George Corrie* of Kelwood, in 1617. Corrie having got into pecuniary difficulties, the lands of Brockloch were acquired by James Chalmers, burgess of Ayr, for himself and the other creditors, upon a deed of apprising, dated 17th April, 1628. In 1632, the property, with various others, came to be divided amongst the parties.* James Chalmers

* The contract of Division was entered into between. "Alexander Kennedy of Culzean, John M'Ilvein of Grimmet, and James Ross, son to Gilbert Ross, who were all cautioners for the said George Corrie in several of the bonds upon which the decret of apprising proceeded, for themselves, and in name and behalf of Duncan Craufurd of Drumsoy, and Robert Hunter in Fishertoun, who were also cautioners for the said George Corrie in some other bonds, on the one part, and Mr John Chalmers of Sauchrie, William

retaining for himself, and the bairns of umquhile John Chalmers of Bonnitoun, and William Chalmers and William M'Adam, "the said five merk land of Brockloch, with the mannourplace, houses, bigings, yeards, &c., and five tenements of land in Maybole."

Chalmers' affairs having got into confusion, a decreet of apprising was obtained in 1657, at the instance of *Jonet Allison*, spouse of the late John Wishart in Auchin, against *James Chalmers*, son of the late James Chalmers, Bailie of Ayr, upon a bond of 500 merks. There were other creditors (Adam Livingstoun and George Caldwell, merchants in Ayr), interested in the property. *Mr Matthew Baird*, minister at Monktoun, had a disposition of the lands of Brockloch in 1697: there was a John M'Millan yr. of Brockloch in 1712, and they were acquired by John Moore of Blairstoun in 1733. In 1829, they were sold by Elias Catheart of Auchin-draine to

James Dunlop of Brockloch, youngest son of the late Robert Dunlop, merchant, Glasgow.

CRAIGSKEAN.

Craigskean, mentioned by Abercrommie as among the existing residences of families in his time, seems to have been a pendicle of the Mures of Cloncaird. Thomas Mure of Cloncaird, heir of his father Patrick, was served heir to Craigskean, amongst other property, in 1591.

On the 24th May 1577, "Johnne Muir of Craigskeane, with his awin hand gaif heretabile stait and sasing to Archibald Fergushill of Air, . . . of all and haill his xlb land

M'Adam in Auldcreoch, and the said James Chalmers, burgess of Ayr, for himself, and in name and behalf of the bairns of umquhile John Chalmers of Bonnitoun, which Mr. John Chalmers, William M'Adam, and John Chalmers, then deceased, were also cautioners. The lands divided, besides Brockloch and the tenements in Maybole, consisted of Graigdow and Lagan-dirrie, Fishertoune, the Mains of Carsewell, with the tower, fortalice, &c., (the latter in Wigtonshire.)

of Craigskeane, liand within the erledum of Carrik, &c., to be haldin of the said Joline and his airis in frie blanche, for payment zeirlie of ane penny, conforme to ane chartour blanche to be maid tharupon, with clause of warrandice vpoun viij dayis warning : and thaireftir the said Archibald grantit reuersioun to the said Johnne and his airis, for redemption therof, conteneing the sowme of ane hundreth merkis, &c., to be payit within the parochie kirk of Air, and with ane lb during the nonredemption for payment zeirlie of ten merks," &c. The property was redeemed on the 19th August 1854.

On the 29th October 1590, Johne Mure of Craigskeane received from his mother, Margaret Mure, forty merks as his portion of 'bairns geir' of *William Mure*, his brother—witnesses, Mungo Mure of Alhallowchapell, Johne Mure of Quhytleis, Adame Mure, his brother, and Mr Johne Nesbit, writer at Tarbolton.

John Mure of Craigskean, probably the same individual, was concerned in the affair at Ladycors in 1601. He was alive in 1611.

CROCHBA.

Another of the numerous clan of Kennedy possessed this property in former times.

Gilbert Kennedy of Crothba, third son of Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis, was Provost of the Collegiate Church of Maybole. He died before 9th November 1532, but left no issue.

Isabella Kennedy, heiress of *James Kennedy* of Crochba, her grandfather, was served in the five merk land of Crochba and Drumba : the forty shilling land of Lettirpyn ; the forty penny land of Carfyn, &c., 4th March, 1600.

John Kennedy, heir male of *Isabella Kennedy* of Crochba, *nepotis pairuis*, was served in the foregoing lands, 20th October 1606. He is mentioned in the testament of Davidson of Pennyglen, who died 1614. They were soon afterwards acquired by Ferguson of Dalduff.

FERGUSSENS OF DALDUFF.

The Fergussons of Dalduff, "a small stone house, with ane orchard and good corne fields about it," situated about three miles from the mouth of the Girvan, on the south side of that stream, were a direct branch of the Fergussons of Kilkerran, from whom they appear to have originally rented the lands of Dalduff. The first of the family, we presume, was

Hector Fergusson in Dalduff, who had a Crown charter of the lands of Riddilliston, 10th February 1557. He was succeeded by his son,

Gilbert Ferguson, "filio Hectori Ferguson in Dalduff," had a Crown charter of the lands of Blair and Knockgillo, 20th September 1585. His father was alive at this period. He must have died, however, before 1591, in which year "Gilbert Fergusson of Dalduff" was appointed, in the testament of "Symone Fergusson of Kilkerran," one of the tutors of his children. He had not only succeeded his father at this time, but become proprietor of Dalduff. He had a Crown charter of the lands of Dalquhane, Corshill, &c., dated 29th June 1610. He had another charter of the lands of Knockbray and Craigfin, the *penult* of April 1613. Gilbert was alive in 1614, in which year he is mentioned in the testament of "Johnne Daudsoun" of Pennynglen. He does not appear to have been much mixed up with the feuds which prevailed so violently in Carrick during his time. His name only once occurs in the "Historic of the Kennedyis," where he is described as being in the company of Hew Kennedy of Garriehorne, "quha was ane streker off the Laird of Bargany," when met by the Laird of Auehindrairie and his son at the townhead of Ayr, where a short conflict ensued.

John Fergusson of Dalduff was served heir of his father, Gilbert Fergusson of Dalduff, October 31, 1615. The property of the family then consisted of the two merk land of Knockbrax; the merk land of Craigfyn; the five merk land of Dalquhonand, Corshill, Drumquhill; five merk land of

Crochba, Drumba, Calpanoche, Knockmoill, and Little Auchingarnie ; the merk land of Dalduff, and the half merk land of Dalcurn.

In 1701 (1st Oct.) *Hugh Gray of Dalduff*, and Mr Alexander Gray preacher of the Gospel at Innerleithan, had sasine of five acres of land of the Kirklands of Maybole. Of the same date *Mr. Alexander Gray of Dalduff* had sasine of certain houses in Maybole.

The superiority seems to have remained with the Cassilis family, as it occurs in the service of John, Earl of Cassilis in 1662. The "stone house" of Dalduff has long been levelled, or nearly so, with the corn fields by which it was wont to be surrounded.

CRAUFURDS OF DOONSIDE, ALIAS BRIGEND.

The ancestor of the Craufurds of Doonside is understood to have been Duncan Craufurd of Knockshinnoch, brother of Alexander Craufurd of Kerse. He had four sons, the second of whom,

John Craufurd, Collector of the Customs at Borrowstoness, bought the lands of Brigend from George Montgomerie in 1715. He married and had issue :

1. William, who died young.
2. John, who succeeded.

The name of the property was changed about this time from Brigend to Doonside, and a new mansion-house built in a beautiful holm a short distance farther up the river than the old fortlet.

John Craufurd of Doonside succeeded his father in 1746. He married Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Alexander Inglis or Hamilton of Murdiston, but had no issue, and died in 1776. He executed a deed of entail, dated 11th April 1753, in favour of the following series of heirs :—1st, William Crau-

furd, only son of Captain William Craufurd ;* 2d, — Craufurd, his only sister ; 3d, Mary Craufurd, alias Stewart, eldest daughter of the deceased David Craufurd of Allanton, his father's eldest brother ; 4th, Kathrine Craufurd, the only child of Basil Craufurd, son of the said deceased David Craufurd ; 5th John Crawford, surveyor of the customs at Borrowstoness.

William Craufurd of Doonside, first heir of entail, and second cousin of the entailer, succeeded in 1776. He married Jane Campbell, daughter of Dr Campbell of Wellwood, physician in Ayr, and had issue three sons and three daughters :

1. James Robertson, who succeeded.
2. John, who succeeded his brother.
3. William, late proprietor.
1. Katherine, married Robert Wallace, Esq., R.N., and has no issue.
2. Margaret, unmarried.
3. Georgina, married William Smith, Esq., deceased without issue.

James Robertson Craufurd succeeded his father in 1807. He died a bachelor, and was succeeded by his brother *John*, in January 1818. John died in October of the same year, and was succeeded by his brother,

William Craufurd of Doonside, who sold the property to James Dunlop, Esq.

DUNDUFF.

The earliest notice we find of the lands of Dunduff occurs in a charter of the lands of *Drumeceisuiene* [Drumasheen], by *Roger de Scalebroc*, to the church or Monks of Melrose. It seems to have belonged to *Walter Champenais, de Karrig*, who gave to the Monastery of Melrose “totam terram illam que iacet uicina suæ de Dunduff,” &c. These grants were made in the reign of William the Lion.

The next we find in possession of the property is,

* Eldest son of David, eldest son of Duncan Craufurd of Knockshinnoch. David was secretary to Ann Duchess of Hamilton, and bought the lands of Allanton, Harrischwa, &c. He married Ann Cockburn, and had issue.

Williame Stewarte of Dundufe, whose name appears in the list of assize at a criminal trial in 1558. The following year (29th August 1559), "*Willielmo Dunduff de eodem et Elizabethæ Corry ejus conjugii*," had a Crown charter of the lands of Mekill Sallathane from Queen Mary.

It would thus appear that the family were sometimes called Dunduff and sometimes Stewart—the latter being apparently the real surname. It is probable that Dunduff was an assumed name, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Dundufe.

Mathew Dunduff was served heir of his father, "*Williclmi Dunduffe de Eodem, patris*," in the twelve merk land of Dunduff, the ten merk land of Glentig, the five and a-half merk land of Meikill Schallacane, and the four merk land of Litill Schallacane, on the 29th February 1580. In 1581, he had sasine of the lands of Dunduff, as the following extract from *Mason's Notes* attests: "May 8, 1581.—The quhilk day Nicolas Scherar, shref-deput of Air, be vertew of ane precept direct furth of our souerane lordis chancellerie, off the dait the sevint day of Merche last bipast, gaif heretabill stait and sasing of all and haill the xij merk land of Dunduff, with the milne thereof; the ten merk land of Glentig, with the corne miln of the samin; the fyve merk land and half merk land of Mekill Sallauchane, and the four merk land of Litill Sallauchane, in propertie and tenandrie, with the pertinentis, lyand within the erledome of Carrik, &c., to Dauid Ker, as actornay for Mathew Dunduff (alias Stewart) of that Ilk, eftir the forme and tenour of the said precept, past vpoun ane retour maid befor the shiref of Air and his deputis to that effect. This wes done first vpoun the saidis landis of Dunduff and miln thereof, at vj houris in the morning, befor George Stewart, brother-germane to the said Mathew, and William Stewart. his servand," &c.

Thomas Stewart, and his brother, George, appear in another transaction, as stated in the *Notes of Mason*:—"Nov. 9, 1586.—The quhilk day Jonet Campbell, relict of vmquhile Dauid Cathcart, burges of Air, as liferenter, and Johne Mure,

heretabill fear of the milne and land vnder-written, resaut fra the handis of George Stewart, brother-germane to Mathew Stewart of Dunduff, as cessiouner and assignay, lauchtfully maid and constitut be Johne Erle of Cassillis, sone and air of vmquhile Gilbert Erle of Cassillis, that last deceissit, with aduis and consent of Thomas Kennedy of Culzeane, his tutor, for his entres, in and to the reversioun following, the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis money of this realme, as for the lauchtful redemption fra thame of all and hail the merkland and milne of Polclewane, lyand within Kingis Kyle, and shrefdome of Air, sauld and annaliit be the said vmquhile erle to the said vmquhile Daid, and the said Jonet, his spous, vnder reuersion contending the said sowme. The quhilkis landis and milne the said Jonet and Johne grantit to be lauchtfully redemit fra thame be the said George, assignay foirsaid, &c. This wes done within the paroch kirk of Air at vj houris after none, befor Hew Campbell of Tarringzeane, Ard. Fergushill, Provost of Air, Adame Johnestoun, ane of the bailies thairof, Patrick Mure of Cloncard, Mathew Stewart of Dunduff, Mathew Campbell of Barreochhill," &c. Mathew Stewart of Dunduff occurs in the records of Ayr in 1589. In 1597, "Dinduff of that Ilk *v.* Jameson," appears in the same document, as also "Dunduff of that Ilk," in 1598. In Feb. 1597-8, "Mathew Stewart, *alias* Dunduff of that Ilk," was put to the horn, along with Auchindraine and others, for an attempt on the life of Culzean. Dunduff entered in ward, and was banished from Scotland, England, and Ireland, and all the Isles, and fined 1000 merks. His sentence seems to have been commuted or evaded, for he is in the list of parties "abiding frae the Earl of Angus' raid at Dumfries" in 1600. He died before 1609,* and was succeeded by his son,

"*Willielmus Stewart*, alias Dunduff de Eodem, hæres Mathei Stewart alias Dunduff de Eodem, patris," who was retoured in the lands of Dunduff, &c., 24th January, 1609.

* His brother, George Stewart, was slain by Roger Gordoun in Glasniche, and John Glendoning of Drumrasche, on the 21st September 1601. The offenders were pursued before the High Court of his nephews, William and John Stewart.

Passing a generation, we find that the *Laird* of *Dunduff*, and William Stewart, his brother, a captain, being malignants, were debarred from renewing the covenant in 1668.*

The property seems soon afterwards to have passed into the hands of the *Whitefords*.

James Whyteford of *Dunduff* is mentioned in certain obligations from James Craufurd of Newark to Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, in 1700 and 1714.

James Whitefoord of *Dunduff* had sasine of the merkland of Drumfadd, on a charter under the Great Seal, 12th November 1757.

Mrs Elizabeth Cunninghame, Lady *Dunduff*, occurs in the town records in 1767.

DUNENE, OR DINHAME.

Dunene, or Dinham, repeatedly occurs in the "Historie of the Kenndis." It marches with the Brockloch, near Maybole, the scene of the feud fight between Kennedy of Cassilis and Kennedy of Bargany in 1601. The Kennedies of Dunene were of old standing—descendants of "Freir Hew," according to the writer of that history.† The first husband of "Black Bessie Kennedy," "fader-sister to the Laird of Bargany," was "the Gudmanne of Dinehame." He could not have been the first of Dinehame, however, for

Thomas Kennedy, and his son *Hew*, of Duneyne, are amongst those against whom criminal proceedings were adopted, for the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus and others in 1528. Hew was probably the husband of "Black Bessie."

On the 26th May 1582, *Gilbert Kennedy* of Dunenc, brother and air of vmquhile, "*George Kennedy* of Dunene," paid "fyve hundreth and threscoir merkis money of this realme," to "Thomas Kennedy of Culzeane, tutor of Cassilis, Elizabeth

* Presbytery Records.

† They could not be legitimate descendants.

M'Gill, his spous, James Ross in Mayboill, and Agnes Kennedy, his spous," for the "lauchfull redemption fra thame and ilk ane of thame, of the xl shilling land of the landis of Wester Dunene," &c. He also, at the same time, redeemed the lands of Balkinsay from Thomas Kennedy of Culzeane.

On the same day, also, "Gilbert Kennedy of Dunene past to his four lib. land of Dunene, of auld extent, and thare with his awin handis, for fulfilling of ane part of ane contract of marriage, maid betwix him, Elizabeth Kennedy, his moder, on the ane part, Dame Jane Campbell, relict of vmquhile Sir William Hamiltoun of Sanchair, Knycht, William Hamiltoun of Sanchair, hir sone, and Margaret Hamiltoun, his sister, on the vther part, of the dait at Alloway, the xi day of Merche 1581, gaif liferent sasine to the said Margaret for hir lifetyme in her virginitie, being personalie present, of the said four lib. land, with mansionplace, &c.

In 1584, *Jean Kennedy* is served heir of Gilbert Kennedy of Dunene, her father, in the four pund land of Auchnaucht, the four merk land of Balykynna, and the four pund land of Wester Dunene, "in regalitate de Corsreguel." The lands had thus belonged to the monks of Crossraguel, who were the superiors prior to the Reformation.

GARRIHORNE.

Garrihorne is situated about two miles north-west of Maybole. The superiority of this property belonged, towards the end of the sixteenth century, to a family of the name of Wode, or Wood. James Wode, heir of Lancelot Wode in Semorary, his father, was served in the superiority of the twenty shilling land of Garrihorne on the 16th March 1591.

Hew Kennedy of Garrihorne took an active part in the feuds which prevailed in Carrick about that time. He "was ane strekar" of the Laird of Bargany at the skirmish of Ladycors, where Bargany was killed, in December 1601. He was

twice married. By the first wife he had two daughters, *Margaret* and *Jonet*. His second wife was *Jonet Kennedy*, relict of *David Quhytfuird*, by whom he appears to have had no issue. He died in January 1617. His testament, &c. "faythfullie maid and gevin vp be *Margaret Kennedy*, now spous to *David Kennedy*, brother-germane to *James Kennedy* of *Culzeane*, onlie bairne vnforisfamiliated to the defunct, and executrix-dative," &c.* *Margaret* and *Jonet* were served heirs-portioners of *Hew Kennedy* of *Garrihorne*, their father, 14th August 1617. The family property at this time consisted of the four pound land of *Wester Dunnein*, twenty shilling land of *Garrihorne*, twenty-four shilling land of *Little Knokdone*, &c. *Jonet Kennedy*, widow of *Hew Kennedy* of *Garrihorne*, died in July, the same year. Her testament &c. was made up "be *Adame Quhytfuird*, lawfull sone to vmquhile *Dauid Quhytfuird*, hir first spous," &c.

David Kennedy of *Garrihorne*, who married *Margaret Kennedy*, as above. He is mentioned in the testament of *Lady Culzean*, in 1621, as her son, and a legacy is therein left to "*Anna Kennedy*, dochter to *David*, my sone, flourtie punds."

Hew Kennedy of *Garrihorne* was friendly to *Montrose* in 1645.

The property has long been conjoined with that of the *Marquis of Ailsa*.

GLENAYES.

This small property, situated on the *Carrick* coast, and now pertaining to *Doonside*, was possessed for some time by the *Montgomeries* of *Brigend*. It had probably been in the hands of the *Kennedies* previously. There is a *Lancelot Kennedy* of *Glenlay* (probably a mistake for *Glenay*) mentioned in the

* This accords with the "*Historie of the Kennydis*," which states, that *Sir Thomas Kennedy* of *Culzean*, who married *Elizabeth M'Gill*, had issue *James*, *Alexander*, *John*, and *David*.

testament of Joseph Richard, merchant burgess of Ayr, who died in July, 1613.

GREENAN.

The first notice we find of this barony and its possessor occurs in a grant of the Doon fishings by *Roger de Scalebroc*, vassal of Duncan, Earl of Carrick, to the Monks of Melrose. This was in the reign of William the Lion. He appears to have had a daughter, *Cristiana*, married to *Raderic Macgillescop*, who bequeathed the lands of Grenane and fishings of Doon to the Monks of Melrose.*

The next proprietor of whom we have any notice was

John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, who feued the barony of Grenane to

John Davidson, his "native esquire," in 1475. Davidson had also a crown charter of the lands of Grenane, 31st Jan. 1476. In consequence of the forfeiture of the Earl of Ross,

Thomas Davidson, the successor of John, and probably his son, was infeft in the barony under a precept from the Crown. The Earl of Douglas, however, had obtained a gift of the escheat of the Earl of Ross, and had infeft his son, William Douglas, in Greenan; whereupon Thomas Davidson took a notarial instrument, dated 1st July 1510, which states that he compeared at his own mansion-house, and in presence of William Douglas, then taking infeftment of the lands of Greenan, after casting down a certain vessel upon the ground and breaking it, he asserted that such infeftment was broken and dissolved by the breaking in pieces of the said vessel, and protested that such infeftment taken by the said William Douglas should not hurt or prejudice that of the said William Davidson, or his heritage.†

This protest seems to have proved effectual, as the property continued in the hands of the Davidsons.

* Melrose Chartulary.

† The original charter of the lands of Greenan in 1475, by John Lord of the Isles, to his native esquire, John Davidson, is in the Ailsa charter chest.

Gilbert Davidson, “filio et hæredi quondam Thomæ Davidson de Grenane,” had a Crown charter of the lands of Grenane, 8th May 1543.

Thomas Davidson, *apparenti de Grenane*, had a charter of the lands of Blair from Queen Mary, 9th January 1548.

Thomas Davidstone de Grenane, hæres Thomæ Davidstone de Grenane, *proavi*, was retoured in the two merk land of Garfour, called Balmokysog, 23d Jan. 1572. On the 6th September, Thomas Davidson of Grenane, “with his awin hand, gaif heretabill stait and sasing of all and hail the fourtie shilling land of the Manis of Grenane, with tour, fortalice, zairdis, &c. to *Paull Reid*, sone and air to vmquhile *Paull Reid*, burgess of Air,” &c.*

The property does not appear to have continued long in the hands of the Reids, as we find *John Kennedy of Baltersan* in possession of it in 1591. He held the lands from the Crown. In the list of debts owing by him at his decease in 1609, occurs the following:—“To ye King his Majestie for the Mertimes termes maill of ye lands of Greinand of the said crop 1608.” The barony of Greenan was acquired by Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean in 1642. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean had sasine, 16th April 1757, of the lands and barony of Greenan, proceeding upon a precept from Chancery, dated 23d February 1757.† They seem next to have been acquired by the *Hon. David Kennedy of Newark*, who disposed them to his brother, Thomas Earl of Cassilis. The Earl had sasine, 22d December 1766, of the lands and barony of Greenan, comprehending the 40s. land of old extent of the Mains of Greenan; the 40s. land of Balbig, alias Balig, and M’Kellyrston; the one merk land of Miltoun of Greenan; the 40s. land of M’Criereston; the 40s. land of Over and Nether Burntouns, and the two merk land of old extent of Ballyrock and Kylestoun, on a disposition by David Kennedy of Newark, dated 8th April 1765.‡ Greenan now forms part of the Marquis of Ailsa’s estate.

* Mason’s Notes.

† Record of Sasines.

‡ Ibid

KILHENZIE.

Thomas Kennedy of Kirkoswald had a crown charter of the lands of Kilhenzie, 16th December, 1429, to himself and his heirs-male ; whom failing, to *David Kennedy*, his brother german ; whom failing, to *John Kennedy*, his bastard son ; whom failing, to *Alexander Kennedy*, also his bastard son ; whom failing, to the heirs of the foresaid Thomas whatsoever.

How long it continued in the Kennedy family is uncertain, but the first of the Bairs of Kilhenzie, of whom we have any information, was

Gilberto Barde, who had a charter of the lands of Kilhenzie, Kilkerane, and Makinertinstoun, from James IV., 26th January, 1506. He appears to have been the Laird of Kilhenzie who was slain in a feud fight by Schaw of Keirs and others in 1508. He was succeeded by his son,

John Barde of Kilhenzie. “*Johanni Barde de Kilquhinzie, et Margaretæ Craufurde, ejus sponsæ,*” had a charter of the lands of Drumbane, &c. from James V., 17th December 1526. Gilbert Barde, who, with his spouse, Cristine Lindsay, obtained a Crown charter of the lands of Glencapok, 14th June, 1541, was probably a son of John, at all events the property afterwards appears in the family.

Robert Barde of Kilhenzie, whose son,

John Barde of Kilhenzie had a charter of the family property during his father's lifetime. “*Johanni Barde, filio et hæredi Roberti Barde de Kilquhynzie et Elizabethæ Kennedy suæ sponsæ,*” had a Crown charter of confirmation of the lands of Glengappok, Kilquhynnze, &c., from Queen Mary, 2d October 1559. He was twice married. His second wife was a sister of the Laird of Bargany, also a Kennedy. A disagreeance between his son, by the previous marriage, and his stepmother, about 1565, was one of the alleged causes of the feud between Cassilis and Bargany. Bargany resented the ill-treatment of his sister, by a foray upon Kilhenzie, and Baird being one of the friends and supporters of Cassilis, the

latter was bound to take up his quarrel. He was succeeded by his son,

Oliver Baird of Kilhenzie, who had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Glencapok and Kilquhynnze, &c., 21st October, 1585. He was served heir of his father in the twenty shilling lands of Dalgervie, of old extent, in the parish of Daily, 29th July 1607. He appears in the Criminal Trials as one of the supporters of the Earl of Cassilis in the Carrick feuds, in 1611. His brother, John, was concerned, with Hugh Kennedy of Blairquhan, in the slaughter of the Provost of Wigton, in the same year. He was succeeded, apparently, by his son,

Gilbert Baird of Kilhenzie, whose name occurs as one of the assize on a criminal trial in 1619. He is mentioned along with his father, in the testament of Jeane Stewart, Lady Culzeane, in 1616, so that his father must have died between that year and 1619.

These are the last notices we find of the Bairds of Kilhenzie. The name is still prevalent in Maybole and the vicinity—the remains of the Carrick sept of the *Bardes*.

Kilhenzie was acquired by *Alexander Kennedy of Craigoch*.

KNOCKDON.

Knockdon is about three miles westward of Maybole. The Kennedies of Knockdon were a family of some consideration among the minor landowners of Carrick. They possessed what was called the “Black House” in Maybole, and maintained no small rank among the fashionables in the “good old times,” in the capital of Carrick.

James Kennedy of Knockdon was engaged in the feud between the Campbells and Kennedies, and was prosecuted as one of the party concerned in the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Loch-fergus, in 1528. He was succeeded apparently by

Walter Kennedy of Knockdon, who was living during the great feud between the Kennedies of Cassilis and Bargany. "June 5, 1576.—The quhilk day Waltir Kennedy of Knockdone grantit him to haue ressaut fra Kennedy of Culnane the soume of thrie hundreth merkis money of this realme, in lauchfull redemptioun of all and haill the twa merkland and half merkland of Culnane, with the pertinentis, liand within the erledom of Carrik, &c. This was done within the toufn of Mayboill, at twa houris eftir noon, befor Thomas Kennedy of Barba," &c. He was succeeded by his grandson,

Walter Kennedy of Knockdon, who was served heir to his grandfather, 30th August 1603. He died in March 1646. His testament, &c., was "faythfullie maid and gevin vp be *John, Jonet, Elizabeth*, and *Annabell* Kenneydes, lauchfull bairnes to the defunct, and executouris dative," &c. He was succeeded by his son,

James Kennedy of Knockdon, who was served heir of James Kennedy his grandfather, by the mother's side, in the four merk land of Monuncheon, &c., 14th May, 1639. James Kennedy, younger of Knockdone, was bailie in that part to Archibald Wallace of Strabakane. He was served heir of his father 18th Nov. 1648. The lands of Knockdon consisted, at this time, of the forty shilling land of Meikill Knockdone, the twenty-four shilling land of Little Knockdone, the five merk land of Tybermoric, alias Lylestoune, within the Lordship of Monkland, parish of Maybole.

Walter Kennedy of Knockdon. He is mentioned as the Laird of Knockdon, among the Ayrshire gentlemen who were imprisoned for attending conventicles in 1678. He had sasine of the lands of Donlarg, parish of Girvan, 22d June 1695.

"*Thomas Kennedy*, son to the deceased *Walter Kennedy* of Knockdon,' was appointed a Councillor in the burgh of Maybole, 4th July 1739, in the room of a person "callt for by death."

Walter Kennedy of Knockdon, was made a burghess of Maybole, 12th January, 1747, and a councillor 5th Feb.

1748. He had a precept of *Clare Constat* from the Earl of Cassilis of the two merk land of Doularg, in Girvan parish, dated 15th June 1758.* He had also sasine of the lands of Knockdon, on a precept of Chancery, 18th August 1758.

Part of the property now belongs to *Adam Rankine* of Knockdon.

DAVIDSONS OF LADYCROSS, OR PENNYGLEN.

This family was probably descended, and perhaps the direct representative of the Davidsons of Greenan. The property, before they possessed it, belonged to a branch of the Kennedies,† whose names occur frequently in connection with the Carrick feuds.

John Davidson of Pennyglen was served heir of “*Jacobi Davidson, nautæ in Air, filii fratris avi,*” in the ten shilling land, of old extent, of Quhytestaines, in the Burrowfield of Ayr, 6th November 1605. John Davidson took part, on Cassilis’ side, in the feuds, and his name appears in the Books of Adjournal in 1611. He died in March 1614. Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, and Thomas Davidson, his eldest son, were his executors.

In 1753, (July 27), Thomas M’Murty, merchant, Maybole, had sasine of the lands and mailings of Ladycross, on a disposition by John Kennedy of Kilhenzie, Mr George Seaton of Gardenrose, and Mr Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill.

MACHRIMORE,

In the vicinity of Maybole, belonged to a family of the name of Binning, in whose possession it continued for some

* Ayr Sasines.

† Die vltimo mens, Februarii 1585-6. The qlk day Moreis M’Murrie in Drummorane, as baillie in that part to Johne Kennedy of Pennyglen, be

generations. *Alexander Binning of Machrimore* was one of the Town Councillors of Maybole in 1721, and afterwards a magistrate of the burgh. *John Binning of Machrimore* was appointed a councillor of the same burgh in 1773. The Binning family ended in co-heiresses, and Machrimore was latterly acquired by the Kennedies of Drummellane.

MONKWOOD.

Monkwood situated on the banks of the Doon, about a mile farther up than Auchindraine, belonged to the monks of Melrose. Near it a chapel is supposed to have existed prior to the Reformation; and no doubt it took its name from its ecclesiastical owners. After the downfall of the Romish Church in this country, Monkwood seems to have become the property of the Ardmillan family, at least Hugh Kennedy, heir of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, was served heir, March 15, 1644, in the £5 land of Grange, and the £4 land called Monkwood. It thereafter became the property of *John Muir*, probably a branch of the Mures of Auchindraine. The only notice we find of him is in the service of

Robert Muir of Monkwood, heir of *John Muir* of Monkwood, his father, January 17, 1693. He was served heir in the £4 lands of Monkwood, with the new mill, and salmon and other fishings above it in the river Doon; also in the lands of Mossend, and the merk lands of M'Keounstoune, which were part of the £5 land of Nether Culzean, "in regaliat de Mellross et balliatu de Carrick."

We fell accidentally in with a curious document among Provost Mure's papers, in reference to Robert Muir of Monkwood. It appears that he was the only son, and a mere

vertew of his precept of sasine insert in ane blanche chartour, maid be him to Johnne Kennedy of Smythistoune and Margaret Cuninghame, his spous, &c. of all and hail his fyve merkland of auld extnt of Pennyglan, occupiit be Johnne Bard, &c. liand within the Erledome of Carrik, &c.

youth when his father died. He was placed by his tutors, at board and schooling, with Provost Mure of Ayr, and remained in his house for several years, when an action was brought by the Provost for payment of his boarding, &c. The action was resisted on the ground of over-charge. The following document, entitled "Information for John Mure, Provost of Air, against Robert Muir of Monkwood and his Tutors," dated 18th January 1688, supplies some interesting particulars as to the rate of Boarding in the capital of Ayrshire, some two hundred years ago :—

"Muir of Monkwood being deid, his freinds did send Robert Muir, his only sone, to John Muir, Provost of Air, that he might entertaine him in his houss, keep him at the scolles, cloath him, and doe everie thing for him that was requesit. After he had stayed severall yeirs with the Provost, he persews the said Robert and his curators for payment of his boarding, scholing, and cloathing, quhich is modified by the judge to 20 lb sterling the yeir. Whereupon this decreet being charged, he suspends, vpon this reason, that a person in the toune of Air will be boardit for 10 lb in the yeir, and that he is so boardit at present, so that the modificatione is exorbitant, especiallie considering that his estait is lyfrented by his mother, and burdened with debts.

"It was answered for Provist Muir, the charger, that the decreet is apponed where both charger and suspender is compeiring, and the charger deponing upon the tyme of the intertainment and the aliment, modified by the Shireff of Air, who both knew the conditione of the intertainment and the suspender's estait, and that his mother dyed immediately after his going to Provist Muir, and when alyve that she only lyfrented the fift pairt of the estait, and that there are no debts awand out, at least not so much as is awand in ; and it is weill known that at the same tyme Sir John Kennedy and Sir Gedfray M'Culloch's eldest sons were boardit in the sam house, and that the suspender had the same table and loadging with them, and that they payed ten pund sterling per annum for boarding only, and wer furnished in their cloathes,

washing, scholing, and medicaments, by their parents, so that the other ten pund charged upon the suspender for his loadging, washing, scholing, and others, is verie mean, the suspender being ane active growing youth, and abusing and consuming a great many cloathes.

“Wheras it is pretendit that childring are boardit at Air for 10 lb per annum, and that the suspender is presentlie so, it is replied that the alledgance is of no import, because boardings differ, conform to the table, ludging, aud company ; and no person will estime the buirding in a peitiefull aill-houss, where the suspender getts drinks from severall companies, is the best pairt of his intertainment, to be of equall value with the intertainment in Provost Muir’s houss, at a good table, with good company ; and, however, he was not only intertained in meat, but in cloathes, scholl wadges, Candilesmes offerings, books bought to him, cloathes washing, made and mendit, periwiges bought and furnished, and whatever els wes necessar to him, even medicine when seik, all which are since furnished to him by his curators, who at pronouncing of the sentence wer satisfied with the modiefication, though now without cause they reclaim.—In respect whereof, &c.”

Robert Muir of Monkwood married Barbara Barclay, of the Perceton family. Mrs Barbara Barclay, spouse to Robert Muir of Monkwood, had sasine, in liferent, of the lands of Monkwood, &c., the *new mylne* upon the water of Doon, called the new milnes of Doon, 12th July 1697. They had also a son, *Robert*, baptized at Ayr, 30th August 1698. The witnesses at the baptism were, “Sir Robert Barclay of Peirstoune, uncle to the child ; Sir John Montgomerie of Auchinhead, uncle-in-law to the child, and Foulis Milliken, merchant in Aire, uncle to and precentor of the child.”*

This is the last notice we find of the Mures of Monkwood. The property seems to have been soon afterwards acquired by a family of the name of Hutchison, relations probably of the

* Parish Records.

Hutchisons sometime of Underwood, and long merchants in Ayr.*

George Hutchison of Monkwood, advocate, and *Jean Gordoune*, his spouse, had sasine of the 4 lb lands of Monkwood, &c., 4th June 1703. His name occurs in the sederunts of the Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire, from 1711 till 1725. He was admitted a burghess of Ayr, 2d December 1721; and he appears as one of the magistrates of Maybole in 1722. He died in 1726, and was succeeded apparently by his son,

John Hutchison of Monkwood, whose name first occurs among the Commissioners of Supply for the county in 1727. According to a minute of the Council of Maybole, 5th Feb. 1748, he was set aside as a councillor, because of non-attendance. He had probably a sister, *Jean*, married to *James Ferguson of Bank*,†

James Ferguson of Bank,‡ writer, married *Miss Hutchison of Monkwood*, and by this union became proprietor of that property. They had issue :

1. *James*, who succeeded; married and had issue.
2. *William*, M.D. of Windsor, married and had issue.
3. *John Hutchison of Trochraigue*; married and had issue.
4. *Anne*, married to *Dr Dunlop*, and had issue.

¶ The late *James Ferguson of Monkwood*, advocate, sold the estate of Monkwood to his brother, the late *John H. Ferguson*, of Trochraigue, which has since been alienated, and now belongs to *William Paterson of Monkwood*.

* *James Hutchison*, "late Provost" of Ayr, was robbed of his saddle bags and pocket-book, on 21st May (1784), betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon, on the high way between Colmonell and Girvan, in the Muir of Aldowers. It contained several hundred pounds, in bank notes, bills, accompts, and other valuable papers. A reward of thirty guineas, for the apprehension of the robber or robbers, was offered by the town of Ayr.—
AYR RECORDS.

† His brother, *William*, was an apothecary in London, and acquired a considerable fortune. He had three daughters, married respectively to *Fleming of Barrocan*, *Kelso of Dankeith*, and *Mr John Hunter, W.S., Edinburgh*.

‡ His brother *John*, of *Calcutta*, died childless. His sister *Agnes*, married *Elias Cathcart*, merchant and Provost of Ayr.

NEWARK.

The barony of Newark belonged to the Laird of Bargany in 1576. According to the *Historie of the Kennedyis*, he exchanged the six pound land of Newark for the lands of Brounstoun with his aunt, by the father's side, "Blak Bessie Kennedy," a widow for the third time, her last husband having been the Laird of Brounstoun. After the death of old Bargany, in 1596, the Laird of Culzean obtained possession of Newark, with a decreet for 12,000 merks, against the young Laird of Bargany, upon an assignation which he had received from "Blak Bessie Kennedy."

In 1601, Quintin Craufurd of Camlarg gave service to his lawful son, *Duncan*; whom failing, to Quintin Craufurd, his youngest son, and heirs of his body; whom failing, to William Craufurd, the eldest son, and his heirs; whom failing, to the nearest lawful male heir of the name of Craufurd, of "all and hail the three pound land of ye lands of New-wark, occupiet be — Wilsons, of auld extent, with ye pertinentis, lyand within ye realme of Carrick, and sheriffdom of Air, haldand of ye said Quintine and his airis, in fee blanehe, for payment zerlie thairfoir of twa pennyis at ye feist of Whytsunday, gif it be requyrit," &c. Quintin Craufurd, at the sametime, resigned the lands of Crawisland and Castlehill, within the burgh lands of Ayr, in favour of his son, Duncan.* *Duncan Craufurd* was in possession of the Castle of Newark, in 1602, when *Auchindraine* sought refuge there from the designs of the Master of Cassilis.

James Craufurd and his spouse, Anna Kennedy, purchased Newark Castle in 1687. They made considerable additions to it, and otherwise improved the place, in commemoration of which, the date, with their initials, was carved above the stairease. His lady was a daughter of Quintin Kennedy of Drummellane, who died in 1691, leav-

* Record of Sasines for Ayrshire.

ing his son-in-law, James Craufurd of Newark, his sole-executor. The latter appears in the burgh records of Ayr, in 1694, as craving permission from the authorities to bury a child in Alloway Kirkyard, which was granted. He is accused of certain derelictions before the Presbytery in 1706, and confesses. The same year, (April 10), he and his daughter, Elizabeth Crawford, had sasine of an annual furth of lands in Kirkoswald parish. In 1697, (18th Nov,) he had sasine of Meikle and Little Smeithstoune, Middledinen, Sanct Murra. Again in 1717, (31st March) he confesses his guilt with Anna Kennedy, and the Session are ordered to meet in his house because of his infirmity, and there absolve him from the scandal. He was then advanced in years.

Quintin Craufurd of Newark, his eldest son, had one thousand merks left him by his grandfather, Kennedy of Drummellane. "Newark, younger," appears amongst others met at Maybole in 1717, to consider the libel against the Rev. Mr Fairweather for drunkenness. Quintin Craufurd was one of the Justiciary Bailies of the West Seas of Scotland.

Alexander Craufurd of Newark, sone of the preceding, had sasine of the merkland of Pennyglen, on a charter of adjudication by Thomas Earl of Cassilis, dated 4th March 1762; and another of the threepenny land of Wester Newark, forty penny land of Easter Newark, twenty penny land of Hillend, the lands of Drummelling, which are part of Hillend, all in Maybole parish, on a charter of adjudication from Chancery, dated 20th February 1762. Alexander Craufurd disposed these lands with advice and counsel of Mrs Ann Robertson, *alias* Craufurd, his mother, 6th and 12th April 1763, to the Earl of Cassilis.

Newark, and the lands previously mentioned, were soon afterwards acquired by *David Kennedy*, advocate, brother-german of the Earl of Cassilis. On succeeding to the earldom, after the decease of his brother, David Earl of Cassilis continued to prefer Newark as a residence.

Though the property has been long out of their possession,

the family of Craufurd is by no means extinct. Alexander, the last of Newark, who was created a Baronet 8th June 1781, had issue :

1. James, his heir.
2. Charles, G.C.B., a Lieutenant-General in the army. He married, in 1800, Anna-Maria, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Harrington, and widow of Thomas, third Duke of Newcastle, but died without issue.
3. Robert, a Major-General in the army. He fell while leading his troops to the assault of Ciudad-Rodrigo, 1812; for which service a monument has been erected, at the public expense, to the gallant soldier in St. Paul's Cathedral. He married Bridget, daughter of Henry Holland, Esq., and left issue, Charles, Robert, and Henry.

Sir Alexander died in 1801, and was succeeded by his son.

Sir James Craufurd, born in 1762, who assumed, in 1812, the additional surname of Gregan. He married, in 1792, Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the Hon. General Gage, and sister of Henry, third Viscount Gage, by whom he had issue :

1. Thomas, killed at Waterloo.
2. Alexander-Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. He married, in 1818, Barbara, fourth daughter of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry, and died in 1838.
3. George-William, who succeeded.
4. Jane, married to the Rev. H. R. Dukinfield, Bart.

The Rev. Sir George-William Craufurd of Kilbirnie in Stirlingshire. He was born in 1797, and succeeded his father in 1839. He married first, in 1843, the Hon. Hester King, sister of the Earl of Lovelace, and by her (who died in 1848), has :

1. Charles-William-Frederic.
2. Henry-Thomas-Gage.

He married, secondly, in 1849, Martha, widow of William Cooke, Esq. of Burgh House, Lincoln.

Arms.—Gules, a fesse, ermine. *Crest.*—An ermine. *Motto.*—"Sine labe nota."

According to *Burke's Baronetage*, this family believe themselves to be descendants of the Craufurds of Kilbirnie—hence the designation of their property in Stirlingshire. If this was the case, it must have been through his ancestor, James Craufurd, who married Ann Kennedy in 1687 ; for Duncan Craufurd, who previously possessed Newark, was the son of Quintin Craufurd of Camlarg, and the Camlarg Craufurds were an immediate branch of the Craufurds of Kerse. We have no means of ascertaining whether James Craufurd was the son, or grandson, of Duncan, or whether he was, as supposed by the family, of the Kilbirnie stock.

RANKINE OF OTTERDEN.

According to heraldic record, there were only two families of Rankine in Scotland—Rankine of Orchard-Head, in Stirlingshire, and Rankine, merchant in Perth, the former being the more ancient. From this stock it is presumed that all the various branches of Rankine are descended. It is worthy of remark, however, that the Carrick Rankines were called *MackRankine*,, *James M'Rankine*, for example, appears in a deed of apprising before us, dated 25th November 1657. The *Mac* has been dropped within the last seventy or eighty years. It does not follow, however, as Robertson supposes, that the MacRankines were of Celtic origin. It was very natural that, on settling amongst a Celtic people, the descendant of the first Rankine should have been styled *MacRankine*, the son of Rankine. This is a proof that the Carrick Rankines were an early branch of the present stem. The ancestors of

James Rankine of Otterden, M.D., which property he inherited from his father, are understood to have been resident in the parish of Maybole for several centuries, and he has himself documents in his possession which carries them back to the year 1600. He is probably the head of the Carrick Rankines, or MacRankines.

In the belief that they are of the Orchard-Head family the

arms adopted are precisely similar, the only difference being, that the shield is embraced by two palm branches. Dr. Rankine of Otterden is an M.D. of the University of Edinburgh; a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society of London—a Justice of the Peace, &c. He is married and has a family.

SAUCHRIE.

Sauchrie is situated three miles north-west of Maybole. It is mentioned without comment, in Abercrummie's description of Carrick; but the name is rarely to be found in any of the earlier documents—from which we infer that, though occupying a delightful situation, and now esteemed one of the pleasantest residences in Carrick, it was then of small moment, and comparatively modern. The first of the Sauchrie proprietors we have fallen in with, is

Mr James Chalmeris of Sauchrie, an immediate branch of the Chalmerses of Gadgirth. His name occurs in the testament of John Henderson of Woodstoun in 1618.

Mr John Chalmeris of Salcharie was one of the guardians nominated in the latter-will of Hew Kennedy, Provost of Ayr, in 1623. His name occurs repeatedly in similar documents till 1644. In 1636 he is cautioner in the testament of Christian Kennedy, relict of George Craufurd of Auchinway, who died at Sauchrie in that year.

Robert Chalmeris, sone lauchfull to Mr John Chalmeris of Sauchrie, is mentioned as head creditor in the testament of Thomas Kennedy of Pinquhirrie in 1644.

Allan Chalmers of Suchrie had sasine of the 43s lands of Craigskean, 2d February 1699. In 1704 (19th Feb.) there is a resignation of an annual rent, furth of the lands of Craigskean, in favour of Allan Chalmers of Sauchrie.

Subsequently to the Chalmers, Sauchrie came into the hands of the *Wallaces*, merchants in Ayr, though no doubt, descended immediately or remotely from the Craigie stock.

Mr. Wallace of Sauchrie is mentioned in the Presbytery records in 1729.

In 1834 it belonged to *Archibald Kelso, Esq. of Sauchrie*, and is now the property of *Alexander Mitchell, Esq.*, advocate.

SMITHSTOUN.

This property also belonged to the Kennedies.

John Kennedy of Smythstoun was served heir to his father, *Alexander Kennedy of Smythstoun*, 19th February, 1600. He had sasine, in 1655-6, of the lands of Pennyglen, disposed to him by *John Kennedy of Pennyglen*. The property consisted at this time of the four merk land of *Ardmyllane*, called *Beingrange*, and the forty shilling land of *Ardmyllane*, called *Drumfarne*. They were probably a branch of the Kennedies of *Ardmillan*. *John Kennedy of Smithstoun* appears to have been twice married, first, to *Margaret Cuninghame*, mentioned in the sasine of Pennyglen; and secondly, to *Agnes Muir*, who survived him, and died in December 1637. Her testament was dated at Ayr. She left two daughters, "*Isobell and Mareore Kennedies*," her sole executors.

John Kennedy of Smithstoun, the eldest son, succeeded. His name occurs in 1650, as cautioner in the testament of *Anna Campbell*, spouse to *James Kennedy*, son of *Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean, Bart.*

PARISH OF STRAITON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

In early charters the name of this place is spelled variously—*Strattun, Stratton, Strattoun, Strattin, &c.* It is no doubt of Celtic derivation, though not perhaps formed, as Chalmers supposes, by a union of the Gaelic *Strath* (*th* being silent), and Saxon *toun*, but rather by the addition of *don*, deep—so that *Stradon* would signify the deep valley—precisely descriptive of the site occupied by the church and village of *Straiton*, which stands between two hills on the upper part of the Girvan water. The parish is one of the largest in Ayrshire. “Its extreme length, from Carnochan on the river Doon, to the farm of Star, at the head of Loch Doon, is more than twenty miles. Its extreme breadth from the Doon, near Dalmellington, to the farm of Knockgarner, is upwards of eight miles. The number of square miles may be about eighty-two. It is bounded on the north by Kirkmichael and Dalrymple parishes; on the east by Dalmellington; on the south by Carsphairn, Kells, Minigaff, and Barr; and on the west by Dailly and Kirkmichael.”* Straiton village is about fourteen and a-half miles from Ayr.

The topographical appearance of the parish is extremely varied. The hills, which are numerous, rise to a considerable

* Statistical Account.

height. Craigengower, or the hill of the goats, in the immediate vicinity of the village, rises to the height of 1300 feet ; and Benan-hill (*Beinan*, the little mountain), whereon a small obelisk was built more than half a century ago, is about 1150 feet high. In such a district the scenery must be both pastoral and picturesque. The valleys are generally rich alluvial lands, and are either in crop or meadow ; but towards the south-east boundaries of the parish, the aspect of the country is altogether wild and rocky.

If the hills are numerous, the number of lochs in the parish is scarcely less so. The principal of these is Loch Doon, long celebrated for its castle—one of the ancient strongholds of the Scottish crown—built on an island near the head of the lake. The loch itself is about seven miles long, and one broad. The high lands by which it is encircled are extremely barren, and its margin is almost wholly destitute of wooding—still there is something pleasing in its very wildness. Much of its rocky or gravelly bottom was laid bare a number of years ago, by the sluices made to regulate the supply of water for the river Doon, of which classic stream it is the source. Much of the picturesque beauty of the waterfall, into Berbeth Glen, through which the river flows, was destroyed by this utilitarian improvement. Berbeth Glen, or the Craigs of Ness, are justly considered one of the most interesting natural objects in the wide range of the county. The glen is about a mile in length, and the rocks rise on each side to the height of 230 feet. The cliffs are thickly covered with trees of the richest foliage, through which is seen the pent up river below, confined within a bed of a few yards wide, leaping and boiling over the rocky channel, with fearful impetuosity. “ From the glen the Doon flows in great beauty through the grounds of Berbeth, and then expands into a loch much frequented by water-fowl. From this loch to Patna it runs sluggishly for five miles through meadows, without the ornament of a single tree.”

The principal other lochs are called, Braden, Dercleugh, and Finlas, in the whole of which numerous and excellent

trout are to be found ; and they are usually much frequented by anglers. The water of Girvan takes its rise above Loch Braden, about twelve miles distant from the village of Straiton, towards which it flows through a well-cultivated valley. "From Straiton it winds for three miles through the richly wooded grounds of Blairquhan, and then enters Kirkmichael parish. The river Stinchar bounds this parish for a mile or two, near its source among the lochs in Barr parish."

"There are two waterfalls in the parish. Dalkairney Linn, which is formed by a small stream near Berbeth, is a perpendicular jet of forty feet, and is noticed in old books for tourists. Tarelaw Linn is upon the Girvan, above Straiton. The stream rushes down several successive falls, forming together a descent of more than sixty feet, and then opens into a deep and wooded dell."*

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

"The church of Straiton was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, to whom other churches in Ayrshire were dedicated. In the reign of Alexander II., Duncan, Earl of Carrick, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Stratoun, with its tithes and lands ; and this grant was confirmed, 1236, by a charter of Alexander II. At this time the lands of Stratoun were held by John de Carrick, a son of Duncan, Earl of Carrick. He appears to have engaged in the rebellion of the Galloway-men, in 1235, and committed injuries to several churches in the diocese of Glasgow. In consideration of his getting from William, the Bishop of Glasgow, a pardon for this offence, John de Carrick granted to the Bishop "Una denariata terræ in feodo de Strattun, que vocatur Achinclehyn, cum jure patronatus ecclesiæ de Strattun, in perpetuum, quam quidem denariatum terre idem Johannes assignavit dicto episcopo pro quator marcatis terre." And if John's right to the patronage

* Statistical Account.

of the said church should not be good against the Abbot of Paisley or others, then he granted to the Bishop, and his successors, 100 shillings land, in some competent part of his property in Carrick. This grant of John de Carrick was confirmed by his father, Duncan Earl of Carrick, and also by a charter of Alexander II., in 1244. John failed in making good his right to the patronage of the church of Stratoun, as the Abbot of Paisley had obtained a grant of the church from Duncan, Earl of Carrick, the father of John. The church of Stratoun was transferred from the monastery of Paisley to the monastery of Crossragwell, which was founded by Duncan Earl of Carrick, and planted with Cluniac monks from Paisley. This church was afterwards confirmed to the monks of Crossragwell by Robert I. ; and it was specially confirmed to them by Robert III. in his charter of August 1404, in which it was called '*Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de Stratoun.*' The church of Stratoun continued to belong to the monastery of Crossragwell till the Reformation. The monks received a considerable part of the revenues, and the vicar received the remainder. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stratoun, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. In 1562, William Bothwell, the vicar of Stratoun, made a return of the income of his vicarage ; stating that the revenues were let to the Earl of Cassilis, for the yearly payment of £46, and the vicar's glebe, extending to a half merkland of old extent, was worth 20 marks yearly ; and from this revenue he was obliged to pay 20 marks annually to a minister who was placed in the church by the Reformers. About the same time, that part of the revenues of the church of Stratoun which belonged to the monks of Crossragwell, was reported as yielding £60 yearly. In 1617, the patronage and tithes of the church of Stratoun, with all the other property of Crossragwell Abbey, were annexed by Act of Parliament to the Bishopric of Dunblane ; reserving the revenues to Mr. Peter Hewat, the Commendator of Crossragwell, during his life. On the final abolition of

Episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the church of Stratoun was vested in the King, to whom it now belongs."

So far *Chalmers*,* whose general accuracy can be relied on. It appears, however, that the patronage of the church of Straiton had belonged to the Crown before the Revolution. Abercrommie, who wrote before that period, says: "The King is in possession of the patronage thereof, having slipt from the Abbot of Crossraguel, to whom it seems to appertaine, because the tyth hold of that Abbacy." A pair of communion cups, with an inscription—"for the Kirk of Straiton"—are still preserved. The tradition is, that they were presented to the parish in the reign of Charles II., possibly by the monarch himself. It was probably because the King was patron, that the minister of Straton (Mr. John M'Corne) was so friendly to the royal cause in 1645, and opposed to the covenant with England. The "edict," as it was called, of the Marquis of Montrose, was publicly read from his pulpit, while he (the minister) was present in the church. Sundry charges, and this amongst others, were afterwards brought against him, and he was ultimately deposed. The parish generally appears to have been rather friendly than otherwise to the cause of monarchy.

The church of Straiton was probably built immediately subsequent to the Reformation. It is a plain, oblong building, and does not contain above 500 sittings. There is, however, an aisle attached to it, of Gothic architecture, now the private gallery of Sir Edward Hunter Blair, which is believed to have formed part of the old structure before the Reformation.† The church underwent alterations and repairs in 1787, and again in 1813.

The churchyard, which is a large one, contains a few memorials of some interest. The oldest stone in the burying-ground bears the following inscription in raised letters:—"Heir rests the bodie of J.o.n. Macquoren, younger, in the

* Caledonia.

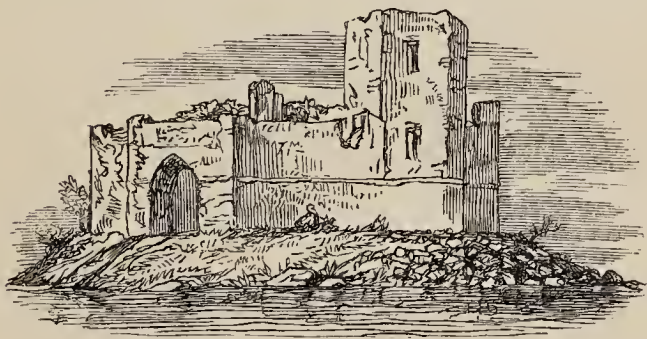
† Straiton was no doubt one of the many churches despoiled by the zealots of the Reformation.

hop of the joyful. He died in peace, 1 May 1628, aged 23. Anchora spei. vivi. vivo melius. optime vivam. Al Fleshe is Gras." This John Macquorn, younger, was in all likelihood a son of Mr. John M'Quorn, minister of the parish in 1645, who is then spoken of in the Presbytery Records as "aged and paralitick."

ANTIQUITIES.

On the summit of Benan-hill, more than half a century ago, two carved urns, filled with ashes, were dug up. There are no Roman remains in the immediate vicinity, so that they were probably relics of the British aboriginals.

Loch Doon Castle.— "The most remarkable object of antiquity in the parish," justly remarks the writer in the *Statistical*



Account, "is the ruinous Castle of Loch Doon." The building occupies nearly the whole extent of an island situated at the head of Loch Doon. It has eleven irregular sides, and measures about 230 feet without the walls. The tower is square. The style of the building is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic, and is of superior execution; while every expedient, by battlements, embrasures, and portcullis, has been adopted to render it secure, and which, from its situation—being surrounded by the lake—must, prior to the invention of gunpowder, have been almost impregnable. It seems to have been capable of holding a considerable number of retainers. The main entrance, which is arched in the Gothic style, with

its portcullis aperture, is still entire ; as are also the sallyport and the greater portion of the tower. The well-prepared ashler stones, of which the outward facing of the building is composed, are entirely different from the rocky strata in the vicinity. Hence it has been a subject of conjecture where they were obtained, and how conveyed to so remote and inaccessible a spot. About sixty years ago, a quarry was discovered about two miles from Dalmellington, the stone of which corresponds exactly with the quality of those of the castle. A route was also traced by which the stones might have been conveyed on sledges to the bottom of the loch, where they might have been floated to the castle on rafts. In 1823, after the waters had been reduced to a lower level, by the construction of sluices at the lower extremity of the loch, three canoes were discovered at the bottom, near the entrance of the castle. They had each been cut out of a solid trunk of oak. One of them was sent to the Museum of the Glasgow University. In 1831, other three were discovered, of a similar description. The largest measures 23 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches in depth, and 3 feet 9 inches in breadth at the stem. In one of them were found an oaken war-club, a battle-axe, a number of large animal teeth, and a quantity of hazel-nuts. The canoes are supposed to have been used at the building of the castle ; but from the remains found in them, we should suppose them to belong to a much earlier period—as the castle is not likely to be older than the reign of William the Lion, who built a number of castles, at Ayr and elsewhere, to overawe the men of Galloway.* The canoes, with the exception of the one sent to Glasgow, are preserved in a pond near Berbeth. As the district is now wholly destitute of wooding, except some modern plantations, the wonder is where the huge trees came from out of which they were scooped. There can be no doubt, however, that the country was thickly covered with wood at one time. One of the titles of the De

* Loch Doon was anciently called Loch Balloch. How its name came to be changed is unknown. As “dun,” in Celtic, signifies a fort, it may have been called Loch-Dun, or the Loch of the Fort, after the erection of the castle.

Carrick family, and subsequently of the Earls of Cassilis, was Ranger of the forest of Buchan.

Loch Doon Castle was anciently a royal fortress, and is associated with more than one of our national events. One of the principal of these is the betrayal of Sir Christopher de Seton.* The castle was justly deemed a place of importance in the war of independence.

The *Forest of Buchan*, of which the De Carrick and Cassilis families were Rangers, is better known locally as the forest of Star, a bleak mountain at the head of Loch Doon. It may have derived the name of Buchan from one of the Cumming family, who held sway at an early period in Galloway; and this seems the more likely as there is a place, near to the Star, still known as the "Dungeon of Buchan."

The existence of the forest of Buchan, its boundaries and recesses, are now only known to a very few, who take perhaps the idle, but certainly harmless pleasure, of looking back to the dim and obscure days of their forefathers.

There are parties living, on whose information reliance may be placed, who trace the remains of the forest or royal hunting ground with perfect accuracy. It comprised an extensive tract of mountains, rivers and glens, stretching from the head of Loch Doon to the district of Kells, and to the foot of Loch Truel—fairly entitling it to the designation of the Southern Highlands. Within its bounds were the extensive farms of Buchan, The Forest, The Free Forest, Garrary, Castlemaddy, The Bush, &c., in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Shalloch O'Minnoch, and Star, &c. in Ayrshire.

It may be mentioned here that the near approach of its bounds to the waters of the Ken and Dee, the country of the Gordons of Lochinvar, readily accounts for the bitter feuds and many tulzies between that family and the principal branch of the Kennedies, whose rights of free forestry in that district were often trespassed on by the former. No mountain district could furnish a finer field for the wild sports of former days

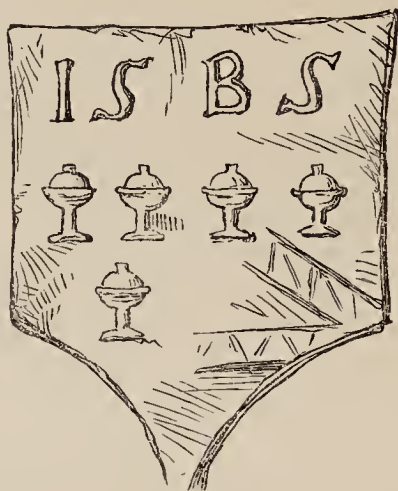
* See "Historical Sketch."

than did this forest of Buchan. It would undoubtedly abound in all the beasts of the chase, such as deer, wolves, foxes, otters, badgers and martins, and in the finer description of game, such as grouse, ptarmigan and black-game, while its rocks and cliffs afforded eyries for the falcon and eagle. These are still to be seen, while in the memory of man red deer and ptarmigan were to be met with in the gorges of the higher mountains. The highest is 2,900 above the level of the sea. Throughout the forest there was much good pasturage, and in the glens and mosses abundance of cover. The remains of large oak trees and also of Scots firs are still constantly being raised by the shepherd class and used for firewood. It does not require much stretch of imagination to picture to oneself the cavalcade of merry falconers, or the array of soldier huntsmen, leaving the Hold of Loch Doon and wending their way, on the Carrick side, by the bridle track still remaining, to the farm of Loeh Head, and passing through it by the same road to the Hunt Ha' or Hall, which formed the rendezvous of the hunters, and at which the hounds were kept. Remains of the requisite buildings for the hounds and their attendants still exist, and a more suitable spot for such an establishment could not be found. It stands on a plateau, the verdure of which is remarkable, between two small tarns, and is overhung by the Dungeon of Buchan, the most savage mountain in that country. Before it stretches away for a considerable distance "the Cowering Lane," a flat, boggy piece of ground well calculated to conceal the hunters when lying in wait for the passage of the game from one mountain to another. The bridle road already mentioned passes on towards Loeh Dee, and any portion of the forest may be attained through means of it, as well as the country of the Kells and Carsphairn.

During the sway of the Bruces, and after Sir John Kennedy's marriage with the heiress of Sir Gilbert de Carriek, the influence of the name of Kennedy in the south-west became very great. That marriage procured for them the keeping of the castle of Loeh Doon, as already stated, with the rights of free forestry in the districts of Buchan, which was the royal

hunting ground. Their possessions soon became extensive in Wigtonshire also, as well as in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In the former, the name has entirely disappeared, and the lands held by them of old have passed into other hands. But in Kirkcudbrightshire, in the district of the Glenkens, and to the east of the Forest of Buchan, it yet remains. The estates of Knockreacht and Knocknalling are still in the possession of the descendants of the ancient proprietors, and have come down to them through the male line from the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. The great-grandfather of the present proprietor, who is a magistrate in England, as well as in Scotland, was David Kennedy, Laird of Knocknalling, J.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Some of his descendants settled in Canada, some of them became citizens of Manchester, where they rose to eminence. Three of them springing from David Kennedy of Knocknalling, (1730,) we have the pleasure of knowing personally, viz., 1st. John Lawson Kennedy of Knocknalling, who married Eliza, daughter of George Murray, Esq., of Ancoats Hall, Lancashire, and has issue one son, John Murray Kennedy; 2nd Peter Kennedy of Feldrech, Austria, married Anne daughter of Thomas Ridgeway, Esq., of Walsches, and has issue two sons, Thomas and Cullen; and 3rd Matthew Kennedy, Esq., of the Boreland Parton, Kirkcudbright, and of Hagesleigh, Lancashire, married Mary Ann, only daughter of George Scholes, Esq., of High Bank, Lancashire, an old family in the parish of Prestwick, and has issue two sons and three daughters—1. James Douglas, and 2. George Alexander. Mr. Kennedy of the Boreland, is a magistrate both in England and Scotland. From documents relating to Carrick there is every reason to believe that this family of Knockreacht and Knocknalling spring from the baronial house of Bargany; and it would appear also, that they were settled in the Glenkens to resist the encroachments of the Gordons of Lochinvar, who had become the feudal enemies of the Kennedies in consequence of their power as rangers of the Forest of Buchan.

Keirs Castle.—The only other remain of feudal greatness in the parish, is *Keirs Castle*, the residence at one time of the Schaws. The arms of the Schaws of Keirs, cut out in stone, and which had formerly graced the entrance of the castle, are preserved in the wall of the farm-steading which has been recently built in the immediate vicinity of the castle, partly, with the



Arms of Keir.

materials of the ruins. The stone is somewhat defaced. The initials of *John Schaw* and his wife are plain enough. So are the three covered cups, but a small portion only of the cheveron is indicated. The arms of the Scottish Schaws were—*argent*, a cheveron between three fusils *orminos*; *azure*, three covered cups, *or*. The latter were adopted, it is said, in consequence of the founder of the family having been cup-bearer to Alexander II. or III.

The old *Castle of Blairquhan* has been superseded by the splendid mansion built by the late Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., in 1824. Some of the windows and mouldings only are preserved in the kitchen court. According to Abercrummie, it was a magnificent building. "Next to it (Straiton)," he says, "is the great Castle of Blairquhan, the fyne

building and huge bulk whereof, is a plain demonstration of the some time greatness of that family ; which, besyde their possessions in Carrick, had large territories in Galloway. It is well provyded with wood, covered with planting of barren timber, and surrounded with large orchards." During the persecution a garrison was stationed at Blairquhan, consisting of one hundred foot soldiers and twenty horsemen. Four persons were shot at this period in the parish, one of whom, Thomas M'Haffie, has a tombstone erected to his memory in the churchyard.

Blairquhan was formerly in the parish of Kirkmichael, hence the statement of Abercrummie that "no gentry live heire (in Straiton parish) save Shaw of Keirs, and Shaw of Grimmet."

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF STRAITON.

KENNEDIES OF BLAIRQUHAN.

The first of the Kennedies of Blairquhan, according to the "Historical Account," was the *fourth* son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure by his second marriage with Agnes Maxwell. This statement, however, is open to grave doubts. The author tells us that, on the 2d July 1444, Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, and John Kennedy, his son, grant a bond of manrent to Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure ; but this is no evidence of the connection implied, obligations of manrent were frequently entered into for political or social purposes, where no affinity of blood existed. Blairquhan occupied a position little inferior to Cassilis himself, as the Town House of Maybole still testifies, and as did the extensive and magnificent old castle of Blairquhan, which existed until the comparatively recent construction of the present mansion. In the blazons of the Lord Lyon—Sir David Lindsay—in 1542,

Blairquhan wore the plain coat armorial of the Kennedies,* quartered with the lion rampant of the M'Dowells, in consequence of his marriage with a lady of that family; and although he and his son entered into a bond of manrent with Cassilis in 1444, yet the family strongly adhered to the Bargany interest in the feuds which led to the fatal encounter at Pennyglen in 1601. In the Cassilis charters Blairquhan has no place till 1473, while Thomas of Kirkoswald is called in 1450; whereas, had John and Thomas been of Sir Gilbert's second marriage, as alleged, and in the order of that family, John of Blairquhan ought to have had precedence of Thomas. It is curious that, while David, the youngest, as is alleged, of Sir Gilbert's second family, has a charter of Kirkmichael in 1429, John has no charter of Blairquhan till 1456. It is still farther strange, that while *Gilbert, David's son*, is called in the charter of 1450, John himself is not until 1473. It is true that John of Blairquhan does not appear in the Great Seal Register till 1456. If of Sir Gilbert's second family, according to the "Historical Account," he could not have been the *fourth* son, but the son of the fourth son. Taking the coat of arms as given by the Lord Lyon, in 1542, and other circumstances, into consideration, our impression is that Blairquhan was of older date than that which is assigned him in the "Historical Account," although it would be difficult even to conjecture the more immediate source from whence he sprung. Dunure himself had no charters till 1357. It is not unreasonable to suppose therefore, that the lands of Blairquhan continued to be held upon the old principle of possession till 1456.

Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, who, with John Kennedy his son, grants a bond of manrent, it is said, to Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, 2d July 1444. He had another son, Thomas Kennedy of Carslo, Coroner of Carrick. This appears from a charter in 1508. The office of Coroner was

* As stated elsewhere, the old stone preserved at Blairquhan, whereon the Kennedy and M'Dowell arms are cut, shows a slight difference, there being, in the fourth quarter, no stars in chief, and only one in base.

acquired by his son, Thomas Kennedy of Craigfyn, in 1513. John Kennedy of Blairquhan had a crown charter of the lands of Keyris and Carnock, 2d June 1456.

John Kennedy of Blairquhan had sasine of the lands of Skeith, 12th June, 1471; of Myretoun, &c., 21st March 1473; of Auchinleck and Drummolin, 24th Feb. 1477; and of Dalwene, 3d April 1487.

John Kennedy, son and apparent heir of John Kennedy of Blairquhan, infefts Margaret Campbell, his second wife, in lands in Galloway, 27th June, 1500; but whether he succeeded does not appear.

Gawin Kennedy of Blairquhan had a charter of the barony of Twyname, Myrtoun, Blairquhan, &c., 1st March 1504. He and his wife, Janet Stewart, had a crown charter of the barony of Frethird, &c., 27th Feb. 1505.

John Kennedy of Blairquhan had a charter of the lands of Skeoch, Dowkerrow, &c., 11th May 1506; also a charter of confirmation of the lands and barony of Alway, 19th April 1508.

James Kennedy of Blairquhan had a crown charter of the lands of Lochland, 2d August 1525. He entered into a contract with the Earl of Cassilis, regarding certain lands, 28th May, 1528. This is the James Kennedy of Blairquhan called in the Cassilis entail of 1540. He appears to have been succeeded by his son,

Gilbert Kennedy, who is styled "apparenti de Blairquhan," in a charter to him and Margaret Cunningham, his spouse of the lands of Culreach, Wigtonshire, dated 10th Jan. 1541. He was succeeded by his son,

John Kennedy of Blairquhan.

John Kennedy of Blairquhan was served heir to his father, John Kennedy, 3d May 1608. His name occurs in the testament of Davidson of Pennyglen, in 1614.

John Kennedy of Blairquhan was served heir to his father and grandfather, 7th September 1620. He sold the estate of Blairquhan, about 1622, to James Kennedy of Culzean, eldest son of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean.

The estate of Blairquhan, however, was appraised from

James Kennedy, in 1623, by John Gilmour, W.S., who disposed it to William MacAdam of Waterhead, and Humphrey Dowie, who afterwards disposed it to Adam Whitefoord in Trochrigg, and he to John Whitefoord, who got John Kennedy, a descendant of the old family of Blairquhan, to make up a title and convey the estate to him.

The old family of Blairquhan, however, not only continued to be designed of Blairquhan, but held the property, in defiance of the various legal transfers of it. In 1645, *John* and *Hew Kennedy*, sons to the *Laird of Blairquhan*, were favourable to Montrose, and are cited in the Presbytery books to underly the censures of the church.

In 1648, the town of Ayr agreed to pay "*John Kennedy*, son of *umquhile Laird of Blairquhan*, 2000 merks, in satisfaction to him and others for their rieht to the teinds of the parish of Air."* This would probably be the John Kennedy who made up the title and conveyed the estate of Blairquhan to John Whitefoord.

The attempt to eject the Kennedies of Blairquhan led to a feud between them and the Whitefoords; and it is supposed that the old house of Drummellane was destroyed by fire by the adherents of Blairquhan, the Kennedies of Drummellan having taken part with the Whitefoords, the two families being connected by marriage.

James Kennedy of Blairquhan, of the Culzean family, was served heir to his father, James Kennedy of Blairquhan, 12th October 1637.

"Anna Steuart, Lady Blaehquhan," died in 1661. Her testament, &c., was "ffraithfullie maid and gevin vp be *Katherin Kennedy*, dochter lauehfull to the defunet, and exeeutrix-dative," &c. "Inventar.—Item, the defunet being ane old woman the tyme of hir deeeis foirsaid, had no other goods &c., execept allenarly the sounge of sextein hundreth merks Scots money, addetit to hir be Johne Whiteford of Balloch, conform to his band, &c., dait xxv day of May 1661 zeiris. Confirmed

* Ayr Records.

28th October 1661. Mr. Alexr. Kennedy, brother-german to the said Katherin Kennedy, cautioner to her."

This "Anna Steuart, Lady Blachquhan," was not of the old race of Blairquhan, but the wife of James Kennedy, eldest son of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, who sold Culzean to his brother, as already stated, and acquired the estate of Blairquhan.

WHITEFOORDS OF BLAIRQUHAN.

The Whitefoords were an ancient Renfrewshire family.

Walter de Whytfoord is witness to a charter by Alexander II. He was probably the same Walter who obtained the lands of Whitefoord from the Stewart of Scotland for his services at the battle of Largs, in 1263.

John Whitefoord of that Ilk, who died in the reign of King James I. His son,

Patrick Whitefoord of that Ilk, obtained from the King a confirmation of the lands, upon the resignation of John Whitefoord of that Ilk, his father, in 1431. His son,

John Whitefoord of that Ilk, was father of

Quintine Whitefoord of that Ilk, who had sasine of the lands of Whitefoord in 1507. He was father of

Adam Whitefoord of that Ilk, served heir to his father in 1519. His son,

John Whitefoord of that Ilk, lived in the reign of Queen Mary. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Lord Semple. His son,

John Whitefoord of that Ilk and Miltoun, who lived in the reign of James VI. He had been twice married, first to Elizabeth Lindsay,* and secondly, to Elizabeth Houston,† daughter of Houston of that Ilk, but died without issue in

* John Quhytefuird of that Ilk and Elizabeth Lindsay, his lady, resigned the half of Danielston, 2d March 1591.

† "Bessie Houstoun, Lady Quhytfuird," was alive in 1617, in which year she occurs, with "Wm. Ros, her spous," as creditors "of ferme for ye crop 1616," in the testament of Kathrein King in Quhytfuird."

1606. He and John Sempill of Beltrees were put to the torture by the Regent Morton in 1577, in reference to an alleged conspiracy on the part of the Duke of Hamilton's party. His estate devolved upon

Adam Whitefoord of Milntoun, his brother.* "*Adami, filio Joannis Whytfurd de Eodem*," had a charter of the lands of Whytfurd, 24th June 1579. Adam married a daughter of Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan, by whom he had two sons :—

1. James, his successor.
2. Dr Walter Whitefoord, sometime Dean of Glasgow, Parson of Moffat in 1635, and afterwards elevated to the Episcopal see of Brechin, where he continued till 1638, when he was deprived of his benefice by the Assembly of Glasgow. He was forced to retire to England, where he died in 1643. He appears, from the Commissary Records, to have married a daughter of Hew Ritchie in Knockindaill, parish of Symington. Nisbet says he married a daughter of Sir John Carmichael of that Ilk, and had a son, Colonel Walter Whitefoord, who had to fly to Holland on account of his loyalty. While there he killed Dorislaus, the Dutch lawyer, who drew up the indictment against Charles I.

James Whitefoord of Whitefoord and Milntoun, who succeeded, appears to have been the father of

Sir John Whitefoord of Whitefoord and Milntoun, who, according to Nisbet, died without issue in 1689, and with whom ended the principal stem of the family. He, however, had a daughter, who may have predeceased him. From the Criminal Records, January 1674, it appears that Sir John Whytefoord presented a petition against Robert Forrest, Margaret Scot, and Janet Young, his servants, prisoners in the tolbooth of Lanark, who, while he and his lady were from home, carried away *Agnes Quhytfoord*, their daughter, under cloud of night, and detained her by violence for several days, until she was recovered by warrant of the Sheriff Depute. As farther stated in the petition, they broke up a cabinet, and took away four or five thousand merks. Forrest had also

* Nisbet says he was succeeded by his brother John, but this is evidently a mistake.

counterfeited Sir John's hand, and given discharges to his tenantry and other debtors.*

The lands of Whitefoord, as well as those of Miltoun, ultimately passed from the family—the former to the Earl of Dundonald, and the latter to Sir John Hamilton of Hallcraig, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

“The eldest branch of the family,” says Nisbet, “is Whitefoord of Blairquhan, in Ayrshire, descended of a younger son of Whitefoord of that Ilk and Miltoun, who took up his residence in Ayrshire with his brother, who was Abbot of Crossraguel in the reign of James IV.”

At the beginning of last century there were several families of the name of Whitefoord in Carrick. *Adam Whitefoord* in Trochrigg, about 1622; *John Whitefoord*, in Maybole, who had a Crown charter of the lands of Kirkland, 24th March 1632, and of the lands of Balmaclanachan 27th July of the same year. There was also *John Whitefoord* in Balloch, who had a Crown charter of the lands of Girvan, 27th March 1621. The latter seems to have been the purchaser of Blairquhan. The oldest we have met with, however, is

David Whytefurd, who married, in 1652, a daughter of Gilbert Kennedy of Drummellane, and who was probably the common ancestor of the Carrick Whitefoords.

David Whytefurde in Balloch succeeded his father *David*, in Balloch, and was served heir to him in the 20s. lands of Devochty, and the 20s. lands of Garleffin, 30th April 1605. He appears to have died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

John Whytfurde in Balloch, who was served, as his heir, in the three and a half merk lands of Dallamfuir, 29th July 1620. He acquired the lands of Girvan in 1621. He was evidently the same party who bought the lands of Kirkland, and is designed as living in Maybole in 1632; for, although John Whitefoord bought the lands of Blairquhan, about 1622, we have seen that he did not get possession of that property until

* MS. Books of Adjournal, Register House.

a much later period, and may, consequently, have taken up his abode in Maybole during the tedious process of ejecting the Kennedies from Blairquhan. He is mentioned in the Presbytery Books, in connection with the church of Straiton, in 1643.

John Whytefurde of Balloch was served heir of John Whytefurde of Balloch, his uncle, in the lands and barony of Blairquhan, 4th February 1664. John Whytefoord of Blairquhan, the same individual, we presume, had a charter of the lands of Dalhowan, 25th March 1686; also of the lands of Machrimore, 16th March 1688. His nephew,

Adam Whytefoord of Blairquhan had a Baronetcy conferred upon him by Diploma, 30th December 1701. Nisbet states that Sir Adam disposed to his brother, *Bryce Whytefoord*, the lands of Dunduff and Cloncaird. Dunduff, however, had previously belonged to a branch of the family, for we find *George Whytefoord of Dunduff* giving a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Whytfoord, 10th April 1702, from which it might be inferred that George Dunduff was the representative of the family. This may have been the case, though devolving soon afterwards upon the Blairquhan branch. "Sir Adam Whytfoord of Blairquhan, heir to John Whytfoord of Blairquhan, his uncle," had sasine of an annual rent of 1080 merks furth of Baljedburgh, otherwise called Glenstinner, &c., parish of Bar, 21st May 1702. Sir Adam of Blairquhan is mentioned in the Presbytery Records as soliciting a seat in Straiton kirk for his family. He married Margaret, only daughter of Allan Lord Cathcart. Captain John Whitefoord, younger, of Blairquhan, was admitted a burghess of Ayr in 1723. Sir Adam died in 1728, on the 2d February of which year the Town Council of Ayr ordain "the representatives of Sir Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan to pay two dollars, or what more they may think fit to give, for the privilege of having the bells rung at the transportation of the corps of the said Sir Adam Whitefoord, from his lodgings to

the New Church of Ayr." Sir Adam was succeeded by his son.*

Sir John Whitefoord, who assumed the family designation, of *that Ilk*. In 1732 (26th July) Sir John, with consent of his lady, gave a charter of resignation of the lands of Bishopland. Sir John, Major-General in the army, gave a charter of resignation of one-half of the barony of Whitefoord, commonly called Blairquhan, 23d Feb. 1758. "Margaret and Alice Whitefoord, daughters to Sir John Whitefoord of that Ilk, and Dame Alice Muir, baptized 3d May 1730. Witnesses, Capt. John Dalrymple, son to Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President of the Session, Thomas Garven of Cambuscrescan," &c.† He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Whitefoord of that Ilk,‡ better known probably, as Sir John Whitefoord of Ballochmyle, which property had been acquired from the Reids of Ballochmyle by his uncle, *Allan Whitefoord of Ballochmyle*, about the middle of last century. This Allan was of the Ballochtoull, or Girvan branch of the family. "Mri. Alani Whitefoord, de Ballochtoull, armigeri, Receptoris Generalis Regis Subsidii terracie in Scotia, terrarum et tenandrie de Ballochtoull et Air, 29th Nov. 1739." This was, we should suppose, the Allan Whitefoord who was taken prisoner by the Highlanders at Prestonpans, and whose story has been so well interwoven in *Waverley*. Sir John Whitefoord of Ballochmyle was the friend and patron of Burns; and his eldest daughter, Mrs Cranston, was the subject of the Poet's "Fareweel the Braes o' Ballochmyle," which property was disposed of in 1786, Sir John having been ruined by his connection with the Douglas and Heron Bank. Blairquhan, about the same time also, was alienated to the curators of the late Sir David Hunter Blair, Baronet,

* He had also another son, David, born 1st January 1708.—AYR PAR. REC

† Ayr Session Records.

‡ On the second June 1758 "John Whitefoord, junior, of that Ilk, Coronet in the horse regiment commanded by Lieut.-General Colmondy," had sasine of the lands of Glenstincher, comprehending South Balloch, &c., on a precept from Chancery, 23d February 1758. He desponed of them to his father, Sir John, who had sasine of them, 2d June 1758.

Arms—Argent, a bend betwixt two cottises, sable, with a garb in chief of the last.

Crest—A pigeon, proper, on the top of a garb.

Motto—"D'en haut."

HUNTER BLAIRS OF BLAIRQUHAN.

This family is descended paternally from the ancient house of Hunter of Hunterstoun, and maternally from the noble houses of Gleneairn and Cassilis. Cadets of the principal families of the county were to be found located as burgesses of Ayr, and from their superior means, were usually the most enterprising amongst the traders of the burgh. The Hunters of Milnholm, afterwards of Brounehill, ancestors of Sir David Hunter Blair, were of the Abbothill branch of the Hunters of Hunterston; but the first of them must have been earlier than *John Hunter of Milnholm*, who was born 11th August 1702, as stated in Robertson, for we find that *William Hunter of Milnholm*, and *Elizabeth Coltrou*, his wife, had a daughter, *Agnes*, baptized 17th February 1714.* This William, we should think, must have been descended thus:

Adam Hunter, in Abbotshill, was twice married; first, to Marion Blair, and secondly, to Janet Wallace, daughter of Wallace of Mainholm and Woodhead. By his second marriage he had several children, as well as by his first.

William Hunter of Milnholm and Milnquarter (now Craigie House) may have been a son of this marriage, and obtained the lands of Milnholm from the Wallaces, through his mother. Mr Robert Wallace, son to Wallace of Holmstoun, witnesses the baptism of one of their family. William Hunter of Milnholm, and his wife, Elizabeth Coltrou, had several children. Amongst others, we find the following baptisms recorded in the session books of Ayr:

* Ayr Records.

1. Agnes, baptized 17th February 1714.
2. Thomas, son to William Hunter in Mainholm, merchant, and Elizabeth Coltron, baptized 23 May 1716.

John Hunter of Milnholm and Milnquarter, who married *Anne*, daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of “the deceased Mr William Cuninghame of Brounehill, advocate.” Their marriage was celebrated on the 20th October 1738.

The first of this branch of the Cuninghames of Brounehill was

William Cuninghame, Provost of Ayr in 1664. He is so designed as witnessing the baptism of James Cuninghame, son to John Cuninghame, Dean of Guild, and Barbara Hunter, his spouse, on the 26th March of that year. He obtained the lands of Brounehill from Mr John Cuninghame of Lambruehton, afterwards of Caprington, 26th June 1667. The old Cuninghames of Brounehill were a branch of the Lagland family, cadets of the house of Glencairn. Though, as Nisbet asserts, Provost Cuninghame was descended from the Earls of Glencairn, the precise link is wanting. He was a merchant in Ayr, where there were several others of the same name. For example—“Agnes Cunynghame, daughter of William Cunynghame, merchant burgess of Ayr, and Jonet Ritheie, his spouse, was baptized 23d Feb. 1666.—Witnesses, William Cuninghame, Provost, and Maister James Cunynghame, Sheriff-depute of Ayr.” Who the Provost married does not appear. He, however, had a son,

William Cuninghame, younger of Brounehill, who was twice married; first to Giels Hamilton. Their eldest son and successor, William, was born in 1669. His baptism is thus recorded—“William Coningam, sone lauchtfull to William Coningam, younger of Brounehill, and Giels Hamilton, his spouse, born on Friday the 28th of May 1669, and baptized on Friday the 15th day of June.—Witnesses the Earl of Eglintoun, William Earl of Dumfries, William Lord Cochrane, William Blair of Blair, and William Cuningam, grandfather to the said child.” Their next son,

2. James, was baptized on the 3d September 1670.
3. John, baptized 19th January 1673.
4. Isobell, baptized 22d February 1674 (died young.)
5. Isobell, baptized 1st April 1675.

William Cuninghame of Brounehill married, secondly, in 1695, Dame Margaret Ramsay, relict of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall. He was Provost of Ayr in 1670-1, and again in 1686-7. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Cuninghame of Brounehill, advocate, who married Elizabeth Hamilton, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, Bart., M.P. for the county of Lanark. By this marriage he had four daughters, *Anne*, *Frances*, *Elizabeth*, and *Margaret*, co-heiresses, the eldest of whom, as already stated, married John Hunter of Milnholm and Milnquarter. Mr Hunter died in 1755,* leaving two sons, *William* and *James*.

William Hunter of Brounehill, born in 1739. He entered the army in 1757, attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and died unmarried in 1792, bequeathing the estate of Brounehill to his nephew, *David*, and was succeeded by his brother,

James Hunter of Robertland, born in 1740. He married, in 1770, Jane, eldest daughter and heir of John Blair of Dunskey, Esq., by Anne, sister and co-heiress of line (with her only sister, Lady Cathcart) of David, tenth Earl of Cassilis, upon which occasion he assumed the name of Blair in addition to his own. Mr Hunter Blair was some time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and represented the city in Parliament. As one of the partners of the eminent banking establishment of Sir William Forbes and Company, he was well known and highly esteemed. He was created a Baronet 27th June 1786. By his marriage Sir James Hunter Blair had fourteen children :

1. John, his successor.
2. David, late Baronet.
3. James, who inherited the estates of Dunskey and Robertland. He was

* His widow afterwards married Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill.

Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, and thrice M.P. for the county of Wigtoun. He died unmarried in 1822.

4. Robert, a Captain in the army, died unmarried in 1799.
5. Forbes, succeeded to the estates of his brother James; died unmarried in 1832.
6. Thomas, Major-General in the army, C.B., inheritor of the estates of his brother James. He was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Talavera, and detained in France until the peace of 1814. He was again wounded at Waterloo, in 1815; and subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He afterwards served as Brigadier-General in the Burmese war, in India. He married, in 1820, Eliza, daughter of J. Norris, Esq., and died 3d August 1849.
7. Archibald, died at sea, in the E.I. Co.'s service, 1798.
8. Henry Dundas, died in 1799.
1. Anne, married, in 1791, to William Muir of Caldwell, Esq.
2. Clementina, married, in 1808, to Gen. Birch, Royal Engineers, and died 19th June, 1844, leaving issue.
3. Jane, died unmarried in 1831.
4. Jemima.

Sir James was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Hunter Blair, Bart., who died unmarried in 1800. The title then devolved upon his next brother,

Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan, who served as Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia during the war, and was afterwards Convener and Vice-lieutenant of the county. He married, first, 2d July, 1813, Dorothea, second daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Newhall and Cromartie (brother of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale), by the Hon. Maria Murray M'Kenzie, eldest daughter of George, sixth Lord Elibank, by whom (who died May 22d, 1820) he had issue :—

1. James, born 22d March, 1817, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the Fusileer Guards.
2. Edward, born 24th March, 1818; 93d Highlanders.
3. Maria-Dorothea, married, in 1839, to Walter Elliot, Esq., younger of Wolflee.

Secondly, 15th January, 1825, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, Bart., of Hayston, Peeblesshire, by Mary-Elizabeth, second daughter of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes, by whom he had issue :—

1. John, born 18th Oct., 1825, married, 22d April, 1852, Emily Williams, youngest daughter of the late Edward Grant, Esq., and has issue.
2. David, born 22d Jan., 1827, Captain, Scots Fusilier Guards.
3. William, Lieut., Royal Horse Artillery, died 23d Jan., 1855.
4. Charles-Forbes, deceased.
5. Archibald-Thomas, born 5th Jan., 1832.
6. Henry-Arthur, born 18th June, 1833.
1. Mary-Elizabeth, married 22d April, 1852, to Robert Vans Agnew, Esq. of Barnbarroch.
2. Jane-Ann-Eliza, married 16th Oct., 1862, to Philip Lutley Slater, Esq., Co. Hants.

Sir David died 26th Dec., 1857. His eldest son, James, having been killed in the Crimean war, 5th Nov., 1854, he was succeeded by the second,

Sir Edward Hunter Blair, Bart., now of Blairquhan. He married, in 1850, Elizabeth Wauchope, daughter of George Wauchope, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Andrew Wauchope, Esq. of Niddry-Merschell, Mid-Lothian. Sir Edward is a J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Ayr and Wigton. He has issue :—

1. David, born Sept. 1853.
2. James, born Dec. 1854.
3. Edward, born March 1856.
4. Forbes-Cromartie, born Sept. 1859.
5. Walter-Charles, born Sept. 1860.
6. Reginald-Stanley, born 1861, and three daughters.

Arms.—Quarterly : 1st, argent, on a chevron, gules, between three bugles, vert, garnished, of the second, an annulet, or, for Hunter ; 2d, argent, on a chevron, gules, between three cross-crosslets, fitchee, sable, three fleurs-di-lis, all within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, or, for Kennedy of Culzean ; 3d, argent, on a saltier, sable, nine mascles of the field, and in chief a star of eight points, gules, for Blair ; 4th, argent, a shake-fork, sable, and in chief, a rose, gules, for Cuninghame of Brounehill.

Supporters.—Dexter, a dog of chase, saliant, argent ; sinister, an antelope, springing, proper, gorged with an open crown, and a chain hanging thereat.

Crest.—A stag's head, caboshed, proper.

Motto.—"Vigilantia, robur, voluptas."

Seat.—Blairquhan Castle. This splendid mansion was finished in 1824. It is built in the architectural style of Henry the Seventh's time, and is altogether a magnificent building. The saloon, communicating with the principal apartments, is sixty feet in height. The porch is in the Tudor style. The castle is about a mile from Straiton village, and stands on the banks of the Girvan, occupying nearly the site of the old castle. The approach winds through the wooded and rocky banks of the river for nearly two miles and a half, and enters by a handsome bridge and lodge. The situation is altogether delightful—the river gliding in front of the castle, and the hills of Craigengower and Benan forming a background, which, in their dark outlines, present a truly picturesque contrast to the variegated woods, the winding avenues, the green lawns, and rich gardens of Blairquhan.

M'ADAMS OF CRAIGENGILLAN.

The M'Adams of Craigengillan were probably a branch of the Macadams of Waterhead, in the same parish. The first of them we have noticed was

Williame M'Adame of Craigullane (Craigengillan) who remained, by license, from the Raid of the Isles, under Lord Ochiltree, in 1611.

The family seems to have remained for some time in comparative obscurity. They are not noticed in any of the general or local records, nor yet by Abercrummie in his account of Carrick. "Quintin M'Adam, scribæ, Edinburghi," had a crown charter of the lands of Nether Grimmet, 23d February, 1677. He was probably a descendant of John M'Adame, merchant in Edinburgh; and his spouse, Mariot Geichane, who had a crown charter of the lands of Preveck,

23d June, 1667. The M'Adams of Grimmet were, at all events, related to the M'Adams of Craigengillan.

Quintin M'Adam of Craigengillan had sasine of an annual rent furth of the 16s 8d land of Over-Erroff, parish of Dalmellington, 14th Dec., 1710. He had also sasine of the 33s 4d land of Barbeth,* 31st May, 1712, as well as of certain other lands, lying in the parish of Dalmellington, 20th May, 1714. Margaret Wight, relict of umquhile Ivy Hair, in Rankinestone, gave a disposition in favour of William M'Adam of Over-Erroff, and Quintin M'Adam of Craigengillan, his successor, of an annual rent of 64 libs., &c., 29th December, 1714.

James M'Adam of Craigengillan is mentioned among the proprietors of Straiton parish in the Ayr Presbytery books, 27th October, 1725.

John M'Adam of Craigengillan, to whom Burns addressed the verses quoted in the account of Dalmellington, added extensively to the originally small property of Craigengillan. He acquired the two merk land of Upper Berbeth in 1757. It had previously belonged to a family of the name of Stevenson.* He acquired the lands of Auchenroy and Glenhead, and part of Carrick muir, on a disposition from John Shaw of Dalton, 21st July, 1757; of Over and Nether Leicht the same year; and of Lochmaharle, New Cumnock parish, in 1764, besides various other properties at a later period. He not only added to, but greatly improved the estate. Mr. M'Adam was succeeded by his son, the "young Dunaskin's Laird" of Burns,

Colonel M'Adam of Craigengillan, whose only surviving child, *Jane*, was married to the

Hon. Col. Frederick M'Adam Cathcart, now of Craigen-

* Barbeth some time before belonged to a family of the name of Wight. *David Wight of Barbeth* had sasine of certain houses in Dalmellington, 9th April, 1694. He had a son, *David*, whose spouse, *Agnes Kennedy*, had sasine of an annual rent furth of the lands of Upper Barbeth, 8th March, 1695. On the 13th of the same month and year *Andrew Wight of Barbeth* had sasine of the lands of Upper Barbeth, &c.

* William Stevenson of Bairbeth had a child, Janet, baptized 8th October 1704.—SESSION RECORDS. He is mentioned as one of the proprietors of Straiton parish in 1725.

gillan. Colonel F. M. Cathcart is the second son of the late William Schaw, Earl Cathcart, a name and title assumed from the barony of Kerkert, or Cathcart, in Renfrewshire. The family can be traced from *Rainaldus de Kethcart*, who witnesses a charter, in reference to the church at Kethcart, in 1178. *Sir Alan Cathcart* was a stout supporter of Robert the Bruce at the battle of Loudoun Hill. Barbour thus describes him :

“ A Knight that then was in his rout,
Worthy and wight, stalward and stout,
Courteous and fair, and of good fame,
Sir Alan Cathcart was his name.”

The son of this Sir Alan inherited the baronies of Dalmellington, Auchincruive, and Sundrum, from his maternal uncle, Wallace of Auchincruive and Sundrum, which properties continued in the family until the latter half of last century. *Alan, fifth Baron Cathcart*, died at Auchincruive in August 1628. “ Legacie.—At Auchincruie, the penult of Julij anno Jajvi^e and twentie-aucht zeiris.—The qlk day Allane Lord Cathcart maid his testament as followis : Forsamekill as thair is nothing moir certane nor daithe, I, Allane Lord Cathcart, ffirst recommend my imortall sawll to God, to be saved in the immaculat Lamb of J. C. Nixt, I direct this my mortall bodie to be bureit in the sepulchir of my progenitours. Thridlie, in respect of ye assurance I have that my loveing spous, Dame Jeane Colquhoun, will have singular cair, as a loving mother, to ye educatioune of our zounge sone, the appeirand air and hope of my hous, I leive her onlie tutrix and administratrix unto him. And last of all, I leif hir onlie executrix and intronissatrix with my guidis and geir, to be used at hir pleasour. This my testament and latter-will, writtin be Andro, Bischop of Argyll, at Auchincruie, the penult day of July Jaivi^e and twentie-aucht zeiris.” The “hope of the house,” who was born the same year that his father died, became sixth Baron Cathcart, and died at the age of eighty. *Charles*, eighth Baron Cathcart, was distinguished

as a military officer, as most of his descendants have also been. The present Earl, elder brother of Colonel F. M. Cathcart of Craigengillan, was sometime Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and died at the battle of Inkerman, in the Crimea, in 1856.

[We have thought it unnecessary to give a genealogical detail of the Cathcart family, as it is to be found at length in the *Pecrages*.]

SCHAWS OF GRIMMET.

This family was a cadet of the Schaws of Halie and Keirs. Part of the lands of Grimmet belonged to the *M'Ilvanes*. The first of the Schaws we find mentioned in connection with the property was

Quintin Schaw of Grumet, who had a royal charter of the lands of Carsilloch and Calloptis, 24th May, 1558. He appears to have been succeeded by

Quintin Schaw, who, in a crown charter of Over-Grymmet, 19th August, 1618, is styled "*nunc de Grymmet*." He was served heir to Quintin Schaw of Grymmet, his great-grandfather, 17th August, 1622. In another charter, to him and his son, John Schaw, of the lands of Dalwyne, &c., 23d April, 1623, he is designed "*Quintino Schaw, mercatori, apud Straitoun*," from which it would appear that he had carried on merchandise at Straiton. His son,

John Schaw of Dalwyne, was served heir to his father, 1st February, 1625. He had a crown charter of the six merk lands of Grimet, 3d December, 1628. He was served heir to his father in the lands of Nether Grumet, 28th Aug., 1630. He was succeeded by

Quintin Schaw of Grimmet, who, together with the heirs of his late brother, *David*, is mentioned in the will of "Mr. Gavine Stewart, lait minister at Dalmellington," who died in November 1646. He was succeeded by

John Schaw of Grimmet, whose name occurs as a witness to the latter-will of Mr. Robert Spreule, minister at Dalrymple in 1660.

Quintin Schaw of Grimmet had sasine of the 20s. land of Kirkland, parish of Auchinleck, 5th Nov., 1708. *Mary Schaw*, spouse to *Quintin Schaw of Grimmet*, had sasine of 300 merks jointure furth of the lands of Brockla and others, parish of Straiton and Dalmellington, 5th Feb., 1714.

Among the other branches of the Halie family were the *Schaws of Keirhill*. Alexander Schaw of Keirhill died in September 1625. His latter-will and inventory were "faithfullie maid and gevin vp be Margaret Stewart, his spous, in name and behalf of Elizabeth and Eister Schawis, bairnes lauchfull to the defunct, and executouris datives, dewlic decernit be decreit," &c.

There were also the *Schawis of Dunassine*. *John Schaw of Dunassine* had sasine of the muir of Laights, with coal and other mines, on a feu charter and disposition from William Logan of Camlarg, 28th April 1752.

SCHAWS OF KEIRS.

The Schaws of Keirs seem to have been originally designed of Halie, a property in Kyle-Stewart, the old stock from whom appear to have sprung the various families of Schaw in Ayrshire. The first of them is supposed to have been

William Shaw, who is a witness to a charter by "Jacobus Senescallus Scotiæ" to the Monastery of Paisley, in 1291. The same party, it may be presumed, is styled *Willielmus de Schaw* in the Ragman Roll. "*Willielmo dicto del Schaw*, pro homagio et servitio," had a charter from James the Steward of Scotland, of the lands of Hayley, Wardlaw, and Drumchaber, in this county, the date of which must have been before 1309, when the granter died.

John Shaw of Hayley entered into an indenture with Sir Allan Cathcart anent the wadset of certain lands, in 1407.

John Schaw of Hale had a royal charter of confirmation of the lands of "Marsielmerk et de Knapbyrney, Mullenath et de Lethanys," 31st May, 1446. *Andrew Schaw*, son of Haylie, was infeft, under the Great Seal, in the lands of Sornbeg, Polkemmet, Whitburn, &c., 21st May, 1447;* and *William Schaw of Polkemmet*, and his spouse, Margaret Campbell, had a charter of the lands of Snowdane, Hirst and Dalloy, from James IV., dated 1st November, 1491; and another of Sornbeg, 15th June, 1490.

John Schaw of Haylie, in 1469, was conjoined in an embassy to Denmark, along with several parties of distinction, to treat of a marriage between James III. and a daughter of Christiern of Denmark. This Laird of Halie must have been succeeded by another,

John Schaw of Halie, probably his son. April 11, 1576:—"Johne Schaw of Halie," gives "heretabile stait and sasing to Gilbert Schaw, his sone, personalie present, of all and haill his xxxiiis iiijd worth of land of Cruikis, of auld extent, occupiit be Johne Vaus, &c., liand within the bailerie of Kyle Stewart, &c., to be holden of the said Johne Schaw, his airis and successouris, in fre blanche, for payment zeirlie of ane penny," &c. The witnesses to this deed were "Johne Schaw, younger of Haly, David Schaw, brother to the said Johne Schaw, elder, and Johne Schaw, his servand."†

The first time the name occurs, in connection with the property of Keirs, is in the same year, when "George M'Ilmorrow in Kerris, as Baillie of Carrik in that part," gave sasine of certain property, "David Schaw, sone to Johne Schaw of Haly," was one of the witnesses.‡

John Schaw, younger of Halie, seems to have predeceased his father,

* See parish of Galston, where some account of the Sornbeg Schaws is given.

† Masoun's Notarial Book.

‡ Ibid.

David Schaw, sone of John Schaw of Halie, had a royal charter of the lands of Kerris, Dalvyne, Haylie, &c., 26th March, 1684. His elder brother, however, was alive in May 1582, when "Davidi Schaw, frater-germane Joannis Schaw de Haly," is witness to a sasine.* Keiris was succeeded by his son,

John Schaw of Keiris, who was served heir of his father, David Schaw of Keiris, in the £10 land of Halie and Hielies, together with the mill; also the £5 land of ScalfLOUR, 11th May, 1808. He had previously been served heir in the £5 land of Dawyne, and £10 land of Keiris.

John Schaw of Keirs was served heir of John Schaw of Keirs, his great-grandfather, in the lands of Camlarg, &c., 1st February, 1623. He and his spouse had a royal charter of the lands of Keiris, &c., 23d April, 1623. He appears to have been alive in 1651. His sons, if he had any, seem to have predeceased him, for

William Schaw of Keiris was served heir to his uncle, John Schaw of Keirs, 15th August, 1671. He appears to have been alive in 1728, when Anthony Schaw, brother-german to the Laird of Keirs, is mentioned in the resignation of the lands of Clongall by Hew Schaw of Clongall, eldest brother of the deceased Anthony.† Hew Schaw's mother was the only daughter of Hew Kennedy, Provost of Ayr, and he was the nephew and nearest of kin to the deceased Alexander Kennedy of Clongall, in which property he had been infeft in December 1691.‡

Part of the property of Keirs had been some time previously alienated, as we find the £10 land of Keirs in the service of John Binning of Dalvenan, March 19, 1672. John Craufurd of Keirs had sasine of the 20s. land of the mains of Keirs, 40s. land of over and nether Boregangs, and half merkland of moss, and two merkland of Burnfoot, 46s. 8d. land of Balsarrock, Stodrachar, and 20s. land of Littleton, all lying in the

* Masoun's Notorial Book.

† Ayr Records.

‡ Ibid.

parishes of Straiton and Kirkoswald, Oct. 14, 1699. It has since passed through various hands, and at present is held in nearly equally proportions by the Marquis of Ailsa, the Hon. Col. M'Adam Cathcart, Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., &c. The Castle of Keirs has long been in ruins.

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